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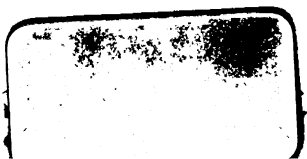
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THE  
RELIQUARY,

QUARTERLY

ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND REVIEW.

A DEPOSITORY FOR PRECIOUS RELICS—LEGENDARY,  
BIOGRAPHICAL, AND HISTORICAL,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE  
HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND PURSUITS, OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

EDITED BY

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## INTRODUCTION.

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For the twenty-second time—at the close of the twenty-second year of publication of my “RELIQUARY”—“I take my pen in hand,” as the common “Letter-writer” phrase is, to return thanks to my friends—contributors and subscribers alike—for all the help they have afforded me in my undertaking, and for having again given it during the past year such hearty and valuable support. The “RELIQUARY,” which now three-and-twenty years ago I projected and started, and which during the whole of that time I have myself personally conducted, has from its first hour to the present been a true “labour of love” to me; and one of the most grateful tasks that befalls me in its conduct is that of acknowledging with thankfulness the help that has been given me by the admirable, gifted, and altogether worthy staff of contributors, whose names appear in the lists of its contents. I thank them one and all, not only on my own personal account, but far beyond that, *on behalf of the whole antiquarian and literary world*, for all the valuable matter they have put on record in my pages, and I assure them that, in the future as in the past, their help will be to the fullest extent appreciated by me, and by all thinking men “the wide world o’er.”

Unlike most of its contemporaries, the “RELIQUARY” has always contented itself with *yearly* volumes, whilst others, to swell the number and “bring age on apace,” complete one every six months—two in a year! Had the “RELIQUARY” adopted this plan its volumes would now have counted up to forty-and-four, and I should have had the pleasure of returning thanks twice the number of times that gratification has been mine. Readers gain nothing by the splitting up of a year’s numbers into two volumes, but the Magazine that adopts that plan, gains the meretricious advantage of wearing an appearance of age, and of being “old established,” that it is

not entitled to. The contents of the volumes, not their number, are the criterions of excellence in a Magazine, and, thanks to the brilliant array of names that have ranked themselves among contributors to the "RELIQUARY," I look back through the vista of the past twenty-two years with a satisfaction and a pride that I think are eminently justified by the good work that has been accomplished.

In the future—so long as I am spared to carry on the publication—the "RELIQUARY" shall not flag in interest, and I trust with the continued help of contributors, and by the occasional judicious introduction of new features, to make it even more acceptable to its readers than it hitherto may have been. Twenty-two years! not quite a third of my own age, and yet we are literally growing old together! But as years increase I can honestly say my love for the study of archæology in all its branches, which the "RELIQUARY" upholds, grows, if possible, more ardent; and I feel that, if spared yet a few years longer, much remains to be done, which I trust to accomplish through its pages. Again, and again, I thank my friends and contributors for all their help in the past, and beg them, one and all, to continue their aid in the future.

LEWELLYNN JEWITT.

*The Hollies, Duffield,  
July, 1882.*

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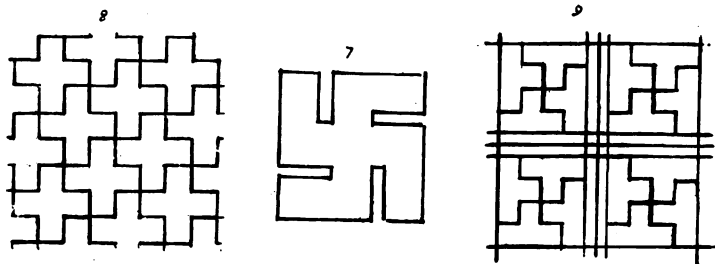
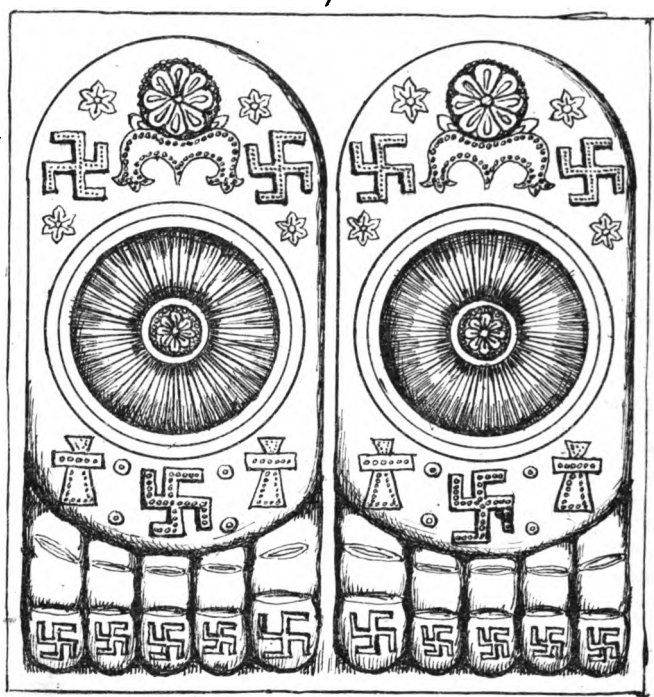
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L. Jewitt, del.


# THE RELIQUARY.

JULY, 1881.

## A FEW WORDS ON THE FYLFOT CROSS.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

THE "Fylfot," or "Fytfol" (four-footed), or "Thorr's hammer," or "Gammadion"—"the dissembled cross under the discipline of the secret"—to which I purpose devoting brief space in the present, as in a former number I have to the "Tau"—is one of the most curious, most ancient, and most interesting of the whole series of crosses. This curious mystic cross, or symbol, of marked figure, and possessing more than usual significance, is by some writers said to be composed of four gammas, conjoined in the centre, "which, as numerals, expressed the Holy Trinity, and, by its rectagonal form, symbolised the chief corner-stone of the Church." It is also said to be formed of the two words "su" (well), and "asti" (it is), meaning "it is," or "it is well;" equal to "so be it," and implying complete resignation. From this the Swástikas, the opponents of the Brahmins, who denied the immortality of the soul, and affirmed that its existence was finite and connected only with the body upon earth, received their name; their monogrammatic emblem, or symbol, being the

mystic cross , formed by the combination of two syllables,  $su + ti = suti$ , or *swasti*. The Fylfot may be described, heraldically, as a cross cramponnée, or rebated. In its proper and legitimate

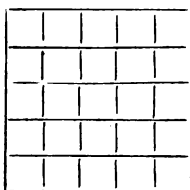


fig. 1.

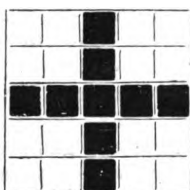


fig. 2.

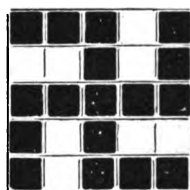


fig. 3.

proportion, it is a square divided on each of its four sides into five equal parts; thus being, in all, a square composed of twenty-five


squares, thus (fig. 1). It is, therefore, simply a plain Greek cross, or cross of St. George, composed of nine of these squares, as shown on fig. 2, with the ends of the limbs continued to the outer edge of the general square, in the manner shown on fig. 3; thus being made to occupy seventeen out of the twenty-five squares of the entire space. It is, in fact, simply a plain cross of five squares, within a border of similar squares, from which the fourth on each side is omitted.

The Fylfot is known in Northern mythology as the Hammer of Thor, the Scandinavian god, or Thunderer, and is called "Thorr's hammer," or the "Thunderbolt."\* The Scandinavian god, Thor, from whom our fifth day of the week—Thursday, or *Thorrsday*—takes its name, was one of the most celebrated in Northern mythology. He was "the bravest of the sons of Odin," or Woden (to whom Wednesday, or *Wodensday*, was dedicated), and Fria, or Friga, the goddess of Earth (to whom the sixth day, Friday, or *Frigasday*, was dedicated). He was "believed to be of the most marvellous power and might; yea, and that there were no people throughout the whole world that were not subjected unto him, and did not owe him divine honour and service; that there was no puissance comparable to his. His dominion of all others most farthest extending itself, both in heaven and earth. That in the aire he governed the winds, and the cloudes; and being displeased, did cause lightning, thunder, and tempest, with excessive raine, haile, and all ill weather. But being well pleased by the adoration, sacrifice, and service of his suppliants, he then bestowed upon them most faire and seasonable weather; and caused corne abundantly to grow; as all sortes of fruits, &c.; and kept away the plague and all other evil and infectious diseases." He was known as the "*Thunderer*," and the derivation of Thursday is variously considered to be Thorsday or Thunderersday ("*Thunresdæg*, *Thursdæg*, and *Thorsdæg*, Saxon; *Donnerstag*, Old Teutonic; *Dandersdagh*, Dutch").


The emblem of the god Thor, or the Thunderer, was, as I have just said, a thunderbolt, or hammer of gold; this, the hammer, being not unfrequently represented as a fylfot. It was with this hammer that he destroyed his enemies the Jotuns, that he crushed the head of the great Mitgard serpent, killed numbers of giants, and "that he restored the dead goats to life which drew his car, and that he consecrated the pyre of Baldur." His hammer had the peculiar property that whenever thrown, it never failed to strike the object at which it was aimed, and it always returned back to Thor's hand. This latter property will be recognised as similar to that of the boomerang; and here, I think, we have a curious insight into the origin of the form of the emblem itself. I have said that the fylfot is sometimes described as being formed of four gammas conjoined in the centre. When the form of the boomerang—a missile instrument of barbaric nations, much the shape of a letter V, with a rounded instead of an

---

\* It is a vexed question with some writers whether the Fylfot or the Tau is the Hammer of Thor; into this question it is not necessary now to enter.

acute bottom; which, on being thrown, slowly ascends in the air, whirling round and round till it reaches a considerable height, and then returns until it finally sweeps over the head of the thrower, and strikes the ground behind him—is taken into consideration, and the traditional returning power of the hammer is remembered in connection with it, the fylfot may surely be not inappropriately described as a figure composed of four boomerangs, conjoined in the centre. 

This form of fylfot is not uncommon in early examples, and even on a very ancient specimen of Chinese porcelain\* it occurs at the angles of

the pattern thus 

It is the ordinary fylfot with the angles curved, or rounded.

Thorr is described in many of the old poems and legends of the north as doing wonders with his hammer. In one he is described as having lost his hammer, and consequently his power; and the way in which, by stratagem, he regained it, is very curious. This old Danish poem is called "Thorr of Asgard," and is, says Dr. Prior, remarkable as being the only one in which an Edda poem has been preserved whole and sound in the memory of the peasantry. It is also the oldest found in Sweden. The translation of the poem by Dr. Prior, opens thus:—


There rode the Mighty of Asgard, Thorr,  
His journey across the plain;  
And there his hammer of gold he lost,  
And sought so long in vain.  
'Twas then the Mighty of Asgard, Thorr,  
His brother his bidding told;  
"Up thou and off to the Northland Fell,  
And seek my hammer of gold."  
He spake, and Loki, the serving man,  
His feathers upon him drew;  
And launching over the salty sea,  
Away to the Northland flew.

When he stopped and "greeted the hideous Thusser king," to whom he delivered his message that

"Thorr has his golden hammer miss'd,  
And therefore am I come here."

The Thusser king replies to the effect that Thorr will never again see his hammer until he gives him "the maiden Fredenborg" to wife. Loki departs with the message, which he delivers to Thorr, much to his and the maiden's disgust. Thorr, therefore, disguises himself in a maiden's dress, and goes, with his attendants, to the Thusser king, and is presented to him as his future bride. The king thereupon, after being astonished at the ravenous appetite of the maiden, ordered the hammer to be brought.

\* While speaking of the occurrence of the fylfot on porcelain, it may be interesting to note that one of the old workman's marks of the Worcester China Works was a

fylfot cross ; but it is not known by what workman the sign was adopted.



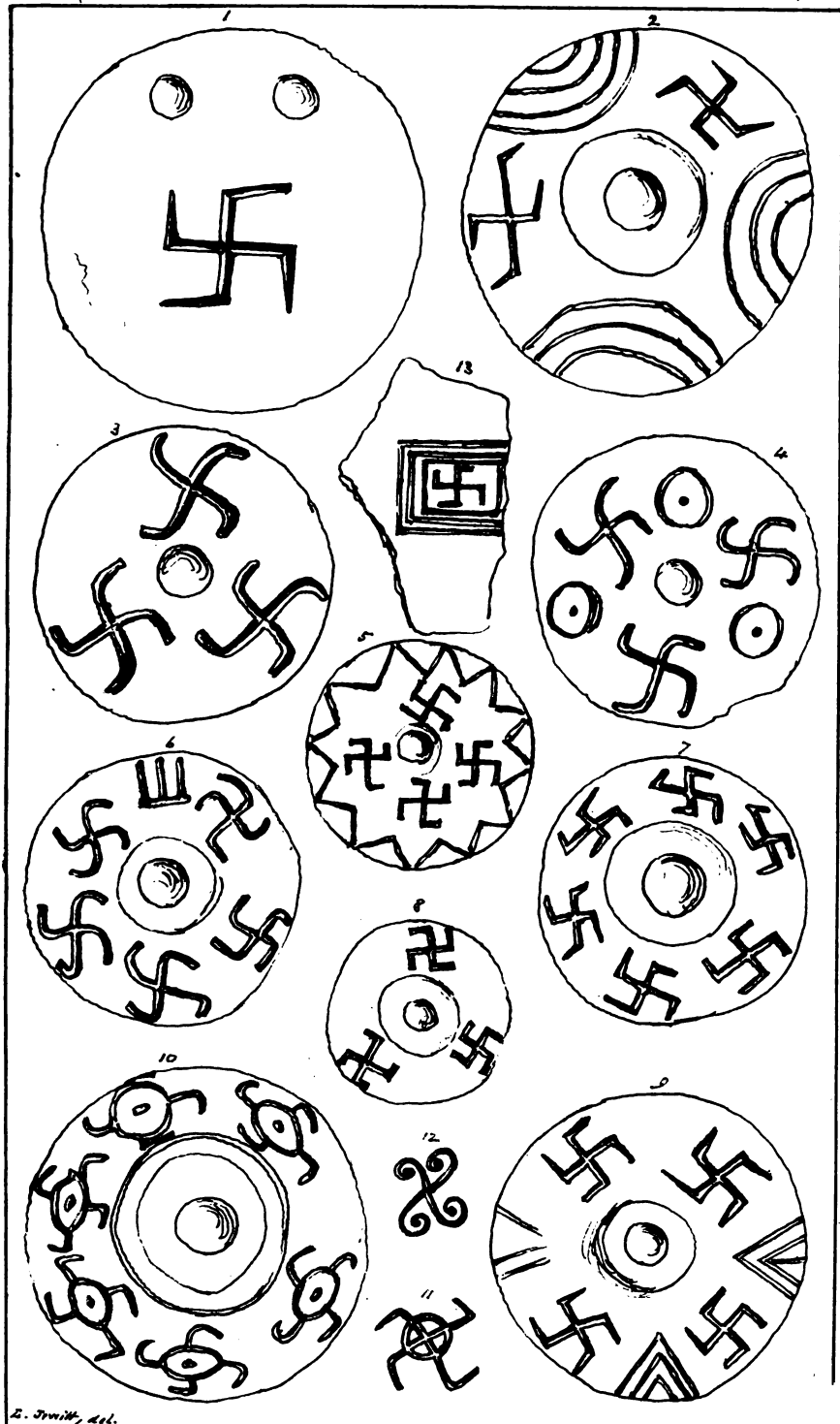
"Then brought eight champions, stout and strong,  
The hammer upon a tree,  
And heaved it up for the youthful bride,  
And laid it across her knee,"

when Thorr threw off his disguise, grasped the hammer, slew the king and his people, and returned home with his regained hammer. The "Thusser" is supposed to be the Turks. By the loss and recovery of the hammer, the emblem of power, may be figured the temporary subjection of the *Æsæ*, and their retaliation. But a more mystical interpretation of it has been suggested; namely, that the hammer is the emblem of thunder, which is lost during the winter months; but by the aid of "Loki" (*flame, heat*) is again recovered from the genii of cold and darkness, habiting in the north, at the return of spring. This same story is well told in prose by Miss Goddard, in her *Wonderful Stories from Northern Lands*—Thrym being the King of the Thursi, and the Lady Freyia, the beautiful wife of Oder. The hammer, it should be mentioned, was named "*Mjölner*," or "the crusher"—a very appropriate and significant name, if we are to believe a tithe of the stories told of the deeds accomplished by its agency. In the same volume, and, better still, in Wagner's *Asgard and the Gods*, are many well-told versions of other Thorr stories—his adventures among the Jotuns, the legend of his wife Sif's golden hair, the cauldron for the Jötun Ager, and the making of the *Mjölner*, the famous hammer, by Sindri, and of which Odin declared, "*Mjölner* is the greatest of treasures, for in the hand of my son it will protect Asgard from every assault of the Giants." But Thorr stories are not the theme of my present chapter, and therefore need only thus to be briefly alluded to while speaking of the properties and form of the wonderful hammer of the more than wonderful god.

Snorro Sturleson, in the *Heimskringla* (Saga IV.) when describing the sacrifice at Lade, at which King Hakon, the foster-son of Æthelstan, was present, thus writes: "Now, when the first full goblet was filled, Earl Sigurd spoke some words over it, and blessed it in Odin's name, and drank to the king out of the horn; and the king then took it, and made the sign of the cross over it. Then said Kaare of Greyting, 'What does the king mean by doing so? Will he not sacrifice?' But Earl Sigurd replied, 'The king is doing what all of you do who trust in your power and strength; for he is blessing the full goblet in the name of Thorr, by making the sign of his hammer over it, before he drinks it.'" According to Longfellow, King Olaf, while keeping his Christmas at Drontheim:—

"O'er his drinking-horn the sign  
He made of the Cross Divine,  
As he drank and muttered his prayers;  
But the Berserks evermore  
Made the sign of the Hammer of Thorr  
Over theirs."

Olaf's sign being the simple cross, while that of the Berserks was the fylfot.



E. Smith, del.

SOME EXAMPLES OF THE FYLFOT, FROM WHORLS









The fylfot appears on Scandinavian, Danish, and Gaulish coins, as well as those of Syracuse, Corinth, and Chalcedon. Among some gold ornaments and coins of Danish origin, found at Bornholm, in Fyen, were coins "impressed with a four-footed horned beast girthed, and mounted by a monstrous human head, intended, in a barbarous fashion, to represent the rider. In front of the head was the sign of Thor's hammer." Some of the coins also bore the name of Thor in runes.

On early Indian coins, on which the cross in various forms appears, it is also of not very infrequent occurrence. Examples are given by Mr. Thomas, in his enlarged edition of Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*, in which it occurs in conjunction with other symbols, stamped on the metal. These I give on Plate I., figs. 2 to 4. In reference to its appearance on early Indian coins, weights, etc., it may be well to add that the fylfot, or swastika, was used by that ancient people as one of their marks for their cattle. Such marks, or signs, used on the ears of cattle, "were, for instance, a swastika, a ladle, a pearl, etc.;" "it is stated in the Mahābhārata, that every three years it was the custom for the Kauravas to go out into the pastures and mark all the calves, and to renew the marks on the cows;" "the club of Hercules marked the oxen of the Sibæ."

It appears on paintings in the catacombs of Rome; on Roman sculptures; and also on Etruscan, Roman, and other pottery; indeed, it was twice found by Dr. Schleimann on fragments of pottery on the site of ancient Troy (see Plate II., fig. 13). One remarkable example upon Roman pottery, as connected with our own country, is the famous Colchester vase (Plate V., fig. 1), on one side of which is represented a scene between two gladiators—a *secutor* and a *retiarius*. The former, armed with a close helmet, an oblong shield, and a sword, is advancing upon his conquered adversary, and prepared to strike the fatal blow, while the latter, who has been vanquished, has dropped his trident, and is elevating his right hand to implore the mercy of the spectators. On the shield of the *secutor* appears the fylfot cross; probably borne there as the emblem of asserted power and victory.

One of the most, indeed perhaps the most, remarkable assemblages of objects bearing the symbol of the fylfot cross, is that of the terra cotta whorls and other articles brought to light by Dr. Schliemann, and figured in his valuable work on *Troy and its Remains*.<sup>\*</sup> These are many in number, more or less rude in form, and in many instances extremely curious in character. With regard to these, the Doctor remarks that he had frequently found both the  and the  on remains in the course of his excavations, but had been unable to understand their meaning until, at Athens, he read Adalbert Kuhn's *Die Herabkunft des Feuers*; Max Müller's *Essays*; Émile Burnouf's *La Science des Religions*, and *Essai sur le Vêda*, and other works; and continues, "I am now able to prove that both the  and the 

<sup>\*</sup> Published by John Murray, Albemarle Street.

卐 which I find in Émile Burnouf's *Sanscrit Lexicon*, under the name of *suastika*, and as to the meaning of *εὖ ἔσται*, or as the sign of good wishes, were already regarded, thousands of years before Christ, as religious symbols of the very greatest importance among the early progenitors of the Aryan races in Bactria, and in the villages of the Oxus, at a time when the Germans, Indians, Pelasgians, Celts, Persians, Sclavonians, and Iranians, still formed one nation and spoke one language; for I recognise at the first glance the 'suastika' upon one of those three pot bottoms [copied in the *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*], which were discovered on Bishop's Island, near Königswalde, on the right bank of the Oder, and have given rise to very many learned discussions, while no one recognised the mark as that exceedingly significant religious symbol of our remote ancestors. I find a whole row of these *suastikas* all round the famous pulpit of St. Ambrose, in Milan; I find it occurring a thousand times in the catacombs of Rome. I find it in three rows, and thus repeated sixty times, upon an ancient Celtic funeral urn discovered at Shropham, in Norfolk [*Horæ feræles*, pl. 30]. I find it also upon several Corinthian vases in my own collection, as well as upon two very ancient Celtic vases in the possession of Professor Kusopulos at Athens, which are assigned to a date as early, at least, as a thousand years before Christ. I likewise find it upon several ancient coins of Leucas, and in the large mosaic in the royal palace garden at Athens. An English clergyman, the Rev. W. Brown Keer, assures me he has seen the 卐 innumerable times in the most ancient Hindu temples, and especially in those of Gaina. I find in the *Ramayana*, that the ships of King Rama—in which he carried his troops across the Ganges on his expedition of conquest to India and Ceylon—bore the 卐 on their prows. Sanscrit scholars believe that this heroic epic (the *Ramayana*) was composed at the latest, eight hundred years before Christ, and they assign the campaign of Rama, at the latest, to the thirteenth or fourteenth century, B.C.; for, as Keipert points out in his very interesting article in the *National-Zeitung*, the names of the products mentioned in the Second Book of Kings, in the reign of King Solomon, as brought by Phœnician ships from Ophir, as, for example, ivory, peacocks, apes, and spices, are Sanscrit words, with scarcely any alteration. Hence we may surely regard it as certain, that it took at least three or four centuries before the language of the conquerors was generally introduced into the immensely large and densely peopled country of India, especially as the number of conquerors cannot have been very large. In the myths of the *Rigvéda*, which were written before the expedition into Northern India (*Heptopotamia*), the Aryan population is always represented as inconsiderable in numbers."

Émile Burnouf, in his excellent work, *La Science des Religions*, says: "The 卐 represents the two pieces of wood which were laid cross-wise upon one another before the sacrificial altars, in order to produce the holy fire (*Agni*), and whose ends were bent round at right angles and fastened by means of four nails 卐, so that this wooden





FROM BREMEMIUM, ON THE ROMAN WALL.

THE FYLFOT ON ROMAN ALTAR.





scaffolding might not be moved. At the point where the two pieces of wood were joined there was a small hole, in which a third piece of wood, in the form of a lance (called *Pramantha*), was rotated by means of a cord made of cow's hair and hemp, but the fire was generated by friction. The father of the holy fire (*Agni*) is *Twastri*, i.e., the divine carpenter, who made the  and the *Pramantha*, by the friction of which the divine child was produced. The *Pramantha* was afterwards transformed by the Greeks into *Promethius*, who, they imagined, stole the fire from heaven so as to instil into earth-born man the bright spark of the soul. The mother of the holy fire is the divine *Mâjâ*, who represents the productive force in the form of a woman; every divine being has his *Mâjâ*. Scarcely has the weak spark escaped from its mother's lap—that is from the  which is likewise called mother, and is the place where the divine *Mâjâ* principally dwells—when it (*Agni*) receives the name of child. In the *Rigvêda* we find hymns of heavenly beauty in praise of this new-born, weak, divine creature. The little child is laid upon straw; beside it is the mystic cow, that is, the milk and butter destined as the offering; before it is the holy priest of the divine *Vâju*, who waves the small Oriental fan in the form of a flag, so as to kindle life in the little child, which is close upon expiring. Then the little child is placed upon the altar, where, through the holy “*sôma*” (the juice of the tree of life) poured over it, and through the purified butter, it receives a mysterious power, surpassing all comprehension of the worshippers. The child's glory shines upon all around it; angels (*devâs*) and men shout for joy, sing hymns in its praise, and throw themselves on their faces before it. On its left is the rising sun, on the right the full moon on the horizon, and both appear to grow pale in the glory of the new-born god (*Agni*) and to worship him. But how did this transfiguration of *Agni* take place? At the moment when one priest laid the young god upon the altar, another poured the holy draught, the spiritual “*sôma*,” upon its head, and then immediately anointed it by spreading over it the butter of the holy sacrifice. By being thus anointed *Agni* receives the name of the Anointed (*Akta*); he has, however, grown enormously through the combustible substances; rich in glory he sends forth his blazing flames; he shines in a cloud of smoke which rises to heaven like a pillar, and his light unites with the light of the heavenly orbs. The god *Agni*, in his splendour and glory, reveals to man the secret things; he teaches the Doctors: he is Master of the masters, and receives the name of *Jâtavêdas*, that is, he in whom wisdom is born.”

Of the fylfot as it occurs on these whorls, I give a selection of representations on Plate II., figs. 1 to 10. Some of these, it will be seen on reference to the plate, are of perfect form, while others, rudely carved instead of being angular, partake of the boomerang form to which I have alluded. Again, in two instances, the fylfot (figs. 10 and 11, Plate II.) is combined with the circle, and on fig. 12 the limbs terminate in scrolls.

On some of these terra-cotta whorls, it will be seen, the fylfot occurs

alone; but on others, other crosses, of various forms, are found along with it. Among these are what may be heraldically described as the crosses moline, fourchée, and lozengy, the simple "St. George's" cross, the saltire, and on more than one of them, the decoration itself takes the general form of a cross pattée, and another pretty nearly that of the Maltese cross.

On a singular piece of sculpture, the foot-print of Buddha, as carved on the Amraverti Tope, near the River Kistna (engraved by Mr. Ferguson, and reproduced in Dr. Schleimann's *Troy*), the fylfot is repeatedly represented. This curious piece of sculpture, which bears the carved impress of the feet of Buddha within a border of foliage and animals, bears the fylfot on each toe nail, as well as twice repeated on each heel, and appearing also on the cushions or boles of the feet. Of this singular piece of sculpture, in which the mystic rose and other emblems also occur, I give a representation on Plate I, fig. 1. On the same plate, figs. 2, 3, and 4 are examples of the occurrence of the fylfot on ancient Indian coins; 5, in which the limbs are elaborately continued, is the sign or emblem of the Arnath sect; and 6, in which the limbs of the fylfot are continued so as to form a cross, is from a runic monument at Upland, in Sweden. Figs. 7, 8, and 9, on the same plate, are examples of the fylfot as occurring in Japanese ornamentation, where, both in its simple form, and also as the groundwork of elaborate geometrical ramifications, it is of frequent occurrence. On fig. 8 the whole is a series of fylfots conjoined at the points of the limbs and forming an all-over pattern of crosses; and 9 has in the centre of each square a fylfot, whose limbs are extended to the outline, and these form in each square three crosses tau. Fig. 7, the simple fylfot, is the distinctive "crest or badge" of the Prince (or Daimio) of Asiu.\*

On the various sculptured stones from the Roman wall, so admirably figured by Dr. Bruce in his priceless work on that subject, is a small Roman altar found at Birdoswald, dedicated by the Dacian cohort to Jupiter, on which the fylfot forms the central ornament, and has a plain cross in a circle on either side (Plate IV., fig. 1).

Another remarkable instance is presented on a fine Roman altar (Plate III), dedicated to Minerva, from the station of Bremenium (High Rochester). It bears at the head a plain cross saltire within a circle, between two fylfots, and is inscribed—

DEAE MI-  
NERVAE ET  
GENIO COL-  
LEG[I] L. CÆCIL[IVS]  
OPTATVS TRIB[VNVS]  
V. S. L. M.

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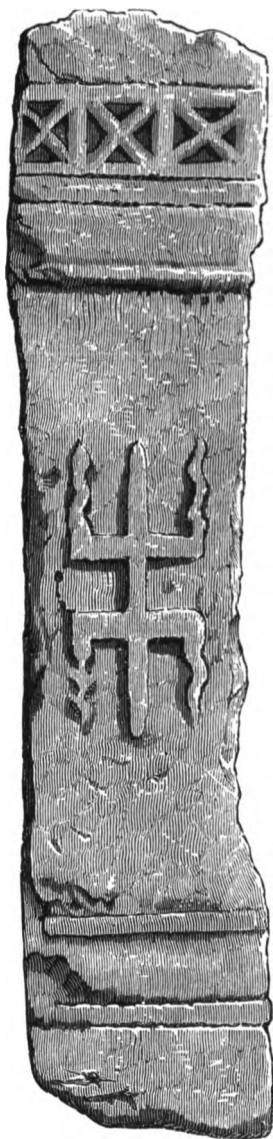
\* To those who desire to study Japanese Art in all its beauty, I would direct special attention to the sumptuous volume, *Keramic Art of Japan* (Sotheran & Co., 36, Piccadilly), which is matchless in its beauty and priceless in its artistic and historical importance; and the *Grammar of Japanese Ornament*, already noticed.

1



FROM BIRDOSWALD.

3



FROM WALTON HOUSE.

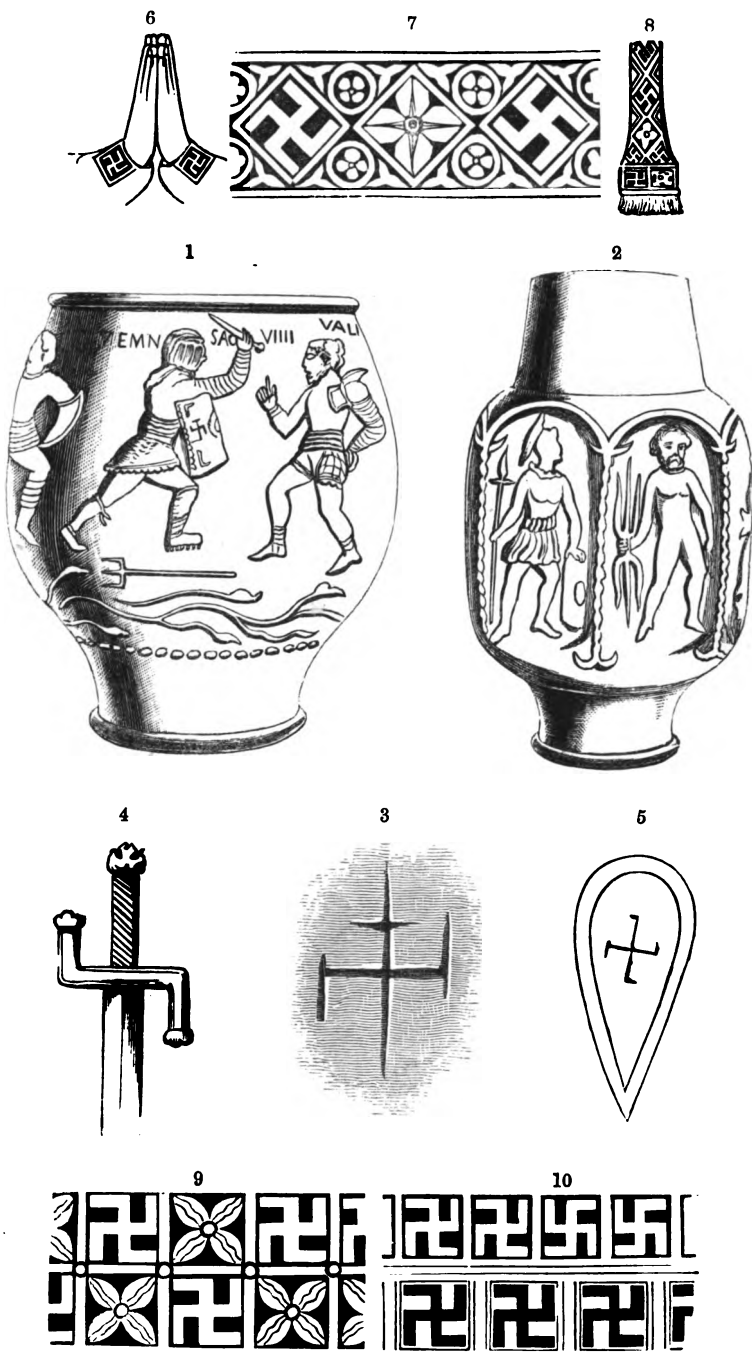


AT ALNWICK CASTLE.

THE FYLFOT ON ROMAN ALTARS.







("To the goddess Minerva and the genius of the college, Lucius Cæcilius Optatus, the tribune, dedicates this in discharge of a vow.") There can be no doubt that this altar belongs to the time of Elagabalus, who reigned from 219 to 222.

Another altar, bearing the same ornament as the former, viz., a cross within a circle, between two fylfots, is also preserved at Alnwick Castle (Plate IV., fig. 2). It was found at Bremenium, and bears the inscription—

GENIO ET SIGNIS  
COH[ORTIS] I. F[IDÆ] VARDVL[LORVM]  
C[IVIVM] R[OMANORVM] EQ[VITATÆ] M[ILLIARIÆ]  
T[ITVS] LICINIUS VALERI-  
ANVS [T]RIB[VNVS].

("To the genius and standards of the first cohort the faithful of the Varduli Roman citizens cavalry, a thousand strong, Titus Licinius Valerianus, tribune [erected this].")

The thunderbolt of Jove, represented in a variety of ways, and the wheel of Nemesis, the emblem of swift retributive justice, are found occasionally represented on Roman sculptures, and probably with the same general meaning as that of the fylfot—the thunderer's hammer. Plate IV., fig. 3 exhibits Jove's thunderbolt as carved on a fine altar (the wheel of Nemesis being on the other), from the Walton House station of the Roman wall. It also occurs on a Roman vase (Plate V., fig. 2). The figure will be easily recognised as bearing a marked resemblance in some of its details to the fylfot; but this is even more strikingly shown in the figure (Plate V., fig. 3), which is incised upon an altar to Fortune, from the Risingham station, where it occurs on the top of the left-hand volute. The same general idea, in this instance indicating or asserting power and victory, is shown on the sword hilt (Plate V., fig. 4).

The fylfot cross has been much used in our own country from the time of the Romans, or, earlier still, from the Norsemen, to our own times. It is met with on a shield (Plate V., fig. 5) on the Bayeux tapestry, and is not infrequent on monumental brasses and effigies of ecclesiastics, military, and laymen. On the brass of Thomas de Hop (*circa* 1300), a priest, in Kemsing Church, Kent, it forms a border on the collar of the chasuble alternately with quatrefoils; on the brass of Richard de Hakebourne (*c.* 1315) in the chapel of Merton College, Oxford, it occurs on the border of the collar and sleeves; on the collar of the chasuble of Walter Frilends (*c.* 1370) at Oakham Church, Surrey; in the same position, and also singly on each sleeve, of John Alderburne, Lewknor Church, Oxfordshire; of John de Grofhurst; and on those of Bishop Branscomb, Sir John D'Abernoun, and others. These are shown on Plate V., figs. 6 to 10.

It was probably adopted by Christians through its "consisting of four gammas, which, as numerals, expressed the Holy Trinity, and by its rectangular form symbolised the chief corner-stone of the Church."

The fylfot was a favourite device upon mediæval bells, and enters somewhat conspicuously into founders' marks and other devices found



in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and other churches in the Midland district. As the ringing of bells was believed to drive away thunder, probably the old thunderer superstition was the reason of this device being used. Barnaby Googe says :—

"If that the thunder chaunce to rore and stormie tempest shake,  
A wonder is it for to see the wretches how they quake;  
Howe that no fayth at all they have, nor trust in anything;  
The clarke doth all the bells forthwith at once in steeple ring  
With wond'rous sound and deeper farre than he was wont before,  
Till in the loftie heavens darke the thunder bray no more.  
For in these christued belles they thinke doth lie much powre and might  
As able is the tempest great and storme to vanquish quight.  
I sawe my self at Numburg once, a towne in Toring coast,  
A bell that with this title bolde herself did proudly boast:  
My name I Mary called am, with sound I put to flight  
The thunder crackes and hurtful stormes, and every wicked spright;  
Such things whenas these belles can do, no wonder certainlie  
It is if that the Papistes to there tolling always flie,  
When haile or any raging storme or tempest come in sight,  
Or thunder boltes or lightning fierce that every place doth smight."

In various churchwardens' accounts, items of payments are to be found for "ringinge the hallowed belle in grete tempestes and lightnings;" for "ringing in the thundering;" for the ringers' refreshments for "ringeing att the tyme of gret thunder," and the like. The engravings will convey a tolerable idea of the prevalence and of the variety of ways in which the fylfot occurs on bells.

Fig. 1 is the founder's mark of George Heathcote, and it bears in the centre of the shield a double cross-patée, with a fylfot cross on one side and a bell on the other. The next example bears the fylfot with an initial letter, and on figs. 4 and 5 it appears simply in connection with the founder's initials, G H for Godfrey, and R H for Ralph, Heathcote. The next (fig. 3) has a peculiarly mystic appearance. Each of its limbs is terminated with a crescent, while in the four quarters are respectively two stars and two circles.

On fig. 6, the fylfot is enclosed in the initial G of the word Gloria, in the inscription "Gloria in excelsis Deo," from the great doxology or angelical hymn. In this instance it may be regarded as the usual commencement of inscriptions, documents, etc., of a solemn asseveration of the truth of what is to follow.

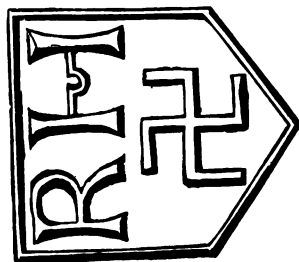
The fylfot, it will have been seen from the somewhat desultory notes I have here thrown together, is an emblem, or symbol, of no little interest; and its constant use through so many ages, and by so many and such varied peoples, gives it an importance which is peculiarly striking. Its form might with advantage be adopted in many varieties of ornamentation, and it might occasionally be introduced with good effect in Art-manufacture. As an instance of its adaptability I may just name that our active-minded American brethren have invented a combination-amusement entirely composed of fylfots of different colours. These fit into each other with mathematical nicety, and the effect produced is eminently pleasing.

*The Hollies,  
Duffield, Derby.*

1



4



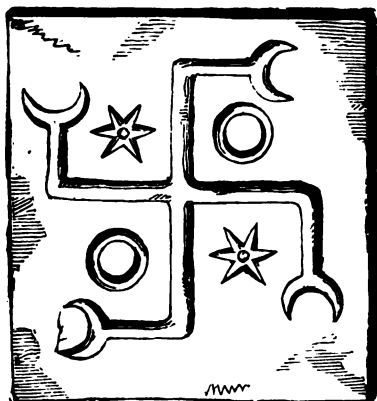
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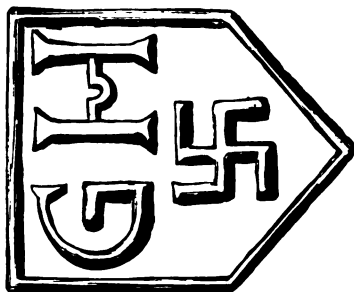
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8



5





## THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF DUNSTABLE.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

MATTHEW PARIS, the censorious monk of St. Albans, who, as Bp. Nicolson justly remarks, "indiscriminately lashes (upon occasion) everybody that comes in his way," thus relates the establishment of the Friar-Preachers at Dunstable, under the year 1259. "At this time a house with a domain thereunto adjoining in Dunstable, was given out of charity to the Friar-Preachers, and some of them immediately but privately thrust themselves into the same, to the great injury of the Prior and Convent of Dunstable. They were instructed to this by the example of the Friar-Minors, who obtained an abode at St. Edmund's, much against the will of the Abbot and Convent there, and to the no small injury of their house, and had built such costly domiciles that those who beheld them were struck with wonder at the sudden expenditure of so much money by poor Friars who professed voluntary poverty. The aforesaid Friar-Preachers having gained their entry into the place, with sudden and secret impetus, erected an altar, and without waiting for any licence, solemnly celebrated there. They were, in fact, emboldened by having obtained whatever privileges they wished, and by the no small protection of their fellow-religious, Cardinal Hugh. Day by day they built, and having acquired to themselves very many places adjoining, the rents of which the Prior and Convent of Dunstable ought to have received, to the great detriment of the same house, they shortly set about to enlarge. The more the Friar-Preachers added to their buildings and increased their bounds, so much the more were the Prior and Convent straitened in their goods and rights ; because the rents which they had received from the messuages given to the Friars, were now lost to them, and the accustomed offerings were entirely usurped by the new-come Friars, through their urgent preachings."

Such was probably the view which the Augustinian Canons of Dunstable took of the affair ; it would, indeed, be amusing if we could find the Friars' version, where we should be sure to meet with the praises of their provincial's indomitable courage and perseverance in overcoming the exclusive obstinacy and petulance of the Canons. After all, the Canons did not suffer so much in their rents as might be supposed ; for at the dissolution, the whole yearly value of the Friars' possessions did not amount to 5*l.*, whilst the Canons had a rent-roll of 402*l.* The offerings resulting from energy of administrations could only be met by a corresponding energy on the other side.

From existing records, it is certainly evident that the Friar-Preachers acted under due process of the law, both civil and ecclesiastical ; and had not only the protection and authority of the papal legate, Cardinal Hugh de S. Cher, and the support of the queen and many nooles, but also the motive influence of the

king.<sup>a</sup> Regarding the Friar-Preachers as evangelical men and ministers of the King of kings, Henry III., in 1259, begged the Augustinian Canons, benevolently and without hindrance and difficulty, to allow them, according to the custom of their Order, to acquire a site for a habitation and to build in Dunstable, so as to be able there, and in the adjacent country, "*fructum animarum procreare*." Such a request came with all the force of a command; and the Canons replied that they would readily do it, if they had royal letters-patent of ratification. Such letters were accordingly given, Apr. 9th, in which, also, the king, after commending their charity, attached a mandate for them to counsel and aid the Friars.<sup>b</sup>

The Friar-Preachers bought some few sites of land for their establishment, but the Canons, instead of helping, only opposed them, insomuch that it became necessary for the land to be taken into the hands of the Crown. In a short time the king established a peace between the two parties, whereon, Oct. 27th, he thanked the Canons for their compliance, and again asked them, for the love of God, to counsel and help the Friars in all their affairs and necessities, promising that if any of the latter rashly attempted to do anything contrary to the agreement made with the royal assent, it should be fully amended as was just;<sup>c</sup> and the following day, the Sheriff of Bedfordshire was commanded to restore the purchased sites to the Friars.<sup>d</sup>

As soon as the Friar-Preachers had secured their site, they began to build their dwelling and church. Towards the fabric of the church, the king, in 1264, gave, Mar. 26th, twenty oaks fit for timber with escheats, out of *Pokes'* forest;<sup>e</sup> and Nov. 24th following, fifteen more oaks out of the forest of *Bernewood*.<sup>f</sup> Walter Gifford, Archbishop of York, Sept. 8th, 1270, gave an alms of 2s., probably for food.<sup>g</sup>

Still the Canons did not become friendly with the Friars for eighteen years, and then only when the presence of the royal court rendered some courtesy necessary. In 1277, the exchequer was removed back from Shrewsbury to London, by way of Dunstable; and the justiciaries of the king's bench returned too. Then for the first time, the prior of the Canons sat down in this town, at the dinner-table with the sons of St. Dominic. The party feeling was probably kept up, in some measure, by the inconstancy of F. Nicholas de Aldeburi, who from a Friar-Preacher became an Augustinian Canon here, and so remained for nine years, but in 1274, returned to his original order.<sup>h</sup> Whilst at Dunstable, Mar. 1st, 1276-7, Edward I. gave the Friars 17s. to feed them for one day; and when he was at Bassingbourn, Nov. 29th following, he sent them 12s. for two days' food.<sup>i</sup> In 1282, a woman of St. Giles' parish in Dunstable, died, and was buried at the Friar-Preachers; the body was carried first to the

<sup>a</sup> Chronicon sive Annales Prioratus de Dunstaple.

<sup>b</sup> Pat. 43 Hen. III. m. 10.

<sup>c</sup> Pat. 43 Hen. III. m. 2.

<sup>d</sup> Claus. 44 Hen. III. p. 1, m. 19.

<sup>e</sup> Claus. 48 Hen. III. m. 7.

<sup>f</sup> Claus. 49 Hen. III. m. 12.

<sup>g</sup> Dixon's Fasti Eboracenses, by Raine.

<sup>h</sup> Annales de Dunstaple.

<sup>i</sup> Rot. garder., de oblat. et elemos. reg., 5 Edw. I.

church of the Canons, where mass was celebrated; and they had the offering and eight candles, of which candles, their sacristan gave two to the Friars, two to the Nuns, and kept all the rest. In 1287, the Canons, in order to prevent the "machinations and evils" of the Friar-Preachers in enlarging their bounds, caused their door-keeper Thomas, to purchase a messuage once belonging to Robert de Franceys, adjoining the Friars' site, and they received the messuage from the same Thomas; but by the contract they found themselves heavily burdened in yearly corrodies and other things. In 1290, two Friar-Preachers of Dunstable went to celebrate mass on Christmas-day for William de Valence, at Hertford Castle; retiring to rest healthy and cheerful, on St. Stephen's day (Dec. 26) they were both found dead in their beds, cut off (as it was believed) by sudden death, and were buried at Dunstable.<sup>1</sup>

Shortly after Michaelmas, 1291, the executors of Queen Eleanor, of Castile, gave 10*l.* to the Friar-Preachers of Leicester and Dunstable, out of her alms.<sup>2</sup> In 1300, Edward I. being again at Dunstable, gave these Friars, Apr. 17th, 20*s.* through F. Nigel de Haukeston, for food on that and the previous day.<sup>1</sup> Edward II. sent from St. Albans, Aug. 12th, 1311, 10*s.* 8*d.* for a day's food, when they had met him in the royal procession into Dunstable; and Oct. 28rd following, a messenger was paid 2*d.* for carrying letters from the king to their prior.<sup>2</sup> Edward III. gave them, on his arrival here, Jan. 23rd, 1328-9, an alms of 7*s.* (a groat each) through F. Thomas de Whitehirche, for a day's food.<sup>3</sup> In 1332, the provincial chapter was held here, at the feast of the Assumption; and for food on three days the king bestowed 15*l.*, a tally for 10*l.* of which was given, June 20th, on the Sheriff of Beds. and Bucks. to F. Robert Moigne, and one of 100*s.*, July 8th, on the Sheriff of Essex and Herts.<sup>4</sup> Isabel, the queen-dowager, Nov. 18th, 1357, gave a *diaspinett* cloth of gold, worth 26*s.* 8*d.*, for making a vestment.<sup>5</sup>

This house, in its best days, held from 20 to 32 religious. As soon as Henry VIII. established the rupture with the Roman See, the community drifted down the stream of political events, until it perished in the general wreck of monastic institutions; on May 6th, 1534 (along with all the Friar-Preachers of Kings-Langley, the Friar-Minors of Aylesbury, Bedford, and Ware, and the Carmelites of Hitchin), F. John Coton, prior, "non coactus sed sponte," with the assent of all his friars, formally subscribed the royal supremacy.<sup>6</sup> When the valuation of church property was taken throughout England, in 1535, this house was worth 4*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, besides 4*s.* paid of old to the Augustinian Priory for three tenements; and the tenth assigned to the crown was 9*s.* 10½*d.*<sup>7</sup>

The suppression of the Priory was accomplished by the Suffragan

<sup>1</sup> Annales de Dunstable.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. (garder.) liberat. pro regina etc. 19-20 Edw. I.    <sup>1</sup> Rot. garder. 26 Edw. I.

<sup>3</sup> Lib. garder. reg. anno. 5 Edw. III. : Bibl. Cotton. Nero C. VIII.

<sup>4</sup> Contrarot. cust. garder. reg., 2 Edw. III.    <sup>5</sup> Exit. scac. pasch. 6 Edw. III., m. 10, 14.

<sup>6</sup> Lib. recept. et liberat. hosp. regine, 31 Edw. III.

<sup>7</sup> Claus. 26 Hen. VIII., m. 15 (14) d.

<sup>8</sup> Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. iv.

Bishop of Dover, in 1538, as by letter (in Nov.) he signified to Lord Cromwell.\* By a royal lease, May 8th, 1539, were let to a valet of the king's guard, named Thomas Bentley, the site of the *Blacke Freers* of Dunstable, with all buildings, churchyards, orchards, gardens, lands and soil, within the site; 4*a.* of arable land in *Kensworthefelde*, and *Dunstable Felde*, in his tenure, and 3 tenements and 8 gardens adjacent, in the separate tenures of John Calverley, widow Paynter, and Robert Godfrey, all next the site of the late Friars' house; except those buildings and gardens within the site, which Roger Lee held in right of his wife, and all such buildings as the king might command to be razed; to be held from the next Michaelmas, for 21 years, for the yearly rent of 44*s.* 8*d.*, being 26*s.* 8*d.* for the site, 4*s.* for the arable land, 5*s.* for Calverley's tenement, 4*s.* for Paynter's, and 5*s.* for Godfrey's.<sup>†</sup> This Roger Lee, gent., held a chamber and house in the Friary, between the *Pyghtells* on the E. and *le Frater* on the N. (except the convent-kitchen, and two gardens, one of which lay eastward, the other westward of the buildings); also a parcel of land for underwood, in the great orchard, as far as the same garden on the W., with sufficient space in the great court to stack the wood; a great chamber and two smaller ones in the great court, and a stable adjacent to them within the Priory Gate. All these had been let by the Friars to William Marshall, for 50 years, at the yearly rent of 40*s.*; and at his death, the lease, through his daughter, passed to Lee.<sup>‡</sup>

Sir William Herbert, knt., gentleman of the privy chamber, petitioned, Apr. 28th, 1547, to have "by way of guyfte" all included in Bentley's lease; and the particulars were made out to him, at the same rate of 44*s.* 8*d.*<sup>§</sup> Edward VI. made the gift, July 10th, following; and Herbert, for himself and his heirs and assigns, received the site, with all the buildings, orchards, and gardens belonging, with all rents from the previous Michaelmas; to be held in socage as of the Honour of Ampthill, by fealty only and not in capite.<sup>||</sup> Every trace of the house has now disappeared, and the site is a matter of conjecture.

\* Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Hen. VIII. 2nd series, vol. viii. No. 117.

† Inrolments of leases; Miscellaneous Books of Ct. of Aug., vol. ccxii. fol. 137.

‡ Ministers' Accounts, 35-36 Hen. VIII. No. 83, etc.

§ Particulars for grants, 1 Edw. VI.    || Pat. 1 Edw. VI. p. 7. m. 38 (13).

# CONCLUDING NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF SWYNNERTON, OF SWYNNERTON AND OTHER PLACES IN CO. STAFFORD.—IX.

BY THE REV. CHARLES SWINNERTON, BENGAL CHAPLAIN.

DURING the course of the sixteenth century there were living contemporaneously, in some six or seven contiguous parishes in Co. Stafford, the following families of Swynnerton:—

1. Swynnertons of Swynnerton.
2. Swynnertons of Eccleshall.
3. Swynnertons of Whitmore.
4. Swynnertons of Keel.
5. Swynnertons of Butterson and Madeley.
6. Swynnertons of Wolstanton.
7. Swynnertons of Church Lawton. (Church Lawton, though not in Staffordshire, is just over the Cheshire border, and adjoins Wolstanton.)

The exact relationship which existed between these various branches of the same family has not yet been made out, though it might certainly be made out by means of a little research. The writer of these "Notes" being, unfortunately, absent from England, is unable himself to make exact inquiries. The only evidence possessed by him consists of abstracts of certain Lichfield Wills, and some copies of Church Registers. From this evidence, however, slight as it is, the following lines of connection between the several families referred to can be clearly traced:—

1. The same Christian names more or less prevail among these various branches of Swynnerton; for example, Edward is common to those of Eccleshall and Whitmore, Randal to those of Keel and Church Lawton, and John common to all.
2. Randle Swynnerton, of Keel, in 1598, married his wife at Church Lawton, apparently from the house of his name-sake, Randle Swynnerton, of the latter parish. At the same time Randle Swynnerton, of Church Lawton, possessed, among other lands, by "copie of Court Roll," some meadowing which had been given to him in or before 1583 by James Swynnerton, of Wolstanton.
3. John Swynnerton, of Wolstanton, mentions in his will, of 1544, his "cosen" Thomas Swynnerton, of Butterson and Madeley.
4. The recurrence of the name Cartwright, as indicating near relationship, and of other names, is somewhat remarkable in these wills. Instances of the name of Cartwright are as follows:—
  - (a) Richard Swynnerton, of Whitmore, in 1544, speaks of Thomas Cartwright and John, his brother.
  - (b) Christopher Swynnerton, of Whitmore, in 1570, mentions Thomas Cartwright.
  - (c) Stephen Swynnerton, Christopher's brother, mentions, in 1575, two Johns Cartwright and Alice Cartwright.



(d) Randle Swynnerton, of Church Lawton, in 1614, mentions Thomas Cartwright, Margaret Cartwright, and Ann Cartwright.

(e) In 1668 John Swynnerton, of the next parish of Barthomley, marries an Ann Cartwright.

5. Again, the name Landor occurs in the wills of the Swynnertons of Whitmore and of the Swynnertons of Butterson; the name Beech among the Swynnertons of Whitmore (1575), the Swynnertons of Wolstanton (1588), and the Swynnertons of Church Lawton (1614); the names Godwyn and Berdmore in the will of Cassandra Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, and in those of the Swynnertons of Whitmore. Thomas Swynnerton, of Madeley (Butterson), in 1552 mentions twice Homfrey Weston; Cassandra Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, relict of the last lord, mentions among her legatees Homfrey Weston, and Cassandra Weston, her "god-child;" and lastly, the name Rowley occurs in connection with the Swynnertons of Swynnerton, the Swynnertons of Whitmore, the Swynnertons of Butterson, and the Swynnertons of Wolstanton.

All this evidence, however, though so valuable in its way, is by no means precise. The writer, who feels very great interest in the subject, would plead his present sojourn in the remote places of the earth as an apology for soliciting additional evidences from other genealogists, especially from those who are residents in the good and true old county of Stafford. Unfortunately, two records, which must have contained invaluable information, are no longer available. Of Stoke-on-Trent the ancient Parish Register is missing, while that of Wolstanton, which was in perfect condition only a few years ago, was estimated at so slight a value by him in whose time the church has been rebuilt—and who, methinks, should be immortalised, not as the Repairer of the Breach, but as the Destroyer of the Registers—that during the progress of the work it was permitted to lie amidst the *débris* in a pool of water, until the ancient entries had been thoroughly soaked out of the parchment which had faithfully treasured them up for so long a period. Notwithstanding these grievous losses, however, there are probably other sources from which interesting facts might be drawn. Among Calendars of State Papers of the sixteenth century; in Records of Litigation, as at Lincoln's Inn; in private Title Deeds; among the Court Rolls of Manors in the various Public Offices; and among the wills at Somerset House, there must exist a vast amount of information regarding these various families of Swynnerton during the period referred to; and the writer of these few Notes will feel greatly obliged if other searchers among the musty records of the days that are gone will kindly forward to him copies or memoranda of any stray notices which they may chance to light upon while in the pursuit of their own investigations. Such copies, addressed under cover to the Editor, or directly to the Rev. C. Swinnerton, Bengal Chaplain, Punjab, would be gratefully and fittingly acknowledged.

*Mowshera, Punjab.*

# THE HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE BY Philip Kyndex.

To the Nobilitie Gentrie and Commons  
Respectively of Darby-shire  
The Author  
Dares, Deceives, and Dedicates  
This his prologue and  
Future Historie.

— Titulig Cupido  
Hæc sunt supis cunctis custodibus, ad quæ  
Discutienda valent strachis mala robora fœcus  
Quæntoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fœtus sepulchris  
Pro luenda vendacis habent sua fata libelli



PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

THE remarkably curious and, of course, unique manuscript, "Historie of Darby-shire," written "by Philipp Kynder" in the middle of the 17th century, is preserved among the Ashmole MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and although often referred to, and occasionally quoted from, has never been printed. An entire transcript of the MS. has now been most carefully and accurately made for me by my good and valued friend, the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, M.A.; and its appearance in the pages of the "RELIQUARY" cannot, I opine, be other than highly acceptable to my readers, and of great importance and value to the general historical and topographical student. The MS. was written about the year 1663. Of its writer—Philip Kynder or Kinder—and the old Derbyshire family to which he belonged, notices have appeared in the "RELIQUARY," vols. xv., pages 167-8 and 253, and xvi., pages 63 and 125.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

The reference to the MS. in the Bodleian Library, is Ashmole MS., 788; and the history is contained in fos. 190b to 204, and 208 to 210b. At the beginning is this title:—\*

[fo. 190b.]

THE  
HISTORIE  
OF  
DARBY = SHIRE  
BY  
Philipp Kynder.

To the Nobilitie Gentrie and Commons  
respectively of Darby=shire  
The Author  
Dates, Decrees and Dedicates  
This his prolusion and  
Future Historie.

— Titulique Cupido  
Hæsuri saxis cinerum custodibus, ad quæ  
Discutienda valent sterelis mala robora finis  
Quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulcris.

Pro quæstu vendacis habent sua fata libelli.

\* Of this title-page, I am enabled, through the kindness of Mr. W. H. Allnutt, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, to give a careful fac-simile on Plate VI. It is, of course, an exact reproduction of Philip Kinder's own penmanship, and is, I believe, the first time any of his writing has been engraved.

[fo. 191.]

The Historie  
of  
Darby = shire by  
Philipp Kynder.

- §. The Syllabe of the Paragraphs & Sections.
- I. Sect: 1. Proëm. 2. circumambients. 3. forme dimensions. 4. limitts. 5. ancient bounds, appellations & governmt. 6. etymologie.
- II. §. sect. 1. Distribution of offices. 2. granary. 3. dayry. 4. Buttery. 5. war=drop. 6. woodyard. 7. magusine.
- III. §. 1. noble houses. 2. titles of honour. 3. Patrianonimicks. 4. Renowned men.
- IV. §. 1. Wonders. 2. an Euripus. 3. The Sand=glass. 4. Guadiana. 5. Firr=trees. 6. Drinking Cupp.
- V. §. sec. 1. Waters, Spring-heads, Severne. 2. Dorwin. 3. Causes. 4. naturall Bathea. 5. medicinall waters & ye Spaw.
- VI. §. 1. The Hydrographie. Trent. 2. Dove. 3. Dorwin. 4. Erwash. 5. Fish. 6. water-fowle. 7. Land fowle.
- VII. §. sect. 1. Qualities of people, ancient. 2. moderne, The Commons. 3. Cuntrie woemen. 4. Recreations, dancing, Bull-running. 5. Naked boy. 6. Cards. 7. Diett. 8. Diseases. 9. language.
- IIIX. §. sec. 1. Land commodities. 1. coales. 2. stimmi. 3. Mill-stons. 4. Sythe-stones. 5. Earthen Vessells.
- IX. §. 1. camp & court. 2. Verticall starr. 2. Rome. 3. Constantinople. 4. Asia & Naples. 5. The Paralells & ppendicular starr.
- X. § postcript. 1. methoda. 2. pictures. 3. visiting of churches. 4. Doomesday-book. 5. glasses & petegrees.

THE PROLUSION

And generall Description § I.

The Proëm of C. Tacitus his Annalls is thus: Urbem Romam à principio Reges habuere etc. Kings first held ye Cittie of Rome, then Consulls, Dictators, Decemvirj; and this very short in few lines for some hundred years; untill he comes to Augustus by ye name of Prince. And there begins to expand himselfe writing towne books upon one year & some few monthes. This I p'fix as a faire examplar for imitation beginning w<sup>th</sup> ye Universe, and by subdividing descend unto my argument.

Section 2. The Lower world, the foot-stoole of ye Almighty is round quartrard out by ye fowre Cardinalls under ye throne of heaven. Strabo likeneth ye knowne part of ye Earth to a cloake, Dionisius to a sling, Aristotle to a drum. Europe ye Tabernacle of ye holy = Trinity, the glandula pinialis, Conarion & common sentient of ye Universe; The armorie & Achademie of all arms and arts is bounded from Asia w<sup>th</sup> ye greate river Tanais & from Africk w<sup>th</sup> ye Mediterran sea, & is likened by

[fo. 191b.]  
Dionysius to a Conus Isosceles | a geometricall figure where ye sides be eaven. Great Britann ye Queene of Iles whom Neptune wedded w<sup>th</sup> his

ceston in forme a Trigonie, ye most amicable aspect, hath his Zodiack of ye Virginian Ducalidon, German, and British Oceans. The figure & fashion of whole Britan by Livius & Fabius Rusticus is likened to a long dish, or two edged Axe; but Tacitus adds y<sup>t</sup> at ye further most point it groweth narrow & sharpe like a wedge. The Translator hath not well rendered scutula to be a long dish, but I take it rather to be a long figure something square like to an escutchion. England the right ey & arme of Christian world & Darling of Ceres is distinguished from Scotland by ye river Tweede, in figur a Triquetrall Pyramis or diamond. The base ye cape of Cornewall, & foreland of Kent w<sup>ch</sup> strikes w<sup>th</sup> ye point at Barwick into Scotland. She hath her Appellation from England in Germaine then soecald, now Cimbrica Cersonesus

3 Darby-shire, the Circulus-albus, ye Cicatricula inusta, ye macula circularis ad vitelli tunicam, unde seu p<sup>c</sup>ipuo sui certo latitans, vis rumpit plastica. The plastick particle of ye eggs yolke. For figure & shape ye very picture & abstract of her mother England (one may frame by a Colosus a figure of a middle, and a very exact stature) She is of a tri-laterall forme w<sup>th</sup> sides something unequal; but rather her forme is in manner of an ould fashioned shield or escuttion such as ye nine-worthies of ye world are seene to beare, w<sup>th</sup> a large indent in ye cheefe, and ye lower point someting inversed. Barwick & ye Ile of Wight ye two extreames of England lie upon ye same meridian line, and Darby-sh. ye nombrell for them both 315 miles ye whole extent: Yarmouth & Denbigh lie upon ye same line for Longitude about 100 miles distant, and Darbysh ye centre for them all. In Scotland never a house above twentie miles from ye sea, and in Darby sh. you can be in noe place, but you may ride out of it in ye space of an houre.

4 This Darby-sh. sitting upon ye throne of ye greate river Trent, supported & embraced in ye arms of ye river Dove & Erwash, & reclining her head in ye bosome of Darwent (w<sup>ch</sup> divides ye shire into ye fœlix & deserta ye fruitfull & ye barren) & crowned w<sup>th</sup> ye Diadems of ye peake hills. This canton hath her girdle bull'd embossed & embelished w<sup>th</sup> these circumambient limiteane marches: Swarlstun, Weston, Aston, Sharlow, Sawley, Risley, Stanton, Ilkeston, Henor, Codnor, Celston, Plesley, Creswell, Belge, Whaley, Aston, Treton, Hansworth, Padley, Aston, Woodland, Glossop, Chattersworth, Tharsett-Hall, Owlsersett, Chappell in ye Frith, Shaw-cross, Dove-head, Standale, Wulscott, Thorpe, Ashburne, Clyfton, Snelston, Marston, Eaton, etc. Vide p. 192. 6 (E.)

5. But I may not forgett her ancient bounds & appellations; by Solinus & Ptolomie these people were surnamed Coritani: since these Grecians writt them for I know noe reason but I may derive ye denomination from ye greeke Corydon, as most peopled w<sup>th</sup> sheppards, or let ye other pass from ye British *Gur=Tani* for her large extent & popularitie: These Coritans were subdued by P. Ostorius under ye yoake of Claudius ye Emp. Ptolomie againe calls it little Britann, Severus ye Emp: after his division lower Britaine. After y<sup>t</sup> ye Romans did apportion this Iland into three parts by ye ancient Archiepiscopall Seats beeing under ye jurisdiction of Yorke it was called Maxima Cæsariensis. That part againe by ye Romans was subdivided, & it did assume ye name of Flavia Cæsariensis soe cald by

[fo. 192.]

Flavius / the Emp. sonn of Theodosius & it was governed by præsidents. Under ye government of ye Romans ye Earle of Britain had ye third place of honour called ye præsentall, wurshipfull men. He was commander in cheefe over ye middle part of ye Ile, and had under his command seven regiments of foote & nine troopes of horse. After this y<sup>t</sup> by ye Saxons ye land was reduced to a Heptarchie, it beeing part of ye last kingdome y<sup>t</sup> is of Mercia it did receave ye name of North = March, whose coate of Arms was azure a Saltier argent. This kingdome did take beginning in ye An dom of 588 of w<sup>ch</sup> Creodda was ye first King, and ye yeere following ye Britans forsaking this their cuntrie departed into Wales. To him in this kingdome Wibba did succcede, next Cearlus, after Penda etc. Pedda of ye kings of March was ye first y<sup>t</sup> receaved ye Christian faith by ye perswasion of Oswy K. of Northumbers; this kingdome continued above 250 years, The pallace royall & court held at Repton.

Lastly by a subdivision when Alured reigned King after he had joyned this kingdome to his owne viz. West-Saxons it was severed to a shire called Darby-shire from Darby her cheefest towne borrowing her appellation, to wch is added shire signifying a dissection or particion.

6. Gentle reader p<sup>r</sup>serve your smile, & let it not fall into a sleeve, except you highly dislike my subsequent conjecture supported by a feasible pbabilitie. Darby & Leister take their Etymlogie from Listra & Derbe two famous citties in Iconium (Act. 14.) whither St. Paul fled in his persecutions as to sanctuarie. Alured or Alfred K. of West-Saxons, an 870 aut circiter being beaten by ye orientall English, had hither his refuge & recovery; And Christianitie then beginning to increase, in a gratefull memorie of his delivery he denominated from them these townes of Darby & Leicester, & called Alfreton after his owne name. Thus wee see ye Spaniard in his discoveries gives ye names of Trinidad, Sancta Cruz, Domingo, Jamaica. And since he divided ye land in shires hundreds & Tithings therefore most-likely to give ye name. For ye true denomination I must say w<sup>ch</sup> ye Romans, y<sup>t</sup> never knew ye proper name of ye Cittie, for it had a pper secrett name, *cujus alterum nomen dicere secretis ceremoniarum nefas habetur*. By ye Saxons it was cald North = Worthig, by ye Latins Derbis & ye people Derventani, ye river Derventio.

Honorius Arch-bishop of Canterbury did divide this cuntrie into parishes of w<sup>ch</sup> now it contains 106. K. Offa did obtaine of Pope Adrian a. d. 765. y<sup>t</sup> this prince should be substitute to ye Archi-episcopall sea of Leichfield. Untill ye 10<sup>th</sup> yeare of Q. Elizabeth there was but one high-sheriff for Darby & Nottingham-shire, Sir Godfry Fuljam being ye last before they were divided.

## §. II.

## Distribution of Offices, temper of soile.

Sect. 2. France hath ye best granarie of Europe, & England ye fattest Kitchen, Holland ye best Dayry, Italy ye richest Wardrop, Germany ye best Wood-yard, Spaine ye best Exchequer—*sic magnis componere parva*—the south east parts in ye hundred of about Aston, Weston, Elveston, etc. is ye granary of Darby-shire, & about six miles on y<sup>t</sup> part of Darby there is more bread = corne than in all ye countie besidea. Upon

ye north-west parts theire *pan=tric* I confess is slender, & they may sing  
w<sup>th</sup> ye poëtt

— Tenui mensam moditantur avenâ

The common inhabitants doe p<sup>r</sup>ferr Oates for delight & strength above any  
other graine : For here you may find jus nigrum ye Lacedemonian pottage/  
turne two leaves. 193. b.)

[fo. 192b.]

Prolusions insertions.

place this 195 b. § 5. s. 2.

or Thales Milesius, who first disputed of things celestiall ; he said y<sup>t</sup>  
water was ye beginning of things, and God y<sup>t</sup> mind w<sup>ch</sup> formed all things  
out of water. See § 5. s. 2.

place this p. 199. C. par. 10. § 2.

'Tis true Philoxenus did sett forth ye warrs betweene Alexander ye  
greate and Darius in colours as well ; as either Curtius or Diodorus in  
writing : yett ye others tablett is consum'd w<sup>th</sup> mothes and tyme never  
to be renewed, but Curtius is still extant.

place this p. 199. (b) (D.) § X. sect. 4.

For ye state of ye Church wee are to p<sup>c</sup>ure an ould Manuscript made  
an. 1220 in ye fift yeere of Hen. 3 wherin is discovered which be  
Rectories which Appropriate the Patrons incumbents what value in ye  
King's books, etc. As also ye office of ye Register in Lichfield from  
whence Bp Fox hath extracted many y<sup>t</sup> suffered pte :

place this p. 191. b. (E.) § 1. s. 4.

Amongst these lett these intensions fall in : Raunston is in Darby-shire ;  
& Over-seale in Leicester-shire, yet this Ravenston is compased round  
w<sup>h</sup> Leicestershire, & a mile or more distant from ye nearest part of  
Darby-sh. The like of Seale. I know not what to call ye cause, in-  
croachment, or usurpation, exchange, or Hostage, & therefore pass over.

place this (F.) 194 b. §. 4. sect. 4.

Here is our Alpheus into his Arethusa.

I have spoaken here of Hunsey falling into Mansfould passing under  
ground Alpheus to his Arethusa And this is something beyond my  
limitanean-Marches, beeing confin'd to Darby-shire. How ever these  
rivers fall into our Derbyshire Dove, & for their vicinitie I love to  
expatiate and visitt them. I will not have my discourses & postures  
alwais kept as it were in an outward woodden frame, or as a child in a  
standing stoole.

place this § VII. sect. 8.

(A). Wee have noe Eudemicall, or Nostratall diseases, w<sup>ch</sup> ye latins  
call patrius, regionalis, & vernaculous morbus, sicknesses peculiar & natu-  
rally incident to some region : As for example, The Neopolitans are  
subject to ye gowte, the Polonian hath his plica or Elfelock, The Savoyan  
is pouted, which is a tumor under ye chin gotten by drinking snow water.  
In England Essex and Holland have theire Bayliffs, y<sup>t</sup> is putrid feavers  
& quartan agues. In Darby-sh. none of these but all are sound &  
salubrious.

The have no thunder. p. 201. (A.)



place this p. 197. b. (A.)

I have tould you it comes a farr of as from ye Indies, & therefore you admire it and commend ye occult cognations & pperities; now because it is common and cheape you have it in a kind of contempt. If this Coale & fire was rare to be found wee should more attentively swew into ye causes, & it would elevate us to a higher admiration than ye effects of ye Loade-ston.

[fo. 193.]

parag. I. sect 7. (A.)

I will enlarge to give you a tast of ye etymologies of some of ye townes, wherby ye may know ye situation, or pperities of them w<sup>h</sup>out further relation. These are gathered out of ye British & Saxon language saying w<sup>h</sup> Cratylus in Plato of our English as he said of Greeke, That wee have borrowed many words of ye barbarous, for they are more antient than wee.

Melburne of some mill by ye water. Willoughby neere to some noted willow tree. Willowmot neere to such a mote. Cotton Cote-tun for y<sup>t</sup> his house was fenced about. Tin signifies a hedge. Weston or Wuston a desert wild wodden place. These Gentlemen in ye Norman Catalogue y<sup>t</sup> have K. or W. are of Flanders. These from ye eastegan y<sup>t</sup> came w<sup>t</sup> Earle Baldwin father in law to ye Conqueror. Other terminations in Cliff, burgh, Borrow, ham, sted, Ford, words significantly retained if more softened. But I agree w<sup>h</sup> him y<sup>t</sup> sayes y<sup>t</sup> an Etymologie for ye most part it is levis, et fallax, et plerumque ridicula, nan supenunero ubi proprietas verborum attenditur, sensus veritatis amittitur.

Worksworth standing by ye water side & thus Darby by ye Saxons cald north-worthig, for there is a smale brooke runnig thorough ye towne under nine bridges, & since cald Darby (as some will have it) from Dor signifying water. wick a fort or castle from hence Hardwick.

(B.)

[vid. p. 200 b. (B.)

(A.) sec. I.

p. 199 b. § 10. sect. I.

You may expect phaps politicall reflections, observations, occasions of defections animadversions here & there to be inserted, as marks to saile by, & ye free-schoole for princes and high commanders. He that can unravill this skeane & lacs of Apotelesms, He shal be my greate Apollo, to him Ile render a reason of my neglect viz. After wee have donn ye best touchings things w<sup>ch</sup> are w<sup>h</sup>out us-; all, whats wanting in success. in respect of us is absolutely impossible. Againe Free Agencie will interrupt ye naäl series both of casualtie and events. And againe, examine the reasons of Divinitie; we cannot kindly learne ye condition of humane nature, except wee know ye common cittie, and ye right systeme of ye world, in w<sup>ch</sup> all have fellowship. Al things y<sup>t</sup> belong to ye course of life is seated in our owne will and power, y<sup>t</sup> it is only ours y<sup>t</sup> wee live: But it seems only to be fate and chance y<sup>t</sup> wee die. This inshrined Hymarmene-Quæque fuit illa Dearum, admitts of Voluntiers, & is joyned w<sup>h</sup> a certaine kind of societie to ye nature of man & all other creatures. She has a dispensing facultie by particulars in a foulded order of causes, in there order number place and tyme. If thou dost err and fall to ruine, she foresees y<sup>t</sup> thou dost it freely, and therefore thou ye cause whereon depends necessitie. If thou shalt win ye field it is decreede thou shalt take such

advice; follow such courses; if fall, such things will come to pass y<sup>t</sup> will bring this ruine upon thee. Our Nativitie is not condemned but punished. Thus Fate, Fore-sight, Free-will, and Fortune goe hand in hand, and w<sup>ch</sup> to præferr I dare not determine. In ye meane tyme here you have traditionall memorialls, in a bare narrative invested in the thrid-bare coate of Antiquitie; w<sup>thout</sup> pointing to Imitation or admonition,—fore-stawling ye Readers judgment, and indecently intruding into his capacitie by a prolephick insinuation. These post-humous and virtuous expressions signifie nothing but ye Anctious facilitie in diversions and feaseable conjectures./

[fo. 193 b.]

pottage to be a good dish, if you bring a lacedemonian stomach. It is observed they have for ye most part fair long broad white teeth w<sup>ch</sup> is caused by ye mastication of this oaten bread. But as ye benefit of Milke in Low Germany may compare w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>r</sup> Burdeaux wines & spices of Portugall: for our benefit of milke in Darby-sh. will exceede all ye arables, in an estimate, of ye neighbouring sothren counties. Her chiefest Mansion for ye Dairy is Dove=bank & Haddon upon ye river Wie. 203. b. a.

4. Their *Butterie* for ye most part is at Nottingham and Loughborough for from thence they fetch all their Mault and barley. Your merchant will say y<sup>t</sup> England hath better wines then France or Spaine; better fruites & spices then Arabia, & give a good reason for it, for ye Exoticks sell ye best of their wares, by reason they will keepe & are best vendible; & keepe their sowne vapid apt to corruption for their pper use & p'sent service. Soe I may say of Mault, these Derby-sh. men of forrage graine makes better Ale and beere, then any from whence they come. Witness your transcendant Darby Ale, and Sand-bich Ale in Cheshire.

5. Their Wardrop all ye Cuntrie over, ye sheepe more numerous, & ye fleece more fine and soft then those of Coleis. Their staple.

6. For ye Woodyard. Trees I doe acknowledge are soe few, in ye Peake espetially, y<sup>t</sup> had Judas been there, he would have repented, before he could have found one to act his execution; but these are supply'd with pitt-coale, Peate & Turff. And for fencing in of inclosure instead of hedges Nimbrod might have found stone enough to have built his tower, whose topp should reach unto ye heaven.

7. But soe it is the best soules are most unfortunate in Exterions, or ye gifts of fortune. Socrates by ye Delphick oracle surnamed ye wisest, yet loaded w<sup>th</sup> false informations, betrayed, undefended, yeeld to ye powre of his accusers. Plato gives up ye discipline of his divine soule to ye tyrannicall sporting powre of Dyonisius. Pithagoras ye finest Index of a Deitie wandered as a fugitive, & perished by fire. Plotinus renowned for his temperance and fortitude was shattered by ye torments of a languishing disease and prov'd one of ye most gastliests objects of Mankind. Marius had his arms and thighs cutt of, his tounge cutt out, and lastly as ye last spectators of his miseries his eyes puld out. If vegitalls may bear proportion w<sup>th</sup> Rationalls, Darby-sh. in ye Peake for sert & other su ficiall pducts is barren, rockie, uncultivate: But renders a mille=cuple increase in her interiors and mineralls, and seems to be ye rad y<sup>t</sup> Brutus offered to Appollo rough and knottie w<sup>thout</sup>, but w<sup>thon</sup> all furbisht Gould. You may talke of Tagus, Po, Pactolus and Ganges where Ingotts of Gould are

plentifull: These are bloomed and smelted in ye ayre by ye fire of poetically rapsodes to magnifie theire Cunttrie: but now in these our later dayes little of this to be found as emptied or vanished. Our poetts lash out these straines.

— an Icie Creame

Upon ye Silver lake & Christall streame.

They give this frequent epithite ye silver Trent, adorning it w<sup>th</sup> fancies, knots, dressings and strewings all silver: And I think as much silver found w<sup>th</sup>in ye banks of Trent, as Gould in any of ye other rivers. But our Darby-sh. is unexhausted in her rich mineralls. where Iron-stonn is theire is ye loadeston found soe saies ye Naturalists, & I am sure these Loadstones are in Darby-sh. w<sup>ch</sup> draw all ye Gould silver and graine of ye neighbouring counties, and most part of ye Western world.

fo. 104.]

To run a discourse and tell you y<sup>t</sup> these mineralls pceeds from ye Saline Gorgon ambuscaded in ye terrestriall residence, and animated by ye vestall sparke and vitall-light. That ye various colours are ye errors of ye Custos or p<sup>r</sup>sident of vegetation; this is but to please you w<sup>th</sup> a Philosophical canting, and I will transmitt it. This Magazine and *Treasurie* is at Woorks-worth, the prime Rhadamant here keeps his courts. The judges of ye Inferior Regions are said to be Rhadamantus & Minos, ye former K. of Lycia ye later of Crete, both most just men, when living Legislators, and wonder not I give him this name by Metonymie. For Jupiter was a mightie Monarch, Neptune his high Admirall, Bacchus his Butler, Pluto high Treasurer, Ceres kept ye keyes of his granarie, Io was his Dayry-maid. For instance this one Hyperbole may excuse all myne.

Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet.

In Ethicks & in Logicke error may be serviceable to truth, an enormous & greate disproportion'd Simile may have something of imitation.

(To be continued.)

## MARSHALL ADMINISTRATIONS IN P.C.C.

EDITED BY GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., F.S.A.

*(Continued from Vol. XXI., page 250.)*

- 128.—John Marshall of Froxfield, co. Southampton. Adm'on to Elizabeth Marshall his relict, 15 July, 1674. *See* No. 97.
- 129.—Susanna Marshall of the parish of St. Katherine near the Tower who died at Reading, co. Berks. Adm'on to Elizabeth Gripp aunt on the maternal side, and guardian of William Marshall a minor son of the said Susanna Marshall, during his minority, and to use of Anne and Samuel other children of the said deceased, 25 November, 1674.
- 130.—Robert Marshall in the Prison called the Poultry Counter, London. Adm'on to Edward Meriwether principal creditor, Mary Marshall his mother having renounced, 6 May, 1675.
- 131.—William Marshall of Chatham, co. Kent, but deceased at Sheerness. Adm'on to Margaret Marshall his relict, 4 September, 1675.
- 132.—John Marshall of Hatton Garden in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to Richard Tichborne principal creditor, John Marshall nephew by the brother and next of kin having renounced, 20 March, 1675-6.
- 133.—James Marshall, senior, of the City of Exeter, but at Guinney in parts beyond sea deceased. Adm'on to John Marshall his brother, James Marshall his son having renounced, 10 May, 1677. Adm'on de bonis non to James Marshall the son, 16 October, 1694.

*See Genealogist*, Vol. iv. p. 17.

- 134.—John Marshall of the parish of St. Mary-at-Hill, London. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 26 May, 1677.

This John was buried at St. Mary-at-Hill, 26 April, 1677. A family of the name was resident in the parish at an early date. Sir Henry Marshall, Lord Mayor, was with several of his family buried here at the beginning of the last century. These entries are from the Parish Register:—

## BAPTISMS.

Mary dau. of Robert and Ann Marshall, 11 May, 1678.  
 Elizabeth dau. of same 23 Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1674.  
 George son of George and Elizabeth Marshall, 11 Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1710.  
 George son of same 16 Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1712.  
 Henry son of same 20 Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1718.

## MARRIAGES.

Robert Grindoll and Ann Marshall, 20 April, 1690.  
 John Marshall and Alice Edger, 7 July, 1651.  
 John Marshall and Francis Mallery, 15 May, 1653.  
 Richard Sopp and Anne Marshall, 7 June, 1702.  
 Thomas Marshall and Mary Fish, 19 Febr. 1706.  
 Charles Miller and Ann Marshall, 10 June, 1715.

## BURIALS.

John Marshall, 26 April, 1677.  
 Elizabeth Marshall, 20 Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1680.  
 Robert Marshall, 28 March, 1682.  
 George Marshall from Greenwich, 4 August, 1704.  
 John Marshall, lodger, 21 June, 1706.\*  
 John Marshall, 13 June, 1716.  
 Charles Marshall, 22 May, 1722.  
 Elizabeth Marshall, 22 April, 1735.  
 George Marshall, 30 Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1740.

Jacob Edington and Anne Marshall, both of St. Mary-at-Hill, were married by license at All Hallows, Barking, 2 July, 1687.

Thomas Marshall of St. Mary-at-Hill, and Alice Reade of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, were married by license at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 16 February, 1636-7.

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\* His will proved in P.C.C. 3 July, 1706. (Eedes 151.)

Joshua Marshall. <i>ob. inf.</i> Buried at St. Dunstan's 15 Jan., 1673 4.	George Marshall. Buried at St. Dunstan's before 1678.	Anne, mentioned in her father's will, 1678. Married Richard Somers of the Middle Temple, 2 July, 1698, at St. Augustin, near St. Paul's. Both mention- ed in her mother's will, 1716.	Edward Marshall, called eldest = Sarah. son in his father's will, 1678. Proved his mother's will, 1716. Of parish of St. Andrew, Hol- born. Adm' on. to his son Joshua M. in P.C.C., 6 Sept., 1723.	John Marshall. Buried at St. Dunst'-n's. Called younger son in his father's will, 1678. Died unmarried. Adm' on. to his mother, Katherine M., 8 May, 1700.
Joshua Marshall. Mentioned in will of Katherine M., 1716. Proprietor of Monox Chapel in Walthamstow Church, 1733.	= Katherine, dau. of ..... Barrell, of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Mar. at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 27 July, 1731.	Edward Marshall. Mentioned in will of Katherine M., 1716. Of the East Indies. Deceased unmarried. Adm' on. in P.C.C. to Joshua M., his brother, 11 March, 1723-4.	Richard Marshall. Mentioned in will of Katherine M., 1716.	Elizabeth. Mentioned in will of Katherine M., 1716. "Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Marshall and Sarah his wife, out of Fleet St." Bapt. at St. Dunstan's, 27 April, 1678.
	Anne. Bapt. at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 18 Aug., 1732.	Henry Marshall. Bapt. at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 13 Sept., 1737.		Catherine. Died 25 Dec., 1733, aged 2 years and 8 months. Buried in Walthamstow Church. M.I. †

\* Mentions in his will, his kinsman John Marshall, under 28. First wife's kinsman Isaac Lugg, under 28. Sister-in-law Margaret. My two kinswomen Frances ..... (sic) and Mary Clarke. Edward Marshall is mentioned as "Mr. Marshall a stone-cutter in Fetter Lane," and is legatee of 10s. in the codicil to the will of John Marshall of the parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, dated 11 February, 1658. This testator mentions also loving friends William Wither and Sarah Stubbs; worthy friend John Bill, Esq.; Mistress Mary Norton; and Master Roger Norton the elder, whom he appoints executor. He proved 7 April, 1659, in P.C.C. (Pell, 208.)

† Joshua Marshall says in his will that he is a member of the Company of Masons of London, and gives them £200 to give annually among poor widows. Mentions his father's houses in White Friars, "now occupied by my mother in law for her life." James Marshall now servant to Mr. John Olyver. Gives to Isaac Lugg, £50. To Francis Darke, £40. To Rose Watson, £20. To Samuel Fulke, £20. To Margaret Marshall, sister of my late apprentice John Marshall deceased, £30. († if this John be identical with John M. whose will is given in the above note). To Thomas Watson (under 24) £30. To Mary Clarke my father's kinswoman £100. To servant John Wells £30. To poor of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West £10. Various tenements in London, etc., to eldest son Edward Marshall, remainder to younger son John Marshall, remainder to dau'r. Anne Marshall, remainder to wife Katherine, remainder over to James Marshall now servant to Mr. John Olyver and his heirs. Tenements and lands at Royston, and other places in Co. Cambridge, to said James Marshall.

‡ Near this place ly the remains of Catharine, daughter of Joshua Marshall Esq. proprietor of this Chapel, who died 25 xber 1733. Aged 2 years 8 months.

- 135.—John Marshall of the City of Worcester, mercer. Adm'on to Anne Marshall his relict, 4 June, 1677.

Several people of the name apparently resided at Worcester in the 17th century. The will of "John Marshall of the city of Worcester, mercer," perhaps the father of this John, is dated 28 February 1687. He mentions his children but not by their names. Directs to be buried "in the Parish Church of St. Swithin in the City of Worcester, as near as with convenience may be where some of my children are buried." Appoints wife Elizabeth sole executrix; she proved, at Worcester, 8 July, 1668.

I note the following wills of Worcester Marshalls in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury:—

Elizabeth Marshall, of the parish of All Saints in the city of Worcester, spinster. Dated 6 January, 1677. To be buried in All Saints chancel. Brother-in-law William Bissell residuary legatee and executor. To my sister Jane Bissell my gold bodkin, my stone ring, and my laced apron. My kinsman Samuel Bissell their son. Their son William Bissell. Edward Bissell their son. Nicholas Bissell their son. James Bissell their son. Jane Bissell their daughter. My sister Thomasine Nanfan.\* Edward Nanfan her son. Mary Nanfan her daughter. My sister-in-law Anne Marshall, widow. Her son John Marshall. Her daughter Christian Marshall. My kinsman Edward Marshall. Thomas Marshall, Robert Marshall, and Mary Marshall their sister, all under age. Ruth Giles of Powick, widow. Frances Newman, widow. Jane Hughes. Proved by William Bissell, 9 March, 1677. (Reeve 25.)

Thomas Marshall of the City of Worcester, Marriner. Dated 8 October, 1692. Appoints Richard Fletcher of Bow, co. Essex, tailor, his attorney and executor. He proved 27 September, 1695. (Irby, 220.)

- 136.—William Marshall in parts beyond sea deceased. Adm'on to Thomas Marshall his brother, 26 April, 1678.

- 137.—John Marshall of the parish of St. George, Southwark. Adm'on to John Freeman, Esq<sup>r</sup>. principal creditor, Lady Jane Williams relict of said deceased having first renounced, 5 June, 1678.

Lady Jane Williams was relict of Sir Maurice Williams, knt. Adm'on of his estate in which he is described as of St. Ann, Blackfriars, was granted to her in P.C.C. 28 May, 1658. He was buried as "Sir Morris Williams" at St. Ann, Blackfriars, 15 May, 1658. The two following entries of baptisms are from the Register of All Hallows, Lombard Street:—

1660. Aug<sup>t</sup>. 16. John son of John and Jane Marshall, born 30 July.

1662. July 29. Jane dau. of John Marshall, merchant in Grace-church St. and Jane his wife otherwise called the Lady Williams.

Sarah dau. of John Marshall, gent., and the Lady Jane Williams, was bapt. at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, co. Middx., 10 April, 1670.

- 138.—John Marshall late at Ballasore in the East Indies deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Ralph Marshall his brother, 7 August, 1678. These letters of Adm'on renounced, and will proved 15 September, 1679.

He was one of the family of Marshall of Theddlethorpe, of which an account will be found in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*.

- 139.—Thomas Marshall, sen<sup>r</sup>., of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, co. Surrey. Adm'on to Margaret Valentine wife of Richard Valentine, aunt on the father's side, and lawful guardian appointed to Thomas Marshall, jun<sup>r</sup>., son of the deceased, 15 August, 1678.

- 140.—Richard Marshall *alias* Founder of Withiam, co. Sussex. Adm'on to Susanna Marshall *alias* Founder his relict, 18 September, 1678.

*See* No. 109.

- 141.—John Marshall, jun<sup>r</sup>., of Aldermarston, co. Berks. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 12 December, 1678.

- 142.—Simon Marshall of Guinea in parts beyond sea. Adm'on to Henry Wolkmar husband of Mary Wolkmar mother of said deceased to administer during suit between the said Henry Wolkmar now husband of Mary mother of said deceased and Sebastian Hurtz husband of Catherine Hurtz sister of said deceased, 7 August, 1679.

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\*There is a marriage license in the Vicar General's office dated 16 September, 1673, for John Nanfan of Islington, perriwig-maker, bachelor, aged about 27, and Thomasin Marshall of same parish, aged about 24, and at her own disposal, to marry at Islington, St. Paul Covent Garden, or All Hallows-in-the-Wall.

- 143.—Richard Marshall of Crayford, co. Kent, widower. Adm'on to his sisters Anne Medhurst *alias* Marshall, widow, and Margaret Wyburne *alias* Marshall, widow, 24 May, 1680.

See No. 150. The will of his father "John Marshall of the parish of Crayford, co. Kent," is dated 22 January, 1675. Mentions his wife. Son John Marshall. Francis Wyburne who married my daughter Margaret, and his sons John and Allen. Daughter Ann Medhurst. Appoints son Richard Marshall executor. He proved in P.C.C. 20 February, 1676. (Hale 21.)

Stephen Marshall of Crayford, Kent, and Mary Lewen of Lambeth, were married at St. James' Westminster, by licence from Bishop of London, 21 October, 1752. (*Par. Register.*)

This family was seated at Crayford as early as 1498, and appears to have been of some importance. They bore for arms, *Argent*, a chevron between three horseshoes *sable*, an evidently "canting" coat. The following will is that of the first of the family I have found:—

John Marshall the elder, Citizen and Mercer of London, dated 12 January, 1498. To be buried in the chapel of our Blessed Lady in the parish Church of Saint Laurence in the old Jury of London, in the place where I have ordered and made my tombe in the said chapell. John Marshall my son. Johane my wiff. Gives son John implements and household stuff in my grete place in the parish of Crayford, co. Kent. To William Bollis £10 on condition that he be ruled, etc., by my wife his aunt. Then follows testator's will as regards his lands in the counties of Kent, Norfolk, and Warwick; in the parishes of Crayford, Earde, Bexley, Wylmington,\* Dertford, Dertingham, Sandryngham, Wolforton, Ingaldesthorp, Shornborne, and Stratford-upon-Avon, which I the said John Marshall and Johane my wife late had of the demise grant feofment and by deed ended of Master John Breteyn, Dr of divinity, and John Worsopp, scrivener, and Thomas Whitechurch, mercer, citizens of London, the deed dated 16 July 8 Henry 7. Gives them to wife for life, remainder to son John and Katernyn his wife. Lands in Edworth, co. Bedford, Potton, etc., to wife Johan. Proved in P.C.C. 9 February, 1498. (Horne 28.)

John Marshall the son is, I presume, identical with the John Marshall mentioned in the following brief pedigree taken from Harl. MS. 1548, fo. 72b; Cole's Escheats, Vol. i. 138, 405; iv. 143, 148; and, Inq. Essex and Hertford, 11-12 Henry VIII., No 5. in Public Record Office.

Sir John Cutts, of=Elizabeth.  
Horham Hall, in  
Com. Essex, knt.,  
descended out of  
the house of Cutt  
of Yorkshire.

John Marshall,=Catherine, d. and co-heir of  
of Crafford. Henry Langley, of Ryckling  
Ob. 19 Feb., Hall, in Co. Essex. Died 15  
12 Hen. VIII. Feb., 9 Henry VIII.

Richard Cutt=

1. John  
Cutts.

2. Henry Cutts of Beeringbury,=Ellinor, d. and  
in Com. Kent, Married 2ndly co-heir of John  
Catherine, dau. and co-heir of Marshall, of  
Henry Langley, of Ryckling Crafford, in  
Hall, in Com. Essex (*sic*). Com. Kent.

Mary, wife of John  
Cutt. Died 14  
July, 18 Henry  
VIII.†

Henry Cutts.

John Cutts.

Petrus, f. and h.

2. Rob'tus.

ARMS.—Quarterly. 1, *Argent*, on a bend engrailed *sable* three plates. *Cutts*. 2, ..... 3, ..... 4, *Argent*, a chevron between three horseshoes *sable*. *Marshall*.† 5, *Langley*. 6, *Walden*. 7, *Foz*.

\* Brother John Marshall of Wilmington mentioned in will of Thomas Marshall of Beckley, pr. 1606. (Huddleston 2.) See will of Henry Marshall, Vicar of Wilmington, Sussex Archaeologica Collections, Vol. xiii. p. 49.

† Inq. p. m. (11-12 Henry VIII. No. 5.) taken at Walden in Essex, 16 August, 12 Henry VIII., on death of Katherine Marshall. She died 15 Febr 9 Henry VIII., and Elionora wife of Henry Cutt, son of John Cutt, Knight, and Mary Cutt, wife of John Cutt, son of Richard Cutt, were her daughters and heirs, and said Elionora is aged 10 (?), and said Mary is aged 24, and the jurors say they were the heirs of John Marshall, Esqr.

‡ This is tricked as the coat of William Marshall of Ellesburgh, co. Bucks, in Harl. MS., 1533, fo. 115.

144.—John Marshall of the parish of St. George, Buttolph Lane, London. Adm'on to Alice Marshall his mother and principal creditor, Anna Marshall his relict having renounced, 6 October, 1680.

145.—Francis Marshall of Gravesend, co. Kent, widower. Adm'on to Mary Reed, widow, his daughter and next of kin, 9 November, 1680.

146.—Simon Marshall of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Adm'on to his eldest son Charles Marshall, 24 January, 1680.

His will was subsequently proved. In it he is described as "of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, co. Middlesex, citizen and vintner of London." It is dated 7 September, 1670. He desires to be buried "as near my late deare wife Martha Marshall as may be," but does not state where she was buried. Mentions his children, Edmund, Simon, Martha, and Richard. *Son Philip distempered with the palsy.*\* Grandchildren, Martha, William, and Simon, children of my son Charles Marshall and Elizabeth his now wife. Says that he settled said Charles in the Vine Tavern, Holborn, and put him in the trade thereof. Gives him lease of that Tavern, and also the Bull Inn at Hodesdon, co. Herts, and messuages there in fee. Sister Anne Hanns wife of my brother in law Edward Hanns, and their sons Robert and James Hanns. Appoints sons Charles and Edmund executors. They proved in P.C.C. 11 March, 1680. (North, 47.)

The will of Charles Marshall in which he is described as of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Vintner, is dated ... March, 1685-6. He devises the Bull Inn in Hodsdon, etc., to his son William. Mentions his daughters Susan and Martha, and appoints his sons William and Symon executors—Mr. Robert Longland and Mr. Richard Sheppard overseers. Adm'on was granted by the Commissary Court of London, 21 February, 1686 to John Parsons guardian to William and Symon Marshall minors.

John Parsons was the husband of Martha sister of Charles Marshall. The following entry is from the Register of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, co. Middx. "1679-80, February 5—John Parsons of this parish and Martha Marshall of St. Giles-in-the-Fields—Licence."

147.—Gilbert Marshall, Esqr. of Houghall, co. Durham, but deceased in Gray's Inn, Co. Middx. Adm'on to Gilbert Marshall, Esqr., his son, Elizabeth Radcliffe *alias* Marshall relict of said deceased and Alexander Radcliffe her husband having renounced, 5 March, 1680.

See *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, p. 182.

148.—Jane Marshall *alias* Cannon of the parish of St. Oswald, Durham. Adm'on to her husband Richard Marshall, 5 March, 1680.

See *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, p. 132.

149.—Alice Marshall of St. Thomas Apostle, Southwark. Adm'on to her mother Alice Marshall, 30 March, 1681.

150.—Anna Marshall of the parish of St. Thomas Apostle in Southwark, widow, but at Crayford, co. Kent, deceased. Adm'on to her brother Henry Lawrence, 2 May, 1681.

See No. 148. Thomas Marshall and *Hannah* Garrard, were married at St. Thomas Apostle, London, 28 September, 1647.

The will of Thomas Marshall, the husband of this Anna, was made nuncupative, and bears date 24 August, 1656. From the probate act it appears that he was of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, tanner. He bequeaths to his mother-in-law Anne Garrard £50. To sister Elizabeth Tamrell wife of Thomas Tamrell, marriner, £5. To Richard Bannister £5. Appoints his wife Anna Marshall executrix and residuary legatee. She proved in P.C.C. 8 September, 1656. The witnesses were William Launce, and Richard Bannister. (Berkley 190.)

151.—Samuel Marshall of the parish of St. Lawrence Old Jury, deceased unmarried. Adm'on to his brother Benjamin Marshall, Sara Hanford *alias* Marshall having renounced, 19 July, 1681.

152.—James Marshall of the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, but in the ship called the "King Fisher" deceased. Adm'on to Elianor Marshall his relict, 18 September, 1681.

153.—John Marshall of the parish of St. Catherine Coleman. Adm'on to Jane Marshall his relict, 4 September, 1682.

154.—Alexander Marshall of Fulham, co. Middlesex, gent. Adm'on to Dorothy Marshall his relict, 3 January, 1683.

Her will as "Dorothy Marshall, widow," is dated 30 July, 1711. To be buried in chancel of Fulham church as near as conveniently can be by my dear

\* These words are erased in the register.



- husband who lyes under the Alter with a gravestone upon him that has his name on it. My sister Freind. My nephew William Freind. My nephew Dr. Jehn Freind. My neice Delaugh. My neice Dobson. Dr. Pargiter's three daughters, and his two youngest sons. My cousin Francis Pargiter. Dr. Pargiter's widow. Dr. Pargiter's eldest son. My cousin Woilul of Fenford, widow. My cousin Abigail Hickman. Mr. How and his daughter. Cousin Ann Ingborow, widow. Nephew Dr. Robert Freind, sole executor. Witnesses, Lyonell Wells, Mary Wells, and John Wells. Codicil dated 14 September, 1711. Cousin Shugborough. Cousin Charles Shugborough. Nephew John Freind. Cousin Robert Pargiter. Cousin Ab. Hickman. Witnesses, Rebecca Noades, Susanna Blewett. Proved in P.C.C. by the Revd. Robert Freind, S.T.P., 2 October, 1711. (Young 215.)
- 155.—Margaret Marshall of the City of Paris in France. Adm'on to her mother Catherine Ayres wife of John Ayres, Esqr., 11 December, 1688.  
There is a licence in the Faculty office of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the marriage of her sister Catherine:—1665-6. Feb. 6. Henry Drakes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, widower, and Catherine Marshall, spinster, aged 16, daughter of Catherine Ayres now wife of John Ayres of St. Lawrence Jewry, Gentn., who alleges, with her consent.—At St. Lawrence Jewry, St. Mary Magdalen Milk St, or St. Michael Bassishaw.
- 156.—Thomas Marshall of the parish of St. Martin Vintry, London. Adm'on to his daughters Anne Heather *alias* Marshall wife of Robert Heather, and Martha Meyres wife of George Meyres, 20 June, 1684.  
"My aunt Mayers of London" is mentioned in the will of Marie Marshall of Maidstone, co. Kent, spinster, 1671. (Duke 114.)
- 157.—Elizabeth Marshall *alias* Walter, of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. Adm'on to Anne Walter, her sister and next of kin, 8 July, 1684.
- 158.—Thomas Marshall of Taunton, co. Somerset. Adm'on to Joanna Marshall his relict, 16 August, 1686.
- 159.—Thomas Marshall of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, but in the ship the "Four Brothers" deceased. Adm'on to Barbara Marshall his relict, 16 February, 1686-7.
- 160.—Sara Marshall of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, widow. Adm'on to Sara Bransby principal creditor, Sara Wanstead aunt, Dame Martha Clayton and Anna Wise neices by the sister, having renounced, 15 April, 1687.
- 161.—John Marshall late of the City of London, but deceased in the East Indies. Adm'on to Joan Marshall his relict, 2 June, 1687.  
Administration with the will annexed was granted to Joane Marshall the relict, 17 May, 1688. He is described John Marshall junr. Will is dated 21 May, 1686. Mentions wife. Gives rings to Captain Henry Vdall, Captain Joseph Rea, and Edmund Vvedall. To loving friend Mr. Thomas Fisher my black boy. (Exton 64.)  
The widow married Roger Bennett. *Licence Faculty Office Archbp. of Canterbury*,—1688.—Novr. 20. Roger Bennett of the Inner Temple, Esqr., bachelor, aged 23, and Johanna Marshall of Trinity Minorities about 21 and a widow, whose parents are dead and she at her own disposal, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields or the Chapel Royal Whitehall. The marriage took place at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 20 November, 1688.—"Roger Bennett of the Inner Temple and Joan Marshall of Trinity Minorities. *Licence Archbp.*"  
Her will is dated 18 September, 1689, in it she is described as Joane Bennett now wife of Mr. Roger Bennett of Thistleworth, Middx., sicke and weake. To my husband Roger Bennett the £1000 "left me as a Joynture by my late husband John Marshal, Jun., deceased, of his houses and estate in Drury Lane, and Princes St. London, as by a certaine Deed or Indenture of writing all of his the said John Marshal's owne handwriting dated in Batavia, 18 Dec. 1682, may more fully and at large appear, as also all the estate both real and personal of the said John Marshall deceased which he gave me by his last will. I also give to my said husband Roger Bennett all my estate either in Holland, or in the East Indies, that was left me by my late father Monsr. Johannes Wilde deceased or what is since fallen or become due to me by the death of my late mother Hellena Van de Poelle late wife to my said father Monsr. Johe's de Wilde, and since his death remarried to Captain Waweler. I give to my said husband and make him sole executor." He proved in P.C.C. 28 March, 1691. (Vere 49.)
- 162.—Walter Marshall of the parish of Stepney, co. Middlesex, but on the high seas deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Alice Fyler, widow, principal creditor, 19 June, 1688.
- 163.—Elizabeth Hart *alias* Marshall of Tottenham, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to her husband William H rt February, 1688-9.

- 164.—Christopher Marshall, junr., of the parish of St. Saviour Southwarke. Adm'on to Elizabeth Marshall his relict, 28 August, 1689. Adm'on to Sara Marshall his daughter, Elizabeth his relict being deceased, 10 August, 1699.

Died May 1689. Buried at St. Saviour's Southwark. See M.I. in "New View of London." ARMS. Three bars, a canton Ermine. See No. 189.

- 165.—John Marshall of the parish of St. Andrew Holborne, gent. Adm'on to Anne Marshall his relict, 17 December, 1689.

He was son of John, son of "John Marshall of London, Esquire," whose will\* is dated 9 November, 1671. He bequeaths to his son John only £.0 because he has already advanced him money to set him up as a Woollen Draper. To wife Anne his house in Ludgate Street in the parish of St. Martins within Ludgate. Mentions John son of his said son John. Two Bonds to Elizabeth and Joane daughters of his (testators) sister Friscilla which their father my brother-in-law John Wallis doth owe me. My sister Wilkes and her husband. Cozen John Wilkes. Cozen Robert Chandler † Richard Trimmell. Captain Francis Spicer. Richard Grape. Cozen Sir Richard Browne, Knt. and Bart. Cozen Mr. John Browne of White Fryers. Wife Anne sole executrix. Cozen Thomas Douglas, Dr. of Phisick. Proved by relict in P.C.C., 21 August, 1679. (King 109.)

The will\* of Anne Marshall the relict of this testator, in which she is described as "of Hampstead, co. Middlesex, widow," is dated 12 July, 1682. She directs to be buried in church of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London. To grandson John Marshall iron chest that stands at Mr. Clowdesleys, and my gold ring which was formerly his mothers wedding ring. To grandson Richard Marshall my gold ring which was formerly my own wedding ring. To my nephew Sir Richard Browne, Kt. and Bart., £115, he giving my executors a full discharge for all such moneys as my son John Marshall at the time of his decease owed to him the said Sir Richard Browne. My nephew Mr. John Browne of White Friars, London, £900—for same reason. My cozen Mrs. Bridgett Harvey £20 for a ring. My cozen Mrs. Elizabeth Browne. My cozen Dr. Thomas Douglas and Elizabeth his wife. My cozen Richard Grape of Wookingham. My husbands half brother William Marshall. My husbands sisters son Robert Chandeler. My husbands sisters son John Wicks. Residue to grandsons John Marshall and Richard Marshall, John to have his share when he has served his apprenticeship, and Richard his when he is 21, and appoints them executors. CODICIL, dated 5 October, 1685. Proved in P.C.C. 20 October, 1685, by John Marshall, Richard Marshall the other executor having died before the testatrix. (Cann 123.)—27 June, 1690, Adm'on to Anne relict and administratrix of the goods of John Marshall deceased while he lived executor to Anne Marshall deceased.

Anne Marshall, the testatrix was sister of John Browne *alias* Moses, and daughter of Richard Browne. John Browne's son Richard, created a Baronet 22 July, 1680, was Lord Mayor of London. Some account of his family will be found in the "Genealogist," vol. iii. 377; iv. 128, etc. The following baptisms from the Registers of St. Andrew's, Holborn, are probably those of children of this Anne and John Marshall her husband.—1688, April 18. William son of John Marshall, Esq. and Anne. Bartlett's Buildings.—1689, May 19. John son of same.

- 166.—Richard Marshall in the King's ship "Dover" deceased. Adm'on to John Marshall his father 10 January, 1689-90.
- 167.—John Marshall of Kinnall Ferry in the parish of Owston, co. Lincoln, but in the King's ship "Hanniball" deceased. Adm'on to John Lumby attorney for John Marshall his father, 25 November, 1690.
- 168.—Henry Marshall in the ship "Breda" in the King's Service deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Martin James of the parish of Stepney to the use of Anne Marshall, widow, mother of deceased, 16 January, 1690-91.
- 169.—William Marshall in the King's ship the "Coronation" deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Cuthbert Catesworth attorney for Jane Marshall his mother, 23 February, 1691-2.
- 170.—James Marshall in the King's ship the "Vanguard" deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Thomas Ashfield principal creditor, 21 January, 1692-3.
- 171.—Mary Marshall *alias* Swinnerton of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, co. Somerset. Adm'on to her husband John Marshall, 21 January, 1692-3.

\* The terms *cozen* and *nephew* are synonymous in these wills.

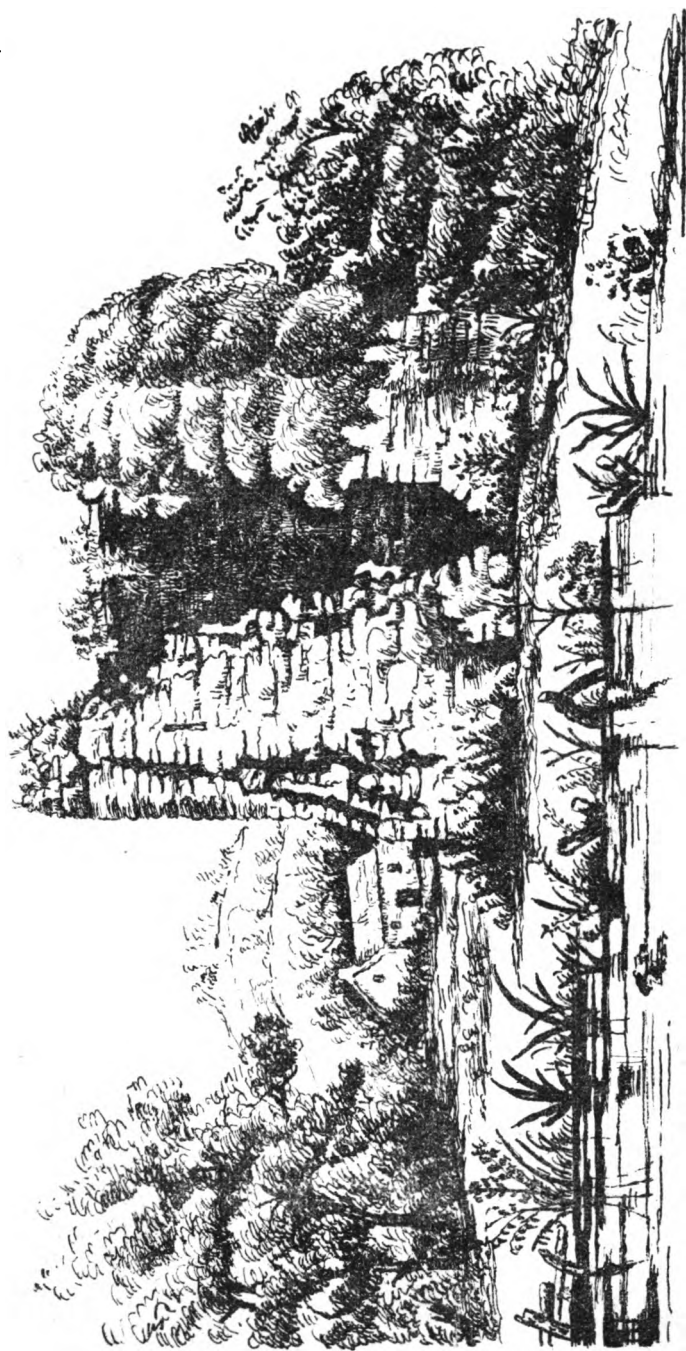
† William Marshall, Esq., and Mary Chandler, married at Chelsea, co. Middx., 27 May, 1656.

- 172.—William Marshall of Pype Hall, co. Warwick, but deceased unmarried at Brussels. Adm'on to Anthony Ettrick principal creditor, 23 December, 1698.
- 173.—Samuel Marshall of Great Waltham, co. Essex, but in New England, deceased. Adm'on to his son John Marshall, 16 February, 1698-4.  
I note the will of another Samuel, perhaps his father—Samuel Marshall of Great Waltham, co. Essex, Yeoman, dated 3 July, 1652. To son Samuel (under age) tenement in which he (testator) lives called the Wall, and all his freeholds in Waltham and Much Dunmow—Daughter Elizabeth Marshall, under 18. Anne Pomfrett the daughter of John Pomfrett of Langley, co. Essex, husbandman. Mentions children of his uncles James, Henry, and Robert White. My brother in law John Pomfrett. Sister Margaret Marshall. Proved in P.C.C. 13 February, 1654. (Aylett 255.)
- 174.—Thomas Marshall of Whitehall, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 25 October, 1695.
- 175.—John Marshall of Whitby, but deceased in the King's ship the "Norfolk" unmarried. Adm'on to Catherine Furness attorney for Abigail Marshall, now at Whitby, mother of deceased, 16 June, 1696.  
James Marshall and Abigail Gardner were married at Whitby in 1658. They may have been the parents of this John. A number of extracts from the Whitby Registers will be found in the "Genealogist," vol. ii. p. 232.
- 176.—William Marshall of the King's ship "Winchester," deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Margaret Marshall, widow, his mother, 19 August, 1696.
- 177.—John Marshall of East Greenwich, co. Kent, but deceased in the King's ship the "Flame" fireship, at Portsmouth. Adm'on to Rebecca his relict, 9 September, 1696.
- 178.—John Marshall of St. Giles in the Fields, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to Constance his relict, 15 September, 1696.
- 179.—Francis Marshall of the parish of St. James, Duke's Place, London. Adm'on to John McKenny principal creditor, Philippa Marshall the relict having renounced, 15 February, 1696-7.
- 180.—William Marshall of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields. Adm'on to Sarah Marshall his relict, 1 September, 1697.
- 181.—Henry Marshall in the King's ship the "Mary Gally" deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Henry Thurnam principal creditor, 12 April, 1698.
- 182.—James Marshall in the ship "Industry" deceased. Adm'on to Thomas Lawes principal creditor, 29 September, 1698.
- 183.—George Marshall of Bengall in the East Indies deceased unmarried. Adm'on to John Bromwell principal creditor, Rebecca Marshall his mother having renounced, 1 December, 1698.
- 184.—John Marshall of Tuddington, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to Rebecca Marshall his relict, 8 December, 1698.  
"Rebekah Marshall late of Tuddington, co. Middx., and now of London, widow," made her will 10 April, 1717. Desires to be buried in parish church of Tuddington. Mentions, poor cousin Elizabeth Smith. Son in law Mr. Robert Stamper to be executor. Neice Patience Vanderhagen and her husband. Rev. Mr. Hale of Tuddington. My cousin Lowe and her husband, and her daughter Elizabeth Lowe. The Rev. Mr. Vaughan and his wife. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Stamper\* and his wife. My three granddaughters, Rebekah Cholwell the wife of Nicholas Cholwell, Anna Bishop the wife of Robert Bishop, and Elizabeth Stamper spinster. Proved in P.C.C. by Robert Stamper, 22 December, 1720. (Shaller 258.)
- 185.—Silvester Marshall of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 22 December, 1698. Inventory £13 18s. 0d. She made "declaration" and was therefore probably a Quaker.
- 186.—John Marshall of the King's ship "Expedition" deceased at Cadiz. Adm'on to his sister Elizabeth Gyles wife of Thomas Gyles, 30 December, 1698.
- 187.—Edward Marshall of Wiccomb, co. Bucks, widower. Adm'on to his daughter Susanna Marshall, spinster, 3 February, 1698-9.
- 188.—Stephen Marshall in the King's ship "Restauration" deceased unmarried. Adm'on. to George Graden attorney of William Bonner principal creditor, 15 January, 1699-1700.

(To be continued.)

\* 1688. James Marshall of York, girdler, aged 22, had licence to marry Priscilla Stamper of York, aged 20, spinster, at Spuriergate.—*Paver's Marriage Licences.*





INCHIQUIN CASTLE,  
Copied by K. Denny from an Original Sketch by Augustine O' Leary.

THE OLD COUNTESS OF DESMOND,  
A NEW SOLUTION OF AN OLD PUZZLE.

BY MISS HICKSON.

MORE than a quarter of a century ago an accomplished antiquary began an interesting article in the *Dublin Review* on the history of the famous lady whose name stands at the head of this paper, with these words—"The old Countess of Desmond has been the Aunt Sally of the historical arena"—an irreverent, but as we shall hereafter see, an apter simile than the reviewer imagined when he penned it. For nearly two hundred years a succession of grave antiquaries have had a succession of "hits" at the history of this aristocratic dowager; one disputing her exact place in the Geraldine pedigree; a second more than doubting that she had danced with Richard the Third, called Crookback, whom she is reported to have described as no crooked back at all, but a handsome prince of graceful mien; a third doubting or vindicating the truth of the tradition that she had travelled at the age of 139 on foot from Bristol to London, with a daughter, in a kind of primitive Irish "jaunting car," to present a petition to Queen Elizabeth or King James I. when her portrait was (or was not) taken; a fourth maintaining that she died quietly a natural (?) death, at the age of 120, at the Castle of Inchiquin, the ruins of which are here pictured; a fifth admitting that she died there, but less naturally, at the age of 140, in consequence of a fall from a nut or cherry tree planted by Raleigh, into which she had climbed like a "frisky old girl," as Moore called her; and a sixth learned authority, Mr. W. J. Thoms, maintaining that at the time of her death, quietly and naturally, she could not have been more than ninety-nine years of age. In fact the age and doings of this celebrated lady have been so often hit at by the contending authorities of the historical arena, that lookers on may well have grown weary of the game; and I should not venture to prolong it if I did not feel assured that much of the antiquaries' artillery has been wasted through their having mistaken the real nature of the mark. If my readers will have patience with me while I go briefly over the old solutions of this case of (alleged) centenarianism, and then proceed to offer my own new one, drawn from a close investigation of the Irish State Papers, the Geraldine history, and the history of Irish land and claims on land in the sixteenth and all succeeding centuries, I am hopeful that the study will not be an uninteresting or unsatisfactory one.

About the middle of the last century, when Horace Walpole turned aside from writing charming letters to write historical disquisitions and dull novels, he found himself much exercised by certain legends which he had heard of a very old Countess of Desmond, who, it was reported, had lived to the age of 162, and had danced at a court ball with Richard III. when he was as yet Duke of Gloucester, whom she described as the handsomest man in the room, with the exception of his brother, Edward IV. As the Desmond Earls were kinsmen of the grandsons of Edward III., and devoted adherents of the White Rose, it is extremely probable that more than one Countess of Desmond may

have often figured at Edward's court. But when Horace Walpole endeavoured to identify the particular Countess of the above tradition, he found the task no easy one. He grew so interested in the subject that he wrote a book entitled "An Enquiry into the person and age of the long-lived Countess of Desmond," at the outset of which (*nota bene*) he said he was "much surprised to find no certain account of so extraordinary a person, neither exactly how long she lived, nor even whose wife she had been, the few circumstances related of her depending on mere tradition." He was at first inclined to believe that she was the widow of Gerald the 15th, and last great palatine Earl of Desmond (Gaelic, *Deasmumha*, i.e., South Munster) killed in rebellion in 1588, but he found this supposition was untenable, and he then thought that the widow of the 10th Earl was the centenarian Countess. But again he found he was mistaken, the Christian name and the dates not corresponding to the traditions; and while he was puzzling over her place in the pedigree, friends called his attention to the two following extracts from books, one of which seemed to clear up at least the question of identity. The first is from the History of the County Cork, written about 1750, by Charles Smith, LL.D., and the second from Raleigh's History of the World—

"A.D. 1534. Thomas 12th Earl of Desmond died this year being of very great age and was buried at Youghal. He married first Ellen daughter of Mac Carthy of Muskerry, by whom he had a son who died *vita patris*. The Earl's second wife was Catherine, daughter of Sir John Fitz Gerald, of Dromana, in Waterford. This is the Countess who lived so long."

"I myself knew the old Countess of Desmond, of Inchiquin, in Munster, who lived in the year 1589, and many years after, who was married in Edward the Fourth's reign, and held her jointure from all the Earls of Desmond since then, and that this is true all the noblemen and gentlemen of Munster can witness."

Smith probably ascertained the true place of the old Countess in the Geraldine pedigree from Sir George Carew's MSS. at Lambeth, of which more hereafter. The evidence of Raleigh in the above passage seems at first sight all-sufficient to most people, as it did to Walpole. But let us sift it a little as it stands, without at present entering upon the larger question as to who it was that Raleigh did really see. He undoubtedly believed that he had seen Catherine Fitz Gerald, daughter of Sir John, of Dromana, and widow of the 12th Earl of Desmond, and he tells us that all the noblemen and gentlemen of Munster "could witness" to the fact of her marriage in the reign of Edward IV., to her having held her jointure from all the Earls since that reign, and to her existence in 1589 and "many years after." Now one manifest error there is in this statement. Edward IV. died in 1483, when the 9th Earl of Desmond was still living. He died in 1487, and was succeeded by the 10th Earl, who died in 1520, and was succeeded by the 11th Earl, who died in 1529, when Thomas, the husband of Catherine of Dromana, became 12th Earl of Desmond. He did not die until 1534, far on in the reign of Henry VIII., so that it is manifestly impossible that his widow could have held her jointure from his three predecessors, or from Edward IV.'s time, seeing that that King was in his grave fifty-one years before the said jointure could have begun. And it is equally plain that Raleigh's

statement that "all the nobility and gentry of Munster" between 1589 and 1604 could "witness" to a marriage which took place in the reign of Edward IV., is a mere figure of speech. If it were true, we should have not one Munster centenarian of the period only on our hands, but a hundred or more. No doubt many persons living in the Irish province in 1589—1604 had heard that there was an old lady at Inchiquin Castle who was said to have been married before 1483; a few of these persons may have seen her, and believed with Raleigh that she was the personage she claimed to be; but the remarkable and significant facts remain that all the Irish chronicles of the Geraldine family history in the 16th and 17th centuries never mention the lady at all, and that Raleigh is the only Englishman of those centuries who has left us, under his own hand, a statement that he had actually seen her. One great Englishman there was in Ireland with Raleigh, who had the best opportunities of seeing her and knowing all about her. This was Sir George Carew, Lord Totnes, President of Munster under Queen Elizabeth. As great with the pen as with the sword, Sir George compiled no less than forty large volumes of valuable MS. records, chiefly relating to Irish history and genealogy, which are now in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth.

Sir George was one of those gentlemen, it is to be supposed, to whom Raleigh appeals as witness for the date of the Countess' marriage, and her longevity. But although in his genealogy of the Fitz Gerald of Dromana, Sir George Carew mentions the marriage of Catherine with the 12th Earl of Desmond, he says nothing of its date, nor of her longevity, merely noting briefly in four words, "she died in 1604." We cannot doubt that Carew heard Raleigh and others speak of the Countess' longevity, which makes his silence on the subject when giving her family pedigree and registering her marriage all the more strange. He was in England in 1604, so that he could only have known of her death by hearsay at a distance. My conviction is that Carew had solved for himself the mystery of the Countess' longevity; his knowledge of human nature, especially Irish human nature, was far deeper than Raleigh's, and it enabled him to understand more of this case of Irish centenarianism than it suited him to declare to the world. Hence his reticence in the genealogy of the Dromana Fitz Gerald about the old Countess at Inchiquin. Not less significant is the silence of the rest of the English officials of his time in Ireland, respecting her. It is true that Fynes Morrison, who had been secretary to Sir George, and who had lived for a time in Ireland, writing in or about 1617, says:—

In our time the Irish Countess of Desmond lived to the age of about 140 years, being able to go on foot four or five miles to market town, and using to do so weekly in her last years, and not many years before she died all her teeth were renewed.

It is to be noted that Morison does not say that he had seen her, or that he had any proof of her age, still less of the marvel, unrecorded by her acquaintance Raleigh, of her renewed teeth. Archbishop Usher, who was an Irishman, and Lord Bacon, mention her, but only to quote Raleigh's account of her; neither one or the other of these great men appear ever to have seen her or to have made any enquiries



into the proof of her alleged centenarianism. Lord Bacon's words about the Countess are, however, well worth quoting, not only because they have been often misquoted, but because they show, in very instructive fashion, how quickly as usual the myths had begun to grow around the simple statement of Raleigh, of what he had seen, and the scrappy gossip which Fynes Morison had only heard. In his *Historia Vitæ et Mortis*, printed in 1628, Lord Bacon says:—

The Irishe, especially the wilde Irishe, at this day live very long, certainly *they reporte* that within these fewe yeares the Countesse of Desmonde lived to a hundred and forty yeares and bred teeth *three times*.

In a latter work published in 1627, Bacon says :

*They tell a tale* of the olde Countesse of Desmonde, who lived until she was seven score, and that she did dentire twice or thrice, casting her old teethe and others coming in their place.

The italics in these extracts are mine. A brave Scotch baron in the olden times adopted as a motto beneath his coat armour the words, "They say—what say they?—let them say," intimating that what "they," that is chattering calling themselves "the world," say, is in nine cases out of ten unworthy of notice, much less credence. It is strange that Bacon should have thought it worth while to chronicle such "tales" and "reportes," but it is to be noted that he says they are no more than tales and reports; unlike later chroniclers, he does not claim that they should be received as truths. But it is evident that between 1617 and 1628 the reported renewal of one set of teeth by the old Countess at Inchiquin, had been magnified and multiplied by the "they say" into three successive renewals of teeth. As yet, however, the "world" gathering about the story "with erected ears," as Cowper says, had heard or said nothing of the old lady having ever emerged from her seclusion amongst the "wilde Irishe" of Munster, to grace the courts of Elizabeth and James, although if she had ever done so assuredly Raleigh and Bacon would have mentioned it; still less of her having climbed nut or cherry trees, at the age of a hundred and forty, and lost her life in the execution of this remarkable feat. But, of course, the inevitable process of development of myths was to go on as usual, and accordingly in 1686 or 1640, that is some thirteen or seventeen years after Bacon had published the "tales" and "reportes" concerning our heroine, Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, wrote in his Table or Common Place Book, a transcript of which is in the British Museum, the following notes :

The old Countesse of Desmond was a married woman in Edward the Fourth's time, and lived until towards the end of Elizabeth's reign, so she must needs be neare 140 yeares olde. Shee had a new sett of teethe not long before her death, and might have lived much longer, but that she met with a kind of violent death, for shee must needs climb a nutt tree to gather nutts, so falling downe shee hurte her thigh, which brought on a fever, and that brought on death. This, my cousin, Walter Fitz William, told me. This olde ladye, as Mr. Harriott told me, came to petition the Queene, and landinge at Bristol shee came on foote to London, being then so old that her daughter was decrepid, and not able to come with her, but was brought in a little carte, their povertie not allowing means for better provision, and as I remember Sir Walter Raleigh in some parte of his historie speaks of her that he saw her in England in 1689.

Here we have two new marvels, the marvellous walk from Bristol to London, and the marvellous fall from the "nutt tree," added on between 1627 and 1636-40 to the one renewal of teeth of Fynes Morison's "reporte" and the "thrice dentiring" of Lord Bacon's "tales" told him by common rumour. The growth of the legends' around her history was as rapid as that of her new sets of teeth!

Leicester, we know, was wrong, when he said he remembered that Raleigh had stated in his history that he had seen the Countess in London. On the contrary, he evidently believed she had never left Munster, for it is to the noblemen and gentlemen of that province, that he appeals as witnesses for her existence and longevity. He must have known very well that Eleanor, Countess of Desmond, the widow of the 16th and last Palatine Earl of Desmond, had visited London in 1588-9 to petition Queen Elizabeth for relief for herself and her daughters, but she had no claims to being a centenarian, and naturally Raleigh never mentions her in his history. The last 17th century "authority" on the "Old Old Countess" is Sir William Temple, who, in or about 1688, wrote of her as follows:

The late Robert, Earl of Leicester, who was a person of great learning and observation, as well as truth, told me several extraordinary stories on this subject (longevity), one of a Countess of Desmond, married out of England in Edward the Fourth's reign, and who lived far into King James's reign, and was counted to have died some years above 140, at which age she came from Bristol to London to beg some relief at Court, having long been very poor by the ruin of that Irish family into which she had married.

A fifth marvel added on in the space of time between 1640 and 1688! If Leicester had ever told Temple that the Countess had come to the Court of James I. with a petition, and that she had died in his reign, then he (Leicester) flatly contradicted what he had written in his "Table Book." There, as we have seen, he writes that Harriot had told him that she died in Elizabeth's reign, and that it was to that Queen she presented her petition. But Raleigh's silence as to such a remarkable visit alone is sufficient to prove that it never took place, and therefore Harriot's account of it must be set aside as mere worthless gossip, or else Leicester's memory failed him in relating to Temple what Harriot did really say, as we see that it failed him in relating what Raleigh had written. Of all our sixteenth and seventeenth century "authorities" now passed in review before us, it is evident that Raleigh only can be trusted. All the rest are mere retailers of hearsay, or second-hand gossip, passing from one generation to another, gathering falsehoods as it passes.

Let us now glance briefly at the later authorities who have discussed this famous case, and the contemporary evidence about it. We have already seen what Horace Walpole wrote on the subject. In the *Quarterly Review* for March, 1853, Mr. Herbert Pole Hore, wrote a long article on the Countess, and her alleged portraits. He accepted apparently all the legends we have seen growing around Raleigh's statement, and he believed that the portrait at Mucruss House, Killarney, was authentic. Mr. Hore was the first writer in the present century to ascertain, beyond question, that the old Countess was

identical with a "Dame Katherine Fitz John, late wyfe to Thomas, some tyme Earl of Desmond," who in a State Paper of 1589, is said to have been then in possession of the "Castle and Manor of Inchiquin, for a terme of lyfe as for her dower." In 1856-9, the late Archdeacon Rowan, an accomplished antiquary, contributed some papers on the Old Countess and her portraits, to the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* and the *Kerry Magazine*. He, like Mr. Hore, believed the portrait at Mucruss House genuine, and had a fine photograph taken of it by permission of Mr. Herbert, M.P. The Rev. Samuel Hayman, the accomplished historian of Youghal, and its neighbourhood, so full of Geraldine associations, the late Sir Peter Fitz Gerald, Bart., Knight of Kerry, the lineal descendant in the female line of the 16th Earl of Desmond, and Mr. Edward Fitz Gerald, of Youghal, M.R.I.A., Hon. Sec. to the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, also contributed very interesting papers on the subject to various periodicals. In 1861-3, Mr. Richard Sainthill, F.S.A., of Cork, and Topsham, Devonshire, published two small volumes on the Countess and her portraits, enriched with valuable extracts from the State Papers, and legal documents lent to him by Mr. Hayman, connected with her jointure claims on the Castle and Manor of Inchiquin, granted to Raleigh in 1587-8. Mr. Sainthill disbelieved in the portraits, knocking them down one after the other as palpable forgeries, and he also showed clearly that the story of her journey to London was a fiction, arising out of confused and vague memories of the visit to the English court of Eleanor, the widowed Countess of the 16th Earl, and her petition for relief. The Dublin reviewer\* of 1862, referred to at the beginning of this paper, believed that the Mucruss, Chatsworth, and Dupplin Castle portraits of the Countess, were genuine, but doubted the truth of the tradition of her journey to London, and swept away as fiction that which related her dance with Richard, Duke of York, and her marriage before 1588. The reviewer considered that she had been married in the reign of Henry VIII., and that she died in 1604, at the age of a hundred and four, or thereabouts. In support of his opinion as to the date of her marriage, he quoted an entry in an old rental book of the Earl of Kildare, in the possession of the Duke of Leinster, which showed that the first wife of Thomas, 12th Earl of Desmond, was living in 1529. Mr. Sainthill, however, maintained that this entry could not be taken as evidence that the Earl had not contracted a second marriage before that year, inasmuch as it was matter of history that the Irish and Anglo-Irish chiefs and nobles frequently put away their wives on pretence of consanguinity, or still lighter pretences, and married again. He thought it likely that Earl Thomas followed the example of many of his contemporaries in this respect. His first wife was a MacCarthy; and in support of Mr. Sainthill's views, it is to be noted that by the Statute of Kilkenny, the marriages of noblemen and gentlemen of English descent with women of the native Irish race, were illegal, and that only two Earls of Desmond

\* Mr. Thoms says that the writer of this article in the *Dublin Review* was Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A.

before Earl Thomas, had taken as a first wife, an Irish woman. One of these was driven from his honours and estates by his followers, and died in exile, and the other was murdered shortly after his marriage to an O'Brien wife. If, therefore, Earl Thomas had, as Mr. Sainthill believes, put away his MacCarthy wife before 1529, and married his cousin Catherine Fitz Gerald, a lady of English descent, the law as it then stood, would have been all on the side of the second marriage, and against the validity of the first. In 1864, Mr. Hardinge, M.R.I.A., read an interesting paper on the Countess, before the Royal Irish Academy. He believed that Mr. Sainthill had "conclusively proved" that she had been married before the beginning of the reign of Henry VII., that she had lived to the age of a hundred and forty, but he agreed with Mr. Sainthill that she had never visited the English Court, and he produced evidence from the State Papers respecting the visit and petitions of the Countess Eleanor, of 1589, tending to show how the history of the two Dowagers had been confused by tradition. Last, but not by any means least, in the list of nineteenth century "authorities" on the subject, comes Mr. W. J. Thoms, who, in his work on "Human Longevity," endeavours to disprove almost all the aforesaid legends, and takes off at least forty years from the Countess' life. His belief is that she died in 1604, aged about 99, from a natural failure of the vital powers. After a long, patient and close study of everything, written or printed, which is worth studying about the venerable jointureess of Raleigh's estate at Inchiquin, I venture to say that Mr. Thoms, the only Englishman, I believe, amongst those nineteenth century "authorities" on this Irish centenarian case, has had the best of the argument, so far at least as the main question of longevity is concerned, and that the lady never attained a greater age than ninety-nine, if—that is—she ever had any real existence at all! For I venture even farther than the most daring assailant of the legends has done, and go so far as to say, that not only has the artillery of our veteran antiquaries been wasted, but that its object, over whose alleged portrait at Mucruss the grave *Quarterly* reviewer grew so enraptured, as to dilate on her "aristocratic, placid, matrician, features, tinged deeply with sorrow, her hazel eyes, fresh complexion, &c.," was nothing more nor less than a sham. My aim is, in fact, to displace her Countessship from her pedestal, and to show by an overwhelming weight of evidence, that the quaint semi-monastic dress in which she stands before us in the Mucruss picture, supposing that picture to be indeed authentic, veiled either an ordinary old middle-class Munster woman of the Geraldine family, or of a family devoted to the Geraldines, or else, as is most likely, an Irish Roman Catholic Bishop of Mary Tudor's time, twice expropriated in the course of his long life under Elizabeth, and that Raleigh, in accepting this "claimant" as a veritable dowager countess, entitled to a jointure out of his Inchiquin lands, forfeited by the Desmond Earls and the Roman Catholic Church, was deceived and deluded, as many a Saxon landowner in the Green Isle has been both before and since the 16th century.

(To be continued.)

## WILLIAM NICHOLSON.

BY THE LATE REGINALD W. CORLASS.

WHEN unconnected with any of those brilliant discoveries which mark the epochs of scientific progress, we are apt to lose sight of the efforts of some enthusiastic students and laborious workers in the fields of science; amongst these the name of William Nicholson is not unworthy of note and remembrance.

Occupying a leading place amongst the philosophical journalists of his day, the work he did in the practical advancement of science was not inconsiderable, whilst the results of his investigations were in some cases valuable. His career also presents many points of interest which are well worthy of being added to the brief details afforded by the different biographical dictionaries and similar works. Many years ago a memoir was written by his son for the purpose of publication, but this intention was not carried out; and from the MS., now in the possession of a member of the family, I have gathered the following account.

Nicholson was born in London in 1758, his father having been a solicitor in the Temple. His early education was received at a school of little standing at Richmond, in Yorkshire, though through his own disposition to the attaining of knowledge, he acquired some acquaintance with the classics, and, at so early an age as fourteen, had already interested himself in the mysteries of Natural Science. To assist him in his early scientific investigations, he formed a rude microscope and a camera obscura, the lenses of which were made out of the bottoms of small glass phials, carefully ground and polished on a razor strop; and syphons, pumps, an instrument to determine time and to take altitudes, were some of his juvenile constructions. Upon leaving school, he entered the East India Service, making two voyages as midshipman; and, it appears, well employing his opportunities for observation. After this he left the sea and went into an attorney's office, but in 1775, becoming acquainted with Josiah Wedgwood, he undertook for him an agency for the sale of pottery in Holland, and resided for some years in Amsterdam.

At what precise date he returned to England cannot be stated, but shortly after doing so, he seems to have been thrown in contact with Holcroft, the actor and dramatic writer, and author of the "Road to Ruin." This acquaintance, it would appear, was made at a cheap eating-house behind St. Martin's Church, in St. Martin's Lane. Here was a little bye-court, known as "Porridge Island," where, in the upper room of a certain cook-shop, a daily party of men, afterwards destined to be eminent in Science, Art, and Literature, met to partake of a ninepenny dinner. Of this assembly there is an amusing account in Holcroft's "Memoirs." The chairman, an eccentric man of letters, was named Cannon, and in honour of him the company called themselves "Cannonians." Every new comer he impressed by imparting the information that he was the son of an Irish Bishop, and was endless in his quotations from various authors, chiefly Milton. Besides this individual, the company here included Holcroft, Hewlett, Nicholson, Shield the composer, and others, and the conversation turned indiscriminately on philosophy, poetry, politics, art, and religion.

Through Holcroft, Nicholson was now induced to devote himself to the production of light literature for the periodicals of the day, and also went to lodge with his friend in a large house which the latter had taken in Southampton Row; and where Miss Kemble, afterwards Mrs. Whitelocke, also lived. Amongst his work of this nature, was the prologue to Holcroft's play, "Duplicity," which, however, was condemned on its third night of production. He also assisted him in some parts of his novel of "Alwyn; or, The Gentleman Comedian." This, however, was work little in accordance with the bent of Nicholson's inclination or ability, and he employed himself at the same time in preparing his first scientific work, which was published in 1781, by Messrs. Johnson, of St. Paul's Churchyard. It was entitled "An Introduction to Natural Philosophy," and at once proved a success, soon establishing itself as a text book in the Universities and Public Schools. Nicholson's career was now determined, and this work was soon followed, upon his publishers' suggestion, by a translation of Voltaire's "Elements of the Newtonian Philosophy." His literary success enabled Nicholson to marry,\* and he removed from Holcroft's house to

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\* By his marriage with Catherine, the daughter of Peter Boullie, of London, William Nicholson's issue became co-heirs of the Barony of Berners, an ancient title taking its rise in Henry VI.'s reign, by Sir John Bourchier, who claims Plantagenet blood, grandson of the Duke of Gloucester, son of Edward III., by the marriage of his daughter, Lady Ann Plantagenet, with William, Earl of Eue, in Normandy.

rooms in Warwick Street, Golden Square. He subsequently made other removals, occupying about 1796 a house in Newman Street; in this street now also resided Holcroft, Bacon the sculptor, Stothard the engraver, and other men of similar note. Here Godwin was a frequent visitor, and Mr. Nicholson, junior, in his manuscript recollections thus describes him—"Godwin, who had a very serious deportment, and a penthouse brow, and deliberate speech, was rather a terror to us children, though he generally noticed us, and was rather good-natured than otherwise. For instance, he would catch me, and holding me between his knees, begin—'Now, suppose you had four apples, how do you spell *four*?' Then 'the *fore* leg of a horse, how do you spell that?'"

"Holcroft," the memoir continues, "was an uncertain customer, sometimes in a good temper, and sometimes not; but having had the misfortune to burn the skin off his face in an attempt to harden his feet with vitriolic acid and water, he did not look at all prepossessing to our young eyes; nevertheless the tales of his former life as a Newmarket Jockey and a strolling player, always interested us much, and made him an important personage."

Nicholson's literary productions during this period consisted of an edition of "Ralph's Cursory View of the Public Buildings of London and Westminster;" "The Navigator's Assistant," and a translation of "The Life of Ayder Ali," which was then highly praised as a spirited version. In 1784, through Wedgwood, who was then Chairman of the Committee of the General Chamber of Manufacturers of Great Britain, an institution founded in opposition to Pitt's measures for establishing the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, he was appointed Secretary to that body, displaying no little knowledge and industry in the various questions of political economy, law, finance, and statistics, arising in connection with its work. About this time also, he had become a Member of a Philosophical Society, which, from the name of its place of meeting, was styled "The Chapter Coffee House Society." Its meetings were afterwards held at the "Baptist's Head," in Chancery Lane. Of this Society, which seems to have been started in 1780, Nicholson became the Secretary in 1784, and there still exists a manuscript volume of minutes, in his handwriting. From this we gather that the questions allowed to be considered were confined to Natural Philosophy in its most extensive significance, excluding any that might lead to Mathematical disquisition. Some of the rules of this Society are interesting, such as—"The Society do not rise on the entrance of any member or visitor. The proposer of any new member must give an account of the social as well as the philosophical character of the candidate. Members were to pay six shillings towards the expenses of the club each session. Members during the sitting were allowed to take none but liquid refreshment, *and that in a single vessel*; and members going into the country were to collect any items of philosophical interest which they met with, for communicating to the Society. The list of members included Wedgwood, Argand, the inventor of the lamp bearing his name; Messrs. Babington, Cooper, Adams, Green, Cavallo, Horsfall, Yeats, Macie, and Walker; Mr. Kirwan, a chemical author of repute; a McGillan, a descendant of the Portuguese Navigator; Majors Gardner and D'Aubant; Lord Dear; Drs. John Hunter, Willan, Ed. Gray, Pearson, Lorimer, Hutton, Sims, Robertson, etc.; with honorary members in Dr. Priestly, Birmingham; Mr. Joseph Priestly, Halifax; Messrs. Boulton and Watt, Birmingham; Mr. Nairne, Mr. Keir, Birmingham; and Mr. Bright, of Bristol.

Another Society with which Nicholson was connected, was that for the Encouragement of Naval Architecture, which was established in 1791, by Sir Joseph Banks, Sir J. B. Warren, Admiral Locker, Admiral Knowles, Colonel Beaufoy, Professor Martin, and others.

Nicholson appears to have been a man of persevering activity in his pursuits, a fact amply testified by the variety and number of subjects in which he interested himself, and the assiduous attention which he bestowed upon each. In addition to his literary labours, mechanical invention also occupied a portion of his time and thought, and he had several mechanics employed in constructing his designs. Amongst these were a comb-cutting machine, a machine for making files, and one for cylinder printing. The feeling on the part of manufacturers against the introduction of new or improved machinery was very strong in those days, and Nicholson himself received little benefit from his inventions. His son in the memoir alludes to this, claiming for them, however, the merit of being the forerunners of modern improvements, which involve the principles on which his father's inventions were founded. In connection with inventions and the curious manner in which some discoveries are made, Nicholson, junior, tells a somewhat amusing story. Two brothers, Irishmen, had, through the failure of inventions and unsuccessful schemes, brought themselves to be inmates of the King's Bench Prison. Whilst here they corresponded frequently with Nicholson in respect of various grand discoveries which they expected to make, but which all went to the winds. One day, however they sent

for him to witness a real discovery. It appears that in a closet in the room occupied by these gentlemen they kept a wine-glass, containing a small piece of soap, which, with the addition of a little warm water, was used for shaving. In the same closet was a bottle of Irish whiskey; and one morning, one of them desiring a dram, poured the spirit by mistake into the glass containing the soap, but, perceiving his error replaced it, and, we presume, used another glass. Upon afterwards going to it, they found that the spirit had precipitated all the extraneous and colouring matter in the soap, leaving the upper portion of the mixture clear and transparent. This lucky circumstance was the means of releasing the two "discoverers" from durance; and one of them, through Nicholson's instrumentality, was made the superintendent of some works established in Southwark by a person in the soap trade, for the manufacture of transparent soap.

In 1797, William Nicholson commenced the publication of the "*Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts*," generally known as *Nicholson's Journal*. This he continued till 1814, and it was received, both at home and on the Continent, as an authority upon the subjects dealt with in its pages. It had the merit of being the first periodical work devoted to the Sciences which had appeared in Great Britain, and may with truth be regarded as a monument of its conductor's industry and acquirements. About this time Nicholson removed to a large house, Number 10, in Soho Square, afterwards occupied by Arrowsmith, of map celebrity. Here he received some dozen young gentlemen of the higher classes, whose tuition, with the aid of masters, he undertook. Here also, in 1800, he commenced a course of public lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

An interesting item in his son's manuscript is an account of the manner in which Nicholson made his great discovery in connection with the chemical agency of Galvanism. The story is thus related in the memoir—"The discovery of the decomposition of water by the agency of galvanism was my father's discovery, and his alone. My good friend Carlisle's name has been mixed up with it by my father's good nature. I was present, and Carlisle, who was attending one of my sisters professionally, stood by. The galvanic pile was constructed by Mr. Stoddard, the pianoforte maker, and consisted of half-crowns, circular pieces of zinc of the same size, and card-board saturated with salt and water, held in a perpendicular position by wooden rods. Mr. Stoddard had heard or read of Galvani's discovery, and made the pile for his own amusement, and afterwards lent it to my father. On the end of a long form in the studio my father placed a washing-basin, half-full of water; and Carlisle, coming in, stood on my father's right-hand. On introducing the two wires into the water in the basin, my father immediately observed the emission of gas from the extremity of each. The smell of hydrogen was easily perceived, and the process of decomposition of the water at once became evident to my father. The experiment was subsequently repeated with the aid of a bent tube, or inverted syphon, by which my father was enabled to keep the two gases separate. The consequences of this discovery were most important; and it is well known that they led to, or were the foundation of, Sir Humphrey Davy's subsequent brilliant discoveries in the decomposition of the alkalies."

The Mr. Carlisle here mentioned was Anthony, afterwards Sir Anthony Carlisle, the physician. This gentleman was on one occasion sent for by the Prince Regent, mainly to consult what wine he should drink. Having ascertained that sherry was the favourite of the day, he recommended it accordingly, and his advice seemed to give great satisfaction to his Highness.

It was about this period that the Royal Institution was first established, chiefly through the exertions of Count Rumford. Both he and Dr. Beddowes, the Chemical Lecturer at the Institution, were occasional visitors at Soho Square. "Count Rumford," says our memoir, "used to bully poor Doctor Beddowes out of his senses so that the assistants and others at the Institution nicknamed the Count 'Old Hatchet Face,' as he never came among them without having a cut at some one; and 'Jack' Sadler, the chemical assistant, and brother to Windham Sadler, who lost his life in a balloon ascent at Blackburn, used to say that he killed poor Dr. Beddowes. My recollections of these early lectures is a room three-parts filled with a very fashionable and inattentive audience, and the door opening every ten minutes to admit one or more perfect dandies, who stood with their hats on, and stared about through quizzing glasses on the end of their riding whips. So far did this intrusion go, that a notice was placed at the door requesting gentlemen to remove their hats on entering the lecture room."

An unpleasant affair, with which Nicholson was in some way mixed up, was the duel between Lord Camelford and Captain Best, which was fought at the back of Holland House, and resulted in the death of the former, an athletic and highly-educated young man. Having conceived the idea of fitting out some ships for the South Sea Whale Fishery, Lord Camelford sought Nicholson's assistance in the pre-

liminary business of choosing ships and fitting-out the expedition. The vessels had not been long gone before Lord Camelford got into an unfortunate dispute with Captain Best, which led to the duel. Camelford was shot in the lower extremities, lingering some time in pain till he died. Nicholson visited him several times, and, says his son's MS., "everything was done to place the whale fishing speculation in as clear a matter of account as could be; nevertheless his relatives, or those who succeeded to the management of his estate, blamed my father for leading him into the enterprise. Nothing, however, could be further from the truth, for it is not at all likely that my father, an elderly, studious man, should seek a young man of fashion, whose pursuits were diametrically opposite to his own, to propose a whale catching adventure."

In addition to the literary works already mentioned, Nicholson published several others, including translations of foreign scientific treatises, besides being a considerable contributor to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1787, he published a Translation of "Fourcroy's Chemistry," with an "Historico-Biographical Preface;" and the Controversy between Kirwan and the French Academicians on Phlogiston. In the following year appeared his "First Principles of Chemistry," a translation of Chaptal's Chemistry, and the "Travels of Count Benjowsky," and the "Chemical Dictionary." The last work of any importance that he published was the "British Encyclopædia" (1800), in six octavo volumes, with plates, which he edited. This, according to Lowndes, was once very popular, and an edition was issued after his death by Dr. Ure.

After this period, Nicholson's attention was mostly devoted to engineering works. The first of these was a plan to supply Portsmouth with water, an object which was successfully accomplished under his superintendence by a Company formed for the purpose; and it was followed by similar undertakings at Gosport, and in the Borough of Southwark. These engagements, his literary productions, and the profits arising from various other sources in connection with his pursuits, brought Nicholson a fair income, and he was himself a quiet, temperate man. Often away from home, and, moreover, naturally of an easy, good-natured disposition, he was not one to notice, much less to control the domestic mismanagement which his son deploras. He was, however, sadly to realise its effects. From a larger house to which he had removed from Soho Square, in Bloomsbury Square, he was compelled to move his residence to Charlotte Street, in the same locality, where, after a life of credit and usefulness, he died in 1815, a poor and broken man. He had drunk nothing but water since he was twenty years of age, and had partaken so freely of that, that Sir Anthony Carlisle, who attended him to the last, said it was partly the cause of his ailment, an affection of the kidneys.

I cannot better conclude this sketch than by quoting the words of a brief memoir of Nicholson which appeared, with a portrait, in the *European Magazine* for August, 1812. "His intimate friends," it says, "respect him as much for his conduct and habits in private life, as the public have regarded him for his labours and the energy of his mind. Calm, unassuming, and benevolent; never giving uneasiness by the appearance of superior knowledge; disposed to privacy, and apparently regardless of fame, it is only when called forth by the subject to be investigated or discussed that his claims to distinction appear."



## CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE PRETENDER.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A., VICAR OF ASHBURNE.

THE following letters, which I here transcribe, form an addition to those published in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. XII., page 115. My friend, Mr. Lewis Eyre, is mistaken, I think, in supposing that the papers formerly in my possession were copies; they were clearly the original letters, and the wax seal showed an impression of the head of Queen Anne, with the following legend: ANNA. D. G. R.

- It is matter of history that the ambitious Charles XII. of Sweden, when foiled in his attacks upon Russia, intrigued with Cardinal Alberoni for the restoration of James Stuart to the Crown of England; hence the frequent allusions to that Monarch in these Jacobite letters. As Charles ended his career on December 11th, 1718, it is evident that these letters belong to a period anterior to that date. The Mr. Cresswell mentioned in No. 2 of Mr. Lewis Eyre's transcripts, is plainly the Rev. Mr. Cresswell who held the vicarage of Hope, Derbyshire, and died in or about the year 1722. Our readers will observe the uncomplimentary allusion, in No. 3 of this series, to the birth of a "Royall Whelp;" this must refer to the birth of a child to the then Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. The following are the transcripts.

ffor Mr<sup>r</sup> Heatton Jun<sup>r</sup> att  
Sheffield (these

March y<sup>e</sup> 10th

All y<sup>e</sup> world allows Mr<sup>r</sup> Heatton to be a man of proffound sense and judgement and tis certainly a great honour you doe me in offering y<sup>r</sup> advice which is allways pleasing when tis agreeable to our own Inclinations) otherwise you know our sex is very obstinate in order to ffollow itt- I'me goeing to Castleton flair to see if any mortall will say yes to save y<sup>e</sup> expense of sending y<sup>e</sup> Sermons nobody will have me w<sup>t</sup> can I doe but lead Apes you had better by halfe send me a Lover or putt me in a way to gett one ffor they are very scarce in y<sup>e</sup> Peak but as that is a hard task I'll compound for some good intelligence ffrom Italy when it ffalls in y<sup>r</sup> way or any thing elice of moment will be exceptable to y<sup>r</sup> obliged humble serv<sup>t</sup>

P. B.

You will excuse hast ffor y<sup>e</sup> reason I have given you before M<sup>r</sup> Statham sends you her service and make y<sup>e</sup> same complaints so pray take care to supply (both) when you are doing.

For Mr. Th<sup>o</sup> Heaton

April y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>

I must allways say Mr<sup>r</sup> Heaton is very obligeing but am sorry to give you so much trouble w<sup>th</sup> I can never make a return for in answer to y<sup>e</sup> news part of y<sup>r</sup> Letter I shall aply y<sup>e</sup> old proverb w<sup>ch</sup> knaves fall out honest men gets their right which I hope will prove y<sup>e</sup> happy event) I dont know what posses's my neice Nancy with such a flancy

but she think it odd y<sup>t</sup> imediately affter you mention M<sup>r</sup> Sheireclifes  
(?) weding you offer y<sup>r</sup> service to her, it is a very backward spring  
our willows are not yet put out which is all (y<sup>e</sup> news) I can pretend  
to send you y<sup>e</sup> charmer is at y<sup>r</sup> service (I am at a distance from all  
elice) as is y<sup>r</sup> obliged servant

P. Bal.

W<sup>a</sup> will you take a trip & see us again, will you come to our flair

For M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Heaton  
Jun<sup>r</sup> in Sheffield

Nov<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>

\*You guess'd very right when you said I should be surprized to see a  
letter from you, for you had been silent so long that I had given over  
all expectation of that sort but so Grand an occasion as y<sup>e</sup> birth of a  
Royall Whelp will give a loose to tongues and pens and all and as a  
compliment for y<sup>e</sup> favour of y<sup>r</sup> Intelligence I assure you I reserve all  
my Demonstrations of joy upon y<sup>e</sup> occasion till I see you that we may  
rejoice together I now quite dispair of better news y<sup>e</sup> King of Sweeden  
has no buseness here now y<sup>e</sup> People at Lancaster shows there is a  
little spiritt left yet amongst em t'is y<sup>e</sup> only piece of news I have  
observed with any sattisfaction a long time for there is nether fforeign  
nor Domestick worth takeing nottice of that I hear) I pleased myself  
a long time with the thought of seeing Sheffeld and dont dispair of it  
yett tho I cant fix a time I hope it wont be long but I hear you  
design to come of this side soon and possibly I may be determined by  
then) I can think of nothing that is worth y<sup>e</sup> trouble of reading so  
will release you with an assurance of being S<sup>r</sup> y<sup>r</sup> obliged humble  
serv<sup>t</sup>

P. Balguy

My Mother sends you her service my Bro. is in Town.

(No date.)

Killing ffaney and myselfe being upon y<sup>e</sup> ramble call'd to make y<sup>r</sup>  
Cozen Hall a visitt where we was inform'd that Isack design'd to doe  
y<sup>e</sup> same to you to morrow and we was glad of y<sup>e</sup> opportunerty of  
telling you that we are almost starved to Death an can gett nothing  
to keep us warm not even so much as pure Love nor nothing so we  
desire you will take pittty on us and send us some comfortable thing  
to prevent our being quite ffroze to Death but we d'ont care for  
brandy we woud have something that will eat

Witness our hands

Phill. Balguy  
and Fran. Statham.

For M<sup>r</sup> Th<sup>e</sup> Heaton  
at Sheffield (these

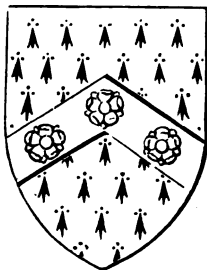
Dec y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>

I had answer'd y<sup>r</sup> obligeing letter last Tusday but y<sup>t</sup> I thought y<sup>e</sup>  
Markett day woud allow you no time for impertinent matters there-  
fore defer'd it till this time that I might be as little troublesome as

possible) I can entertain no other notion of y<sup>e</sup> differences at Court y<sup>a</sup> y<sup>t</sup> it is a concerted peice of pollicy to oblige (as far as they can) both partties and y<sup>e</sup> generallity of people are selfish enough to prefer a private intrest to a publick good and there is little reason to hope for any extraordinary matters whilst y<sup>t</sup> spiritt reigns yet I have some thoughts which keeps up my spiritts tho upon a slender ffoundattion and I dare not for my life sollicit my ffrriends for further informattion because I'me not capable of being serviceable and consequently not proper to be entrusted so must be content with my own empty notions and what intelligence I receive from you and y<sup>e</sup> publick but you are to wise a man to communicate to ffreely to one of my sex but as far as is consistent with y<sup>r</sup> honour will be very obligeing for matters seems misterious) I should be very glad to see you my Xmas will be divided betwixt y<sup>e</sup> Okes & home but which end will fall to which share I cant determine till Tusday resplendant M<sup>rs</sup> ffaney says [she is at] (*torn*) y<sup>r</sup> service. My Mother sends you [her ser] (*torn*) vice but none is more y<sup>r</sup> obliged humble servant than

P. B.

I expect a world of news back (excuse hast service to all ffrriends.



THE MS. MEMORANDA OF GEORGE MOWER, OF BARLEY  
WOODSEATS, CO. DERBY.\*

COMMUNICATED, WITH NOTES, BY CHARLES JACKSON, DONCASTER.

(*Concluded from Vol. XXI., page 221.*)

Mr. Jeremiah Halfhead, of Otswell, died in Nov<sup>b</sup>. 1727; buried at Otswell. M<sup>rs</sup>. Ann Halfhead died...1744.

Mr. Dunston's bro., of Worsop, died feb. 1739.

Mr. Sharp of Elsley near Redford was buried feb. 1747.

Justice Buck† of Rotheram, and an attorney, died 1<sup>st</sup> March, was buried there fryday 4 about 63 of age. 1747.

M<sup>rs</sup>.....Weldon of Chesterfield was buried there March 1747, a maden.

Parson Stephenson and M<sup>r</sup>. of free school of Redford died...

Mr. Isaack Hobert, steward to Lady day‡ Oxford, was buried fryday 11 March 1747, at Norton near Welbeck.

\* The arms of Mower, of Woodseats, engraved at the head of this page, are—*Ermine* on a chevron, *azure*, three roses, *gules*.

† Samuel Buck, Esq., purchaser of the manor of Ulley. *S. Y. II.*, p. 178.

‡ So in MS., but evidently a slip of the pen for Lady only.

Henry Glossop, son of Henry, died tuesday 22<sup>d</sup> March 1747; buried thursday 24 at Brampton; had a serinon; aged near 60 years.

John, son of Nicholas Adkisson, of Grange, died of munday 28 of March 1748; buried at Bramton wednesday 29, aged about 82 years.

John, son of John Bright, of Ches<sup>d</sup>. alderman, died of Sunday morning 3<sup>d</sup> April 1748; buried 5. I learned with him at school at Mr. Brown Chest<sup>d</sup>. Old Mr. Bright was the alderman about 69.

John Hodkisson died of good fryday about 8 at night; buried tuesday 12<sup>th</sup>, aged 21 years. April 1748.

John Stephenson, of Bramton lane, died April 1748; buried...aged...

Captain Cottrel died raveing mad, about 6<sup>th</sup> April 1748; lived near Rotheram; left a wife and 6 or 7 children, possesst of a good estate.

John, son of Tho<sup>s</sup>. Barker of Adamfieldham, was schoolmaster of Holmsfield died wednesday 13 April 1748; buried saturday 16, aged about...

Parson Staniland,\* of Worsbrough, dyed saturday night 9 April 1748; buried 12<sup>th</sup>; was parson there and taught the free school; aged about ..

Mr. Richard Finey, of Little Longson, was buried wednesday 13 April 1748; never was married.

Parson John Key, of Crich, died April 22<sup>d</sup>; buried St. Mark 25 there, aged...1748.

Mr. John Hussey died at Sydenham on or about 15 April 1748. He lived formerly at Crawford in Kent, aged a 116 years. He lived on balm tea sweetned with honey for breakfast, pudding to dinner.†

Robert Swift, of Milnthorpe, died sunday night about 8; buried at Holmsfield wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> May 1748. He left 4 sons and two daughters; aged about 79.

Benedick Cock, tanner of Dronfield, died...May; buried Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup>., aged about...1748.

Prudens wid. Rulland of Caudwell near Holmsfield, daughter of Michael Sligh and Prudence, died Saturday near 5 at night 8<sup>d</sup> June 1749, aged near 72.

Ann Hardwick, wife of Samuel, died tuesday night 6 May 1749. She was ninety years about Christmas last; buried at Whittington wednesday 8 day.

Mr. William Clarke, mercer in Chesterfield, died 14 June 1749; buried there fryday 16<sup>th</sup>, aged about 74. He was an alderman, had been major.

Mr. John Clarke his brother died at Mansfield wednesday 31 May 1749; was buried at Mansfield fryday 2 June 1749.

Clem. Rossington, son of Mr. Clem. of Dronfield, died Sunday morning about 7, July 9; buried munday 10<sup>th</sup> 1749. Left one daughter. Aged about...

Thomas Renshaw, of Monkwood, died saturday morning 15 July 1749; buried at Barlow Sunday 16 July.

Ralph, son of Mr. Godfry Heathcote, attorney in Chesterfield, died at London July; buried at Ches<sup>d</sup>. fryday 14 July 1749, aged about 18 years.

Mr. Buck's lady buried saturday 22<sup>d</sup> July at Rotheram, 1749. She was daughter of Mr. Hastleby;† aged...

John Bennet, of Brendwood Vale, died 6 Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1749; buried Monday 8<sup>th</sup> at Barlow; was son of John, bap<sup>t</sup>. Nov<sup>b</sup>. 27<sup>th</sup> 1677; he was 71 last November. Left several children.

John son of Samuel Outram, of Pratshall, died 7<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>t</sup>. 1749; buried saturday 9, aged about 74.

Mary Erekeyne widow died wednesday 1<sup>st</sup> Nov<sup>b</sup>. 1749; buried 3<sup>d</sup> at Barlow, aged 67.

Ellin widdow of Godfry Stephenson, of Barlow, died 3<sup>d</sup> Nov. 1749. She was daughter of Parson Calton of Barlow, bap. 7 Dec. 1689. She's about 60 years old.

Mr. Omfry Hall was buried 1749. He weighed about 8 week before his death 31 stone and a half.

Tho<sup>s</sup>. Hatterly, of Holmsfield son of Tho<sup>s</sup>. Hatterly of Milnthorpe died in July 1741; buried at Holmsfield.

Mary wife of John White and mother of George, buried at Baslow 21 Dec<sup>b</sup>. 1717. Was a nurse to my sister Elizabeth; lived at Milnthorpe.

Anthony Low of Horsley gate died...1717; lived at Brampton.

Mr. Joseph Paddington, of Newark, my father took a house of him here from 1701 untill Lady day 1723, died at York in January 1748; was buried there, aged about 98 years.

\* George Staniland.

† In *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xviii., p. 187, he is said to have done this for above 50 years, and retained his memory and senses to the last.—In the *Universal Museum* of 1768, is a notice of one Robert Oglebie, born Nov. 16, 1654, and who, being then aged about 109, is stated to have not eaten any flesh meat for 12 years, but to have lived chiefly on bread and milk, butter, cheese, and pudding.

‡ Jane, dau. of William Aislable, gent.

Sam<sup>l</sup>. Outram, son of William of Rumling street, died at Worsop in Nottinghamshire Saturday night 18 Nov<sup>b</sup>. 1749, aged 79 years if he had lived until Janu. next; was bap. 28 January 1669; aged 70.

Francis Bagshaw alderman of Ches<sup>d</sup>. died Nov<sup>b</sup>. 1749; buried 23.

Mr. John Green, of Babworth, was buried there wednesday 22<sup>d</sup> Nov., 1749.

Joshua Andrew's wife of blue stoops was buried munday 11 Dec<sup>b</sup>. 1749. She was widow to Hue Jowet.

Mr<sup>s</sup>. Grace Cuttler died; waited of Justice Ne[vil] daughter of Cheet; aged 17 years.\*

Lawrence Bourn of Ashover, surgion, died tuesday 19 Dec<sup>b</sup>. 1749, aged 72. He was buried there fryday 22<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>b</sup>.; was son to old Obedia parson of Ashover, bro<sup>r</sup> to Docter and Obedia Bourne now parson there.

Mary wife of Joseph Gill, of the Woodsmithes, died about July 1749.

William Masland, of Grindlefirth brigg, was buried at Eyam Sunday 14 Jan<sup>s</sup>. 1749. He was a mercer and shopkeep; died worth near....He had one daughter married into Lancashire.

Mr. William Milnes, tanner, died of Wednesday 17 Jan<sup>s</sup>.; was buried at Ches<sup>d</sup>. fryday 19 Jan<sup>s</sup>. 1749. He left 2 daughters; Mr. John Wilkisson married one.

William Cam, of Coldaston, shoemaker, died Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup>; buried saturday 20<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>s</sup>. 1749, at Dronfield.

.....Morton, that kept the toy shop in Sheffield, died on or about 23 Dec<sup>b</sup>. 1749.

Cornelius son of Cornelious Farr, of Boulsover, died munday 5 feb.; was buried there munday 12 february 1749, aged about 50 years; was supposed to be an athist, he wou'd not goe to church.

Charles Nuby,† of Hooton Roberts near Doncaster, died Sunday morning 4<sup>th</sup> feb. 1749; gave orders night before to goe hunt fox of munday.

Samuel Waterhouse died thursday 8 feb. 1749; buried sunday 11 feb. 1749. He held a cottage of one Hundal, within Ounston.

Cavendish Neavil, parson of Norton and justice of pease for Yorkshire, died at Cheet † Sunday 18 feb. 1749; buried at Norton in churchyard fryday 23. Was six clergymen bearers, had guines apice instead of carves and hatbands; aged about 73.

Geo. Pearson, son of Edward of Barlow, was buried there Sunday 25 feb. 1749.

Mr. John.....was buried at Mattlock fryday 25 feb. 1749. Was never married. Supposed to be worth 6000<sup>l</sup>.; was a near relation of Mr. Godfrey Middleton's; aged 55.

Robert Gregory's wife, of Unthank, died 6 of March; buried at Holmsfield ninth 1749. She was servant to Coz. Lin: Mower.

.....Widow to Mr. Dunston of Worsop had died in 1739 feb., died wednesday 14 March 1749; buried at Worsop of Sunday 18 March 1749.

Mary Siddal, of Boalhill, died tuesday about a 11 a'clock 20 March 1749; was about 57 beging of feb. last. She was daughter of Emmanuel Siddall; was buried at Barlow thursday 22<sup>d</sup>.

Mr. John Williamson, attorney at Redford, died about 11 March 1749.

Ann wife of John Shaw younger, of Peaklehill, died fryday night 23<sup>d</sup> March 1749; buried at Barlow 27. She was daughter of Simon of Sheffield; aged about 36 years.

Mr. Thomas Jackson brasier of Chesterfield died suddenly; was buried there fryday 30 March 1750.

Mr. Thomas Southward's lady died in childbed of a girle Aug. 23 1750.

\* Miss Grace Cutler was buried at Barnsley 22<sup>nd</sup> Sept., 1749. Probably a sister of Henry Cutler of Wakefield and Barnsley, who died in Oct. 1764.

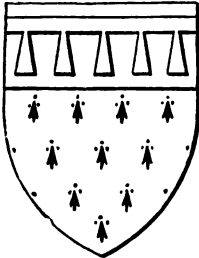
† Newby. In *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xx., p. 139, he is described as "the oldest fox-hunter in England." He, and his father and mother were tenants of the house at Hooton Roberts. The father is commemorated by a Latin inscription on a monument in the church there. (*Hunter's S. Y.*, vol. i., page 400). Their estate was at Draughton, near Skipton.

‡ Cavendish Nevile, 7<sup>th</sup> son of Gervase N., of Holbeck, succeeded his brother at Chevet. (*Hunter's S. Y.*, II., 394).

(To be continued).

# HERALDIC GRANTS TO DERBYSHIRE FAMILIES.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A.



BULLOCK.

## GRANT OF CREST TO JOHN BULLOCK OF DARLEY, Esq., 1609.

ASHMOLE MS. 858, fo. 165, has copy of a Grant by Richard San-George, Norroy, to "Johanni Bulloc de Derleigh in Comitatu Derbiæ Armigero, filio & heredi Johis Bulloc de eodem loco dum vixit armigeri," of this Crest: "Super sertum alternatim candidum et rubrū septem vulgares bipennes Anglicæ Brown-bills hastilibus argenteis capitibus et mucronibus eiusdem ruboris cum corona murali-que medium fascem ambit." Dated 20 Jun: 7 James, 1609.

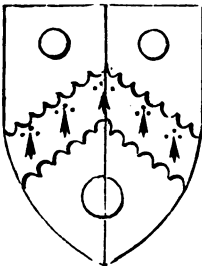
[Arms as tricked in the margin.]



CHARLTON.

## CONFIRMATION OF ARMS, & GRANT OF CREST TO THOMAS CHARLETON, OF SANDIACRE, 1612.

ASHMOLE MS. 858, fo. 157, has copy of confirmation of arms and grant of crest, by Richard St. George, Norroy, to "Thomas Charleton of Sandiacre in the County of Derby." Arms: "Azure on a chevron gould 3 sinkfoyles gules betweene 8 Swans argent." Crest granted is: "Upon a wreath Gould and Azure a Swans head and neck erased argent with a garland about his neck vert beaked gules mantled gules, doubled argent." Dated at London 23 May, 1612, 10 James.

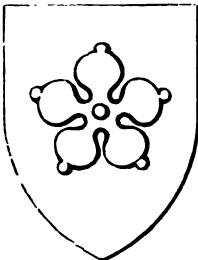


WOOLHOUSE.

## CONFIRMATION OF ARMS, & GRANT OF CREST TO ROBERT WOOLHOUSE, OF GLAPWELL, 1611.

[Ashmole MS. 858, fo. 160.]

"Sr. Richard St: George Norroy confirms these foll. Armes unto Robert son of Anthony Woolhouse of Glapwell in Com Derb: uizt. Par pale Azure and sable a chevron engraled, Erminoyes betweene 3 plates Arg: and grants him this crest—upon a Helme on a wreath Argent and Az: an eagles head erased erminoyes, beaked Gu: wth a crowne about the neck Arg<sup>t</sup>. mantled Gules, lyned silv. And Dated 17th Aug: 1611."



BRAILSFORD.

## BRAILSFORD.

[Ashmole MS. 858, fo. 161.]

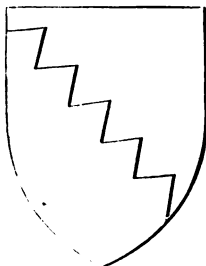
"UNDER an Escoccheon of Brailsford, painted in Vellome and exhibited at Derby, is this written

"Entred in the visitacon of Derbyshire made 1634,

"Hen: Chittinge  
"Chester

Tho: Thompson  
Rouge-dragon."

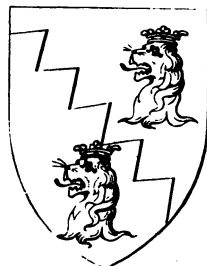
CONFIRMATION OF ARMS, AND GRANT OF CREST TO WILLIAM, SON  
OF JOHN FERNE, OF PERWICKE, 1585.



FERNE OF PARWICH.

ASHHOLE MS. 834, fo. 58, has a copy of a Grant of Crest, and Confirmation of Arms, dated 27 April, 1585, 27 Elizabeth, by William Flower, Norroy, to "generosus vir Gulielmus Flower de Temple Belwoode Lincolnensis Comitatus, filius et hæres Johannis Ferne de Perwicke in Comitatu Derbeiensi, ex clara ibidem oriundus familia," vizt. Armis suis antiquis ex auro rubeoque obliquo per bendam à dextris ad sinistram indentatis, ulterius in galeæ condecoramentum cristam hanc cum

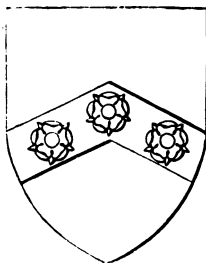
cæteris phaleris et appendicibus adiunxi, Fasciculum, scilicet, triticeum aureum medio inter alas duas aquilinas expansas, prænotatis ipsius Scuti metallo colore ac indentura conspicuas, supra Torquem ex eisdem contextum coloribus, pulchrè situatum."



FERNE OF BONSTALL.

CONFIRMATION OF ARMS, AND GRANT OF CREST TO NICHOLAS  
BROWNE, OF MARSHALL, 1582.

[Ashmole MS. 844, fo. 58b (235b).]



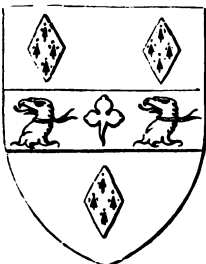
BROWNE.

"Browne.

"THESE Armes confirmed, and this Creast newly gyven to Nicholas Browne of Marshall in the county of Derby gentleman by Willm fflower Esquire als Norry principall herald and Kinge of Armes, of the north partes of this realme of England, by letters patentes dated the 4. of November in the 23. yere of the reigne of our souvereigne lady queene Elizabeth. Anno dni. 1582. That is to say Argent on a cheveron gules three Roses of the first, ffor the creast upon the healmes, on a Wreath Argent and Gules, a Lyon rampant argent crowned or, supporting a launce proper mantelled gules doubled argent. As now playnly apereth depicted in the margint."

GRANT OF ARMS TO THOMAS THACKER, OF HYGHEGE, 1538.

[Ashmole MS. 854, fo. 18.]

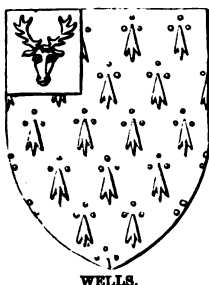


THACKER.

"WILLIAM FELLOW als Norry grants to Thomas Thacker of Hyghege in Com. Derby gen. these Armes following. Gules a fesse betwene iij maskes argent And by way of Augmentaçon upon the Feese a treyfull asure stalkede verte betweene ij bytturse heds rasy in theire ppr. coloure, about theire necks a laase w<sup>th</sup>. a folding knotte golde taslede azure on every masks iij droppes sable. Upon his helme on a wreth gold and guyles a Bytture syttinge aperaunte in a bush of Reede in hyr kynde, about her neck a laase gules purfiede and taslede golde mantelde asure doblede sylver. Dated at London the first of May 1538. a<sup>o</sup>. 30, H. 8.

"This Grant of Armes was exhibited unto W<sup>m</sup>. Dugdale Esq<sup>r</sup>. Norroy, at his visitaçon for the County of Derby, 7 Aug: 1662."

"Ex Orig: nen: Gilb: Thacker de Repton in Com. Derb: Ar: "



WELLS.

GRANT OF ARMS AND CREST TO BARNARD  
WELLS, OF HOLME, 1684.

[Ashmole MS. 858, 162.]

"St. Richard St. George *Clarenceulx* Grantes to Barnard Wells of Holme in Com. Derb. son of Tho. Wells of Ashton underhill in Com. Glouc: Ermyons on a Canton Or, a Bucks head cabashed sa. And for Crest a Demy Talbot of the first yssuant out of a Crowne of the 2<sup>d</sup>. mantled Gules dubbed Arg<sup>t</sup>. Dat: 14: Nov: 1684. A<sup>o</sup>. 10: Car. I."

GRANT OF CREST TO ROBERT REVELL, OF SHORLONDLEGG,  
37 HEN. 8.

[Ashmole MS. 858, 162.]

"William Fellow Norroy grantes to Robert Revell of Shorlondlegg, Esq<sup>r</sup>. the following Crest. Upon his Helme on a Torce Gold and Azure out of a Cloud of sundry Colours an Arme enarmed Silver betweene two Dragons wings Gules purfed Gold, holding in his hand a Dagger, the Blade Silver hafted and pomeled Gold mantled Azure, dubbed Silv. Dat: 10: July 37 H. 8."

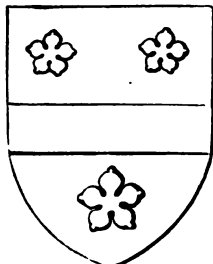
GRANT OF CREST TO ROBERT REVELL, OF SHORLAND LEGG, ESQ.  
37 Hen. VIII.

[Ashmole MS. 858, fo. 154.]

"WILLIAM FELLOW NORROY Principall Herald and King of Armes of the North ptes of the Realme of England from the River of Trent Northward grants to Robert Revell of Shortland legg, Esq<sup>r</sup>. the Crest foll: Upon his Helme on a Torce gold and Azure out of a Cloude of sundry Colours an Arme enarmed silv. betweene two dragons wings Gules, purfed Gold, holding in his hand a dagger, the Blade silv. hafted and pomeled gold, mantled Azure doubled Silver. Dated the 10<sup>th</sup> July, a<sup>o</sup>. 37 H. 8."

GRANT OF CREST TO THOMAS HURT, OF ASHBOURNE, 7 ELIZ.

[Ashmole MS. 858, fo. 161.]



HURT.



BLACKWALL.

"A GRANT of a Crest by William Flower unto Tho: Hurt of Ashborne in Com Derb: viz<sup>t</sup>. upon his Helme on a Torce Gold and Sable, a Harte passant in his ppr. colour, horned membre and hurt in the Haunch with an arrow gold, feathered argent, mantled gules, doubled argent, and dated 4<sup>o</sup> Sept: 7 Eliz."

The arms tricked to this are, Quarterly 1 and 4, *sable*, a fesse between three cinquefoils, *or*, for Hurt (as on a shield here engraved); 2 and 3, *argent*, a greyhound courant, *sable*, col-

lared, *or*, on a chief indented of the second, three bezants (as on shield here engraved), a mullet for difference, for Blackwall.

This coat is entred in Derb. Visitacon a<sup>o</sup>. 1611, fo. 156, but without the greyhound.





SITWELL.

GRANT OF ARMS AND CREST TO GEORGE  
SITWELL, OF RENISHAW, 1660.

ASHMOLE MS. 858, fo. 158, contains a copy of a grant by "S<sup>r</sup> Edward Walker K<sup>t</sup>. Garter Principall King of Armes of Englishmen," to "George Sitwell of Renishaw in the pish of Eckington in the County of Derby Gentleman," of these Arms and Crest: "Barry of eight pieces Or and Vert three Lyons Rampant sable armed and langued gules, And for his Crest uppon an Helmet ppr. mantled gules doubled argent and wreath of his colours A Demi lyon erased Sable holding an Escutcheon per pale Or and Vert." Dated 1 March, 15 Charles II. 1660.



BACHE.

GRANT OF ARMS AND CREST TO RALPH BACHE,  
OF STANTON-IN-THE-PEAKE, 1634.

[Ashmole MS. 858, 162.]

"S<sup>r</sup> Rich : St. George *Clarenceux* grantes to Ralph Bache of Stanton in the Peake in Com. Derby gen. vitz: A Lyon rampant Gard<sup>t</sup>. Erminoyes within a Border sable bezanted. And for Crest uppon a wreath of his colours a demi lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. gard<sup>t</sup>. Coupe, Erminoyes, holding a Bezante betweene his pawes. Dat: 10: Dec: 10: Car.I. 1634."

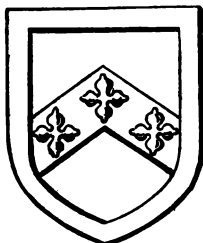
PROJECTED GRANT OF CREST TO GODFREY FOLJAMBE, OF WALTON,  
1587.

In Ashmole MS. 844, fo. 68b (251) is a copy of a Grant by William Flower, Norroy, dated 28 May, 1587, 29 Elizabeth, to "Godfridus Foliambe de Walton in com Derbeiensis armiger ex præclara et antiqua ibidem familia oriundus," of the following Crest "ex animantium genere," viz. "pro Crista Trigramdem animal indomitum velocissimumque totum argenteum, cauda a tergo in nodum retorta, supra Torquem imposui auro sabuloque artificiose contextum. Additis in super appendicibus sive mantellis sabulinis candidis duplicatis pellibus." At the top of the Grant is written, "Not passed;" so, for some reason or other, I suppose this Grant of Crest was never actually given.



ARMS OF JOSEPH EYRE, OF ASHOP,  
ALLOWED 1662.

[Ashmole MS. 858, 168.]



EYRE.

"INSIGNIA Josephi Eyre de Ashop in Com: Derb: Generosi.  
"This Coate, thus distinguished by a border Azure, and Crest, vizt. a leg armed quarterly Arg<sup>t</sup>. and Azure was allowed of, in the visitacon of Derbyshire at Bankewell 14<sup>o</sup> Aug: 1662: by me Will<sup>m</sup> Dugdale, Norroy King of Armes."

# EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. JOHN'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Continued from Vol. XXI., page 224).

1664. Richard Royce, bur. June 8.  
 1664-5. Essex Faulkner, bur. Feb. 18.  
 1665. Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> dau. of Symon Walburge, gent., and Margaret, his wife, bapt. Maye y<sup>e</sup> 22.  
 " Katharine, the dau. of William Walker and Sarah, bapt. Oct. 22.  
 " Mary, the dau. of Charles Dale and Mary, bapt. 19 of Nov.  
 1665-6. Lenard Ashton and Sarer Renalls, mar. y<sup>e</sup> 26 of february.  
 " Margaret, the dau. of William Walker, bur. the 19 of february.  
 1666. John Bate, Minister, bur. Apl. 18.  
 " Richard Royce, bur. 22 of May. (35.)  
 " Margery, wife of Will<sup>m</sup>. Browning, bur. July 1.  
 " Nathaniell, the son of Charles Dale, bur. June 21.  
 " Abigaill, the wife of George Hill, bur. Aug. 15.  
 " Mr. John Dexter, Alderman, bur. Nov. 16.  
 " William Browning, clerk, bur. Nov. 20. (36.)  
 1667. William, sonne of William Cumbry and Mary, bapt. Oct. 7. (37.)

(35.) I find in the Municipal records that a worthy of the same name during the interregnum was a trusty servant of the ruling powers. He took up his freedom 8 Mar., 1625-6; Constable of St. Michaels 1628-9 (as was Robt. R. of All Saints); appointed Serjeant-at-Mace, 21 Oct., 1647, in the place of William Azlack; Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths for the five Boro' parishes, viz., Sts. Michael's, George's, John's, Mary's, and All Saints', from 1653 to the Restoration; Ale-taster, for which office the Corporation, 27 Oct., 1658, made him an allowance of 10s. per an.; Master of the House of Correction from 13 Mar. 1647-8, till his removal therefrom by the Royal Commissioners 29 Aug., 1662. I have reproduced from my Lincolnshire Tradesmen's Tokens—where from p. 121-4, many particulars will be found relative to him—the following inventory of his "working implements" that he removed with him on moving from the House of Correction in St. Mary's Street, so as to keep at his own house in St. John's Street—"first the whippinge stocke, two hempe stockes, two beetles to knock hempe w<sup>th</sup> one borden bed, nyne iron bands with a little chaine, twelve iron staples, one double doore w<sup>th</sup> great hookes answerable to them, and a hollow stocke locke and key to the doore and two flaspes and fower staples. I have tow other short chaines and two house lockes with keys to them, three postes that stande in the ground, and two shooke lockes w<sup>th</sup> a key to it, lastly I have a clogge of wood to hange at a boye's legge w<sup>th</sup> a little chaine, and a little house locke fitt for a boye's legge." His successor was John Charity, who had on Nov. 25<sup>th</sup>, 1652, paid xxs. and taken up his freedom. I may add that Mr. Royce was, in his ordinary capacity, a baker. John, probably his father, was Constable in 1611-12, and Chamberlain 1628-9.

(36.) The Churchwardens' book of accounts has the following payments made to a member of this family, probably the Clerk's father. "1615-4. It. to Browninge for a bell clapper vjs. iiijd. 1625, Itm. payd to Goodman Browninge for the hinges of the churchyard gate and for 7 staves for y<sup>e</sup> bell chamber rayles iiijjs. 1630, It. to Robert Browninge for mending the churchyard gate at the lanes and vjd. 1633, It. to Goodman Browning for 2 staples to y<sup>e</sup> sant bell ijs. 1652, To Will<sup>m</sup>. Browninge for 2 pins for the dish for the bread to sett in ijd. 1657, It. to Will<sup>m</sup>. Brownell (Browning) for iron worke for the tribble bell is. vjd."

(37.) Robert Cumbry, Tallow Chandler, was admitted to freedom 26 Oct. 1658. Henry, a descendant, described in the book as late an apprentice of Fras. Howgrave (apothecary) took up his freedom 16 Jan. 1748-9, elected a capital Burgess 29 Aug., 1754; Alderman, 29 Aug., 1771; and Mayor, 1770-1. The Hall on Jan. 5, 1657-8, as traders from other places having served their apprenticeship were made free for a small sum, which was unfair to the townsmen, the following fines were ordered to be paid by those taking up their freedom in the respective trades, viz.—"Mercers, Drapers, Apothecaries, Vintners, and Grocers, 20l.; Ironmongers, Maltsters, Haberdashers, Millioners, Gouldsmiths, Upholsterers, Saddlers, Joyners, Carvers, Butchers,

1667. Emm, the dau. of Humfrey Reynolds, bur. July 3.  
 " Mrs. Emmoney, bur. July 7.  
 " Mrs. Sculthorpe, bur. July 8.  
 1667-8. Jane, y<sup>e</sup> dau. of Willm. Pank and Jane, bapt. Mar. 4.  
 1668. Nathaniell, y<sup>e</sup> son of Humfrey Reynolds, bapt. May 4.  
 " John, y<sup>e</sup> son of John Skinner and Alice, bapt. April 28.  
 " Theodocia, wife of Mr. Thomas Hawkins, bur. Sept. 17.  
 " Mary, the dau. of William Cumbry, bur. Oct. 24.  
 1668-9. Thomas Breise and Elizabeth Reynolds, mar. Jan. 28.  
 1669. Deborah, dau. of Mr. Humphrey Reynolds, bur. Aug. 27.  
 " John Cumbry, bur. Sept. 9.  
 1669-70. Edward, y<sup>e</sup> son of William Cammoke, bapt. Jan. 9; Elizabeth, a dau.  
 bur. Jan. 16.  
 " Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham Faulkner and Isabell, his wife, bapt. Feb. 28.  
 " Mr. George Cozens, Alderman, bur. Feb. 24. (38.)

*Braziers, Glovers, Plumbers, Peuterers, Taylors, Shoemakers, and Hosiers, 10l.; Glaziers, Scriveners, Weavers, Wallers, Fullers, Fishers, Masons, Smiths, Slaters, Carpenters, Outlers, Furbishers, Sawyers, Button Makers, Purse-makers, Painters, Steiners, Badgers, and Coopers, 6l. 13s. 4d.; Husbandmen, Barbers, 5l. 6s. 8d.; Curriers, Whittowers, Ropers, Petty-chapmen, Hempe and Flax-sellers, 4l.; Labourers, Musicians, 40s.; Bowyers and Fletchers, 20s.* Owing probably to the fact that this tariff was made during the Protectorate by the friends of the cause, it was not allowed to be in force very long, for soon after the Restoration a fresh tariff of fines was at a meeting of the Hall, on 28th April, 1664, ordered to be enforced as follows—" *Mercers, Drapers, Vintners, Apothecaries, Grocers, Haberdashers, Ironmongers, Malsters, Taylors, Shoemakers, Braziers, Plumbers, and Peuterers, 20l.; Glaziers, Butchers, Joyners, Saddlers, Corn Chandlers, 5l.; Upholsterers, Gouldsmiths, Millenors, and Bellfounders, 15l.; Bakers, Brewers, Innkeepers, Fellmongers, Dyers, Chandlers, Tanners, and Booksellers, 13l. 6s. 8d.; Glovers, Coopers, Fishers, Fullers, Scriveners, Painters, Weavers, Purse-makers, Skinners, Wallers, Smythes, Fletchers, Carvers, Slaters, Carpenters, Button-makers, Badgers, Outlers, Furbyshers, Masons, Cabinet-makers, 6l. 6s. 4d.; Husbandmen, Barbers, Millers, Curriers, Ropers, Whittowers, Hemp and Flax sellers, Petty Chapmen, Labourers, and Lastmakers, 3l.; Bowiers and Fletchers, 20s.* All gentlemen that desire to be made free 20l.; (labourers following any other trade way to pay the difference). No maulte to be made within the libertyes of Stamford for any but freemen upon paine of five shillings the quarter to be payd to the use of the Corporation by him that made the maulte and it is agreed that this order shall be confirmed at the next sessions holden within the said towne and liberty." The Hall on the 30th Aug., 1670, ordered that all *Tanners, Fishmongers, and Bakers* were to pay on taking up their freedom only 10l., although on Oct. 4, 1664, "it was ordered with one generall assent and consent y<sup>e</sup> all fines of such as shall hereafter purchase their freedom in this coporason shall bee as much more as it is set downe in y<sup>e</sup> old towne booke amongst y<sup>e</sup> records of y<sup>e</sup> towne ffor freedomes and no more." On Jan. 13, 1666-7, the Hall ordered "that indentures of apprenticeship should be enrolled, the master to pay viij*d*. to y<sup>e</sup> hall and to the clarke iiij*d*., and if they do not do so they should forfeit half of the fine of whatever craft they follow."

(38.) I find the family name very frequently mentioned in the Municipal records, the first time in not the most creditable manner, considering that the party referred to was a member of the first twelve. The affair is thus entered—1590, Dec. 2. At this Hall the Alderman (Richard Shute) "charging Anthonie Cousens a comburgesse w<sup>th</sup> diverse matters evidently ch. (ieffy?) proved againste him by witnesses, the said Cousens told the Alderman sittinge on the benche before the whole comonaltye that he *speke* untrulye and so used the alderman twise together w<sup>ch</sup> is againste the ordynance p<sup>r</sup>vided againste unreverent speeches." He was also charged with "uttering slanderous and untrue reporte given by him againste the alderman to one Norris, a weaver, stranger, in November last. He also verye disorderly and unduly did take the common seale from out of the towne cheste (the w<sup>ch</sup> ever hath bene kepte under severall locks and keys) and kepte the same in his private use againste the will of the chieftest and best comburgesses (a thinge never before sene or hurde of) that any alderman ever presumed to the lyke, and for his abovesaide evill behaviour on the benche was thoughte worthy of dismissal, and by a generall consent was dismissed from of the companye of the first twelve." John Cozens, Vintner, at a meeting of the hall 8 June, 1650, "had a fortnights tyme given unto him to answer whether he will give x*li*. for his freedome or depart the towne." The books do not record the

1670. Samuell, son of Humphery Reynolds and Sarah, bapt. Oct. 31.  
 „ Abraham Faulkner and Isabel Burton, mar. Apl. 25.  
 „ Anthony Pelham, bur. Apl. 24. (39.)  
 „ Leonard, y<sup>e</sup> son of Leonard Ashton, bur. Sept. 15.  
 1671. Lawrence, y<sup>e</sup> son of Lawrence East and Dorothy, bapt. Nov. 10; bur. 8 Feb., 1671-2.  
 „ John Simson and Margery Redmile, mar. Apl. 16.  
 „ Eustace Walgrave, bur. July 6.  
 „ Hugh Hall, bur. Oct. 17.  
 1671-2. Symon, y<sup>e</sup> son of Symon Stroude and Anne, bapt. Feb. y<sup>e</sup> 3.  
 „ Thomas Loveday, the elder, bur. Jan. 2.  
 „ Thomas Mansfield, bur. Jan. y<sup>e</sup> 3. (40.)  
 „ Rebeckah, dau. of Geo. Croxall, bur. Jan. 27. (41.)  
 „ Anthony Graye, of St. Martins, bur. Feb. 23.  
 „ John Loveday, y<sup>e</sup> younger, bur. Mar. 4.  
 1672. Jane, the dau. of Luke Faulkner and Sarah, bapt. Mar. 28.  
 „ Elizabeth, the dau. of Richd. Walgrave and Elizabeth, bapt. May 5.  
 „ Mary, y<sup>e</sup> dau. of Edw. Dale, bapt. July y<sup>e</sup> 2.  
 „ Anne, y<sup>e</sup> dau. of Nicholas Rowell and Anne, bapt. Dec. y<sup>e</sup> 25.  
 „ William Langson and Alice Skinner, mar. Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 29.  
 „ Anthony Pellham, bur. July 29.  
 „ Dorothy, y<sup>e</sup> wife of Robt. Redsmith, bur. Aug. 3. (42.)  
 „ Elizabeth, y<sup>e</sup> dau. of Len. Ashton, bur. Aug. y<sup>e</sup> 6.

fact when John complied or left the town. George Cosens, Dyer, took up his freedom 8 Oct., 1640; filled the office of collector for the poor for this parish in 1644-5; constable and sidesman, 1645-6; Churchwarden, 1646-7; subsequently a capital Burgess, and elected an Alderman 24 June, 1669. I find at a meeting of the hall held 19 Nov., 1668, distress warrants were ordered to be issued to enforce payment at the rate of vjd. per hour against the goods and chattels of Dame Mary Trollope [this lady was the dau. of Sir Christ. Clitherow, Knt., Alderman of London, and Mayor in 1636. She was the second wife of Thos. Trollope, Esq., Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1641, created a Baronet 5 Feb., 1641-2, whose lineal descendant John, the 7th Bart., of Casewick, was created Baron Kesteven, of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 14th April, 1668], for not "sweeping and cleansinge y<sup>e</sup> street before her door (in All Saints' parish); Mr. Robert Camock, Mr. George Cosens for not sweepinge and cleansinge y<sup>e</sup> streete ag<sup>t</sup>. his barne neere Paul's-gate; and Henry Waters for y<sup>e</sup> like." Thos. Cosens was one of the parish constables of St. Michael's in 1671-2, as was also Thomas and Richard Cosens in 1691-2. The first-named Thomas was a tanner, paid £5, and took up his freedom 25 Aug., 1670; the second Thomas, a grocer, late the apprentice of James Langton, grocer, took up his freedom Jan. 10, 1688-9, and elected a capital Burgess 29 Aug., 1694. John, son of the latter, was bound apprentice to his brother Thomas C., grocer, 4 Nov., 1689. Richard C. was elected a cap. bur. 29 Aug., 1695, a post he resigned, as I find John Hepburn was elected to fill the vacant seat 23rd Oct., 1731. Richard, junior, his son, as freeborn, was freely admitted to freedom 29 Jan., 1721-2. Nicholas C., goldsmith, paid £5 7s. 6d., and admitted to freedom 14 Jan., 1715-6.

(39.) Anthony Pellham, labourer, took up, says the Corporate records, his freedom 2nd December, 1641; and according to the sessions roll was presented to the court 10th April, 1651, for selling ale and beer less than a full-sized quart for a penny.

(40.) A James M., probably one of the same family, held in 1714 the office of Sergt.-at-Mace. Tho. M., tailor, paid £3 6s. 8d. to Rt. Wilson, Chamberlain, and admitted 12 Feb., 1649-50.

(41.) George C., taylor, took up his freedom 5 Jan., 1657-8; George C., taylor, the father, was on January 10, 1647-8, "promised his freedom for 3*li*, thirty shillings whereof he is to pay upon the tenth day of February next, and the other thirty shillings he is to pay at Michas next, and to put in two (bondsmen) with himseife to be bound in the sume of forty pounds to secure the towne from his charge and then to be sworne."—*Corp. Rec.*

(42.) I find in the Corporate records an Oliver R. paid xxs., 19th Aug., 18 Jac. 1, and took up his freedom; another Oliver R., designated as a yeoman, took up his freedom 3 Oct., 9th Car. I., and was constable for this parish in 1634-5, and again in 1639-40; overseer, *alias* collector for the poor in 1634. Another Oliver held the same office in 1663-4. Robert R. (shoemaker, admitted 25 Oct., 1652), Bailiff of the Liberty, and Edw. Peche, Serjt. of the same, were sworne 31 Mar., 1664, "to the newe Mayor" (William Azlacke, gent.) 1661, Dec. 15, Oliver Redsmith and Jana Parsous, both of Stamford, were mar.—*Ketton Par. Reg.*

1672. Abegail, y<sup>e</sup> dau. of Peter Mapletoft, gent., bur. Nov. y<sup>e</sup> 17.  
 1672-3. Mary, dau. of Robt. Bridgeman and Anne, bapt. Feb. 3. (43.)  
 1678. Mary, y<sup>e</sup> dau. of Thos. Hardy and Elizabeth, bapt. July y<sup>e</sup> 15.  
 " Katharine, dau. of Abraham Faulkner and Isabell his wife, bapt. Apl. 20.  
 " Anne, dau. of Andrew Gunton and Elizabeth, bapt. Sept. 28.  
 " Susanna, dau. of John and Sarah Basse, bapt. Dec. 4. (44.)  
 " James Dalbye and Mary Campion was mar. Nov. 29. (45.)  
 " Sarah, y<sup>e</sup> wife of Luke Faulkner, bur. Mar. 24.  
 " Richard Brittain, bur. Apl. 2. (46.)  
 " Xtopher Cumbry, bur. Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 24.  
 " Mary Blythe, bur. Maye y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>.  
 " Charles, y<sup>e</sup> son of M<sup>r</sup>. Martin, Clarke, bur. May y<sup>e</sup> 22.  
 1674. William Langdell, bur. Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 23.  
 " Mary, the wife of James Dalby, bur. Sept. 11.  
 1674-5. Jeremiah, the sonne of Humphery Reynolds and Sarah his wife was borne  
 ffeb. y<sup>e</sup> 25.  
 " Johanah, the wife of Robt. Croson, bur. Jan. 11. (47.)  
 " Mary, the dau. of M<sup>rs</sup>. Holt, bur. Oct 3.

(43.) A Thos. B. was constable for the Parish of All Saints in 1767-8.

(44.) Jan. 22, 1655-6, "Whereas John Basse, Oliver Basse, and Peter Collins, have lately suffered great losses in this towne by fyver, It is ordered at this hall that the Churchwardens of every sev'ral parish within this towne shall forthwith gather through their sev'ral parishes of the inhabitants there for some reliefe for them towards their losses." In the Cottonian Library is an account of some expenses towards the furniture, etc., of St. Mary's Church, in this town in 1427, and amongst them is the following item—"Paid Thomas Basse for a Bawdryok vjd." In 1676, I find mention of John B. a tanner.

(45.) William Campion, cutler, paid 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., and admitted to freedom 8 July, 1656.

(46.) Richd. B. was at a Vestry held 6 Apl., 1640, elected a Sidesman, Churchwarden, 26 Apl., 1641, and Overseer of Hiewayes for this parish 3 Apl., 1643. Another Richd. B., late apprentice Tho. Palmer, fellmonger, took up his freedom 24 Apl., 1680; Constable for the parish of All Saints 1690-1; Ch-warden of that parish 1685; elected a cap. bur. in the place of John Wright dec. 4 Aug., 1640; Chamberlain 1647. Rich. B., innholder, was presented at the court of Quarter Sessions 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1651, "for selling lesse than a full quarte of his best ale for ijd. contrary to the statute." A Richd. B. was mar. at All Saints' Dec. 12, 1681, to Margaret Uffington. Will. Brittain, Linen-draper, paid 15*l*. Aug. 29, 1735, and took up his freedom. The capital Burgess appears so far to forget his position as to get drunk, and in that state go to the council chamber. In the first volume of the books of the hall is the following entry respecting his proceedings and the result—"1649, Oct. 27, Robert Camock, alderman—Whereas divers and sundry complaints have bin formerly made against Richard Brittain a capitall burgesse or one of the comon counsell of this corporacon of his frequent and often beinge drunke, and of his many outrageous misdemeanors comitted by him in fightinge, quarrellinge, and breakinge mens windows in those his drunken fitte. Assuminge it to be a great discordant and travall not only of himselfe but also of all other the capitall burgresses or comon counsell of this towne that a man of such uncivill behavior should be suffered to be and continue in the place of a capitall burgesse or comon counsell man. And Whereas it is at this hall alledged and attested by John Bullock, gent. one of the comburgesses of this towne that the said Richard Brittain since Michas last cominge drunke into the said M<sup>r</sup>. Bullocks house where Robert Camocke, gent. then was w<sup>th</sup> a friend of his, the said M<sup>r</sup>. Camocke beinge then in election to be the succeedinge alderman (as he now is) the said Richard Brittain did fall into outrageous language against the said M<sup>r</sup>. Camocke the now alderman askinge him (among many other evil words) if he would be stabbed. Wherefore upon deliberate consideracon of the p<sup>r</sup>misses it is at this hall ordered by the alderman, comburgesses and capitall burgresses that the said Richard Brittain shall be dismissed from beinge a capitall burgesse of this towne and that it shall and may be lawfull at any time hereafter to make a free election of a man of more sober life and conversation to be a capitall burgesse in his place."

(47.) A Thos. C. gener., occurs as a member of the body corporate in the list of 17 Oct. 8 Jac. I, elected a comburgess 29 Aug., 1616, in the room of Reg. Waters, dec., Alderman 1619-20, and was reported as dec. 4 Mar. 19 Jac. I., & at that hall Vincent Hall was elected to fill the office of Coroner, for the remainder of the year, and also obtained a seat in the council chamber as a capital burgesse.

(To be continued.)

## Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

### OLD YORKSHIRE.\*

WE regret exceedingly that we have only room for a very few lines at our disposal, for the notice of this admirable and highly interesting volume, but we wish the few words that we *can* devote to it to be emphatically in its praise. It is an admirable volume, full to overflowing with useful, valuable, and entertaining information contributed by a staff of excellent and well-known writers, and edited by Mr. Smith in that faultless manner that all who know his previous volumes would expect it to be. It is a volume of which not only Yorkshire and Yorkshire men ought to be proud, but which cannot but be acceptable to men of taste and of research in each of the shires of the kingdom. We are glad to find that a second volume is in preparation, and we trust many succeeding ones are yet in store.

\* *Old Yorkshire*. Edited by William Smith, F.S.A., Scot. London: Longman & Co., Paternoster Row. 1 vol., 4to., pp. 302. 1881. Illustrated.

### OLD NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.\*

MR. BRISCOE, the gifted Principal Librarian of the Nottingham Free Public Libraries, is indefatigable in his searchings into all the old matters relating to the county that is fortunate in having him in its midst. Book after book emanates from his pen, and each in its turn surpasses its predecessors in interest and in local—nay, not local but general—value. We look upon the present volume as one of the most important additions that has ever been made to Nottinghamshire literature, and trust Mr. Briscoe may be spared to follow it up, at least annually, by other similar volumes of local collections; and we heartily commend “Old Nottinghamshire” to our readers.

\* London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.; Nottingham: Norris & Cockayne. 1 vol., 4to., pp. 150. 1881. Illustrated.

### MYTHOLOGY AND FOLK-LORE.\*

THE purpose of the writer of this learned and excellent book, the Rev. Sir George Cox, Bart., has been, he tells us, to give a general view of the vast mass of popular traditions belonging to the Aryan nations of Asia and Europe, and of other tribes so far as the conditions of the subject might render necessary. His “starting point is the principle that the popular traditions of no one Aryan people can be readily understood except in relation to those of other tribes and nations of the same family; and that the epical and dramatic literature of those races has been constructed from materials common to all Aryan stock, and furnished by popular sayings, stories, and tales, many of which have never had the good fortune to be more than the talk of nurses and children.” Folk-lore, as has been truly observed, “is perpetually running into mythology; and there are few myths which do not exhibit in some of their features points of likeness to the tales usually classified under the head of folk-lore.” This being so, the present volume is most opportune and valuable as tracing out the connection of the one with the other, and reducing that comparison to a science. First, we have an admirable chapter upon “the Materials of Popular Traditions;” then one on “the Heavens and the Light,” and then on “the Fire,” “the Winds,” “the Waters,” “the Clouds,” “the Earth,” “the Under-World and the Darkness,” “the epical Traditions and Poems of the Aryan World,” etc.; and each of these is treated in that masterly, effective, and lucid manner that none but an accomplished scholar, a deep thinker, and clear reasoner could accomplish. We consider this “Introduction to Comparative Mythology and Folk-Lore” to be one of the most valuable contributions that for a long time has been made to archæological literature, and a valuable companion to the many works already bearing upon the subject. We have not as yet seen Sir George Cox’s “Mythology of the Aryan Nations,” but shall hope to have the opportunity of speaking of it in these pages, and then again to call attention to his present work.

\* *An Introduction to the Science of Comparative Mythology and Folk-Lore*. By the Rev. Sir George Cox, Bart., M.A. London: C. Kegan Paul & Co., 1, Paternoster Square. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 380. 1881.

## CUTHBERT OF LINDISFARNE.\*

THIS is a painstaking, careful, and remarkably well-arranged little work, and gives in a connected form a better and more complete account of the life and times of this "saintly apostle of Northumberland," than has been prepared by any other writer. Its author has spared neither trouble, time, nor labour, in the getting together and verifying of his facts; and the work bears evidence of deep and painstaking research. It is a volume of which he may well be proud, and for the issue of which he deserves thanks from every archæologist.

\* *Cuthbert of Lindisfarne: His Life and Times.* By Alfred C. Fryer, F.R.H.S. London: S. W. Partridge & Co., 9, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., sm. 8vo., pp. 216. 1880.

## PRIMITIVE FOLK MOOTS.\*

MR. G. L. GOMME is an authority of high standing on all matters relating to the subject of this book, and of kindred matters, and, therefore, the volume before us may at once be taken as a standard and unexceptional work of reference. This being so, it is unnecessary to say more to recommend it to our readers. It is a learned, able, exhaustive, and altogether admirable treatise, and one that earns for him the thanks of every antiquary and historian.

\* *Primitive Folk Moots; or Open-Air Assemblies in Britain.* By G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. London: Sampson Low & Co., 188, Fleet Street. 1 vol., sm. 8vo., pp. 316. 1880.

## LEADERS OF MEN.\*

As a gift or prize book, this little volume is all we could wish it to be. Written in a pleasing style, and pointing out the grand characteristics of each, the biographies are just such as one would like to put in the hands of boys, and such as must lead to good results. A more encouraging and "leading" book it would be difficult to find. The biographies are those of the Prince Consort, "Albert the Good," Robert Dick, the baker and geologist; Commodore Goodenough; George Moore, the philanthropic merchant-prince; John Duncan, the weaver and botanist; Dr. John Wilson; Samuel Greg; Dr. Andrew Reid; and Lord Lawrence—A good selection, and all equally well written. We repeat that as a book to put into the hands of boys in these days of wildness, nothing could be better or have a more beneficial tendency.

\* *Leaders of Men. A Book of Biographies specially written for youth.* By H. A. Page. London: Marshall Japp & Co. 1881.

## POPULAR ROMANCES OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND.\*

A THIRD edition of this capital book by Robert Hunt, F.R.S., has just been issued, and gives us the opportunity of once more saying a word in its praise, and of strongly recommending those of our readers who do not already possess it, to add this new edition to their stores. It is a book eminently worth having, for its antiquarian, topographical, and historical importance; for its value as illustrating the folk-lore of our forefathers; and intensely so as a book of genuine humour in its stories and traditions, many of which are wild and romantic in the extreme. Add to this, that the plates with which it is illustrated are from the graver of the "inimitable George" Cruikshank, and in his happiest and most vigorous style; and enough we hope will be said to ensure for this third edition a ready sale, and a speedy following of other successive editions.

\* London: Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly. 1881.

## THE CHAIN OF AGES.\*

IN the midst of so much turmoil in and out of the church, and the constantly flowing stream of light, irreverent, and mischievous literature that issues from the press, and is swelled by the grievous and altogether abominable attempt that is being made to plant atheism even in the midst of our House of Representatives, to the subversion of every right or proper or religious feeling, it is refreshing to find that a work like the present has made its appearance—a work that bears evidence of deep thought, quiet and unobtrusive application, and faultless religious principles. "The Chain of Ages, traced in its prominent links by Holy Scripture, from the creation of Adam to the close of the first century of the Christian era," does infinite credit to its learned author, the Rev. William Brown Galloway, and will be an inestimable boon to Biblical and historical students; it is a work of deep erudition, and ought to find a place in every library.

\* London: Sampson Low & Co., 188, Fleet Street. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 714. 1881.







SATSUMA VASE, WITH KIOTO DECORATION.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF THACKERAY AND CARLYLE.

WE have before us two works—beautiful examples of typography—issued by that prince of tasteful publishers, Mr. Elliot Stock, which deserve, did space permit, more than a passing notice. The one (an *Edition de Luxe*!) is a large paper copy of Mr. Shepherd's "Bibliography of Thackeray;" and the other, an ordinary copy of the same compiler's "Bibliography of Carlyle"—thus we are enabled to see the styles of the two forms in which these lists are issued, and make known to our readers their size and character. They are, in each case, Bibliographical lists, arranged in chronological order, of the published writings in prose and verse, the one of William Makepeace Thackeray, the other of Thomas Carlyle. In each case the list has been actually compiled by Mr. Shepherd "with the actual book, pamphlet, magazine, or newspaper lying before" him, so that the most scrupulous accuracy has been assured. The sizes of the volumes are (we name this as a guide to our readers to order such as will range on their shelves), large paper, 11 by 7½ inches, and ordinary copies, 7 by 5½ inches. They are indispensable to the library, to the book collector, and to the biographer; and thanks are due both to the compiler and the publisher for the care that has been taken in their preparation and issue.

## EASTERN ART.



ONE of the most interesting and useful of contributions to the literature of Eastern Art-Manufactures is the profusely-illustrated catalogue of decorative objects from Persia, India, China, and Japan, recently issued by Messrs. Liberty & Co., whose name is intimately associated with all that is rich, rare, and beautiful among the products of those gem-producing nations. The catalogue embraces Oriental "carpets and furniture fabrics," "curios and antiques," "embroideries," "furniture," "porcelains," "silks and dress fabrics," and miscellaneous objects, and each of these divisions is prefaced by concise and well-considered historical and descriptive notes, which contain a vast amount of valuable and interesting matter; and the whole is illustrated by a profusion of exquisitely executed engravings, some hundreds in number, that add immeasurably to its interest and value. We consider Messrs. Liberty & Co.'s catalogue, for the extent, variety, and excellence of its

illustrations, to be a valuable, indeed almost indispensable, companion to Dr. Birdwood's "Indian Arts," Sir Rutherford Alcock's "Art and Industry of Japan," Audsley and Bowe's "Keramic Art of Japan," Batsford's "Grammar of Japanese Ornament," and the score of other admirable works that have been issued on the subject. The engravings are all carefully drawn from the objects themselves; and these, with thousands of others of which representations are not given, may be seen and purchased at Messrs. Liberty & Co.'s establishment in Regent Street, to which emporium of all that is beautiful, curious, and interesting in Oriental Art, we strongly recommend our readers to pay a visit. We are enabled, through the courtesy of Messrs. Liberty & Co., to reproduce on Plates IX. and X., examples of the illustrations that adorn their work. The first is said, and we believe truly, to be the finest and most unique example of Kioto decoration on Satsuma paste known in Europe or Japan, and the mythological subject of its decoration is thus spoken of:—"Some ten thousand years ago, there occurred in Japan three days of total darkness; vast endeavours were made to dispel it, and all unavailingly. It proved to be caused by the closing of the great gates of Heaven. As a last effort, ten of the most noble and wise men in the kingdom, together with a beautiful and noble lady, named O-Kami, ventured in front of the celestial gates. The nobles, playing upon instruments of music, produced sweet sounds, to which O-Kami most gracefully danced. Tensho-Dargin (the goddess of light, or the Sun), hearing the music, and stirred by curiosity, opened the gates just wide enough to see through, when Isanamino-Mekoto, one of the ten nobles, instantly seized hold of the gates and wrenched them down. The light burst forth and the darkness disappeared. The figure on the cover of the vase is a conventional representation of Isanamino-Mekoto (the Son of God), who in

his human form accomplished this deliverance. This interesting work is signed O-mura, the name of the Court artist who designed and painted it." On the next plate, fig. 1, is a richly and boldly-painted Mandarin vase, thirty-six inches high, and of remarkably fine character. Fig. 2 is a Nankin vase and cover with Kylin top, the same height as the one just named, and effectively decorated with blue and white scrolls and medallions. Fig. 3 is a brilliantly-painted Pekin vase, and 4, also of Pekin, is a good example of those famous richly-painted gourd-shaped vessels; while fig. 5 is an illustration of one of the forms of flower or fern pots, in shape of a grotesque animal, for the production of which the Eastern artificers are so famous. We emphatically repeat not only our praise of the book before us, but our advice to our readers to pay a visit to 218, Regent Street, where we assure them a rich treat in the way not only of objects of ornamental art, but of the choicest dress fabrics of India, is in store for them.

### HISTORY OF MARLBOROUGH.\*

It is well for Marlborough, well for literature and art, and well for the general reader and antiquary, that the town has met so able, so careful, and so gifted an historian as Mr. Hulme has proved himself to be in the interesting little volume before us. Pleasantly written, in a popular, even chatty, style, the book while it gives a vast amount of solid information, conveys it in that agreeable manner that is sure to engender a love of history and antiquity in the mind of the reader. Though we ourselves should have preferred detailed accounts and verbatim copies of documents to chatty narratives of events, the general reader will thank Mr. Hulme for giving him a thoroughly reliable and readable book—though even he, we opine, would have been glad to hear more, especially the sequel, of the case of the reveller "Peter Peers the younger," and of other matters that are but lightly touched upon. The illustrations, as are all that emanate from Mr. Hulme's pencil, are thoroughly good, and form a valuable addition to the volume, which is well printed, tastefully "got up," and issued in Mr. Stanford's usually excellent style. It is a book to take up at any time, and one in which every page contains something interesting and curious, but told in that pleasing manner that gives it a zest and a charm that few topographical works possess.

\* *The Town, College, and Neighbourhood of Marlborough.* By P. S. Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. London: E. Stanford, 55, Charing Cross. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 244. 1881. Illustrated.

### DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.\*

THIS is just one of those well-considered, carefully prepared, and much needed books of reference to which it would be impossible to accord too high or too emphatic praise, and we hail its appearance as a great boon, not only to all church people, but to the general reader, the antiquary, and the historian. Devoted to an explanation of all church subjects—usages, laws, customs, offices, institutions, dignities, establishments, vestments, emblems, ornaments, and what not—the work bears evidence of deep research, of careful arrangement, and of indomitable perseverance in its preparation; and the articles, which are at the same time both brief and comprehensive, are written in a spirit of fairness, that is eminently creditable to the compiler, and stamps his work with the "hall-mark" of genuineness and excellence. To the clergy it will be indispensable, and we have no hesitation in saying that as a sterling work of reference it is essential to every library, public or private.

\* *Directory of the English Church, Ancient and Modern.* London: Wells Gardner, Darton & Co., 2, Paternoster Buildings. 1 vol., sm. 8vo., pp. 480. 1881.

### THE PALATINE NOTE BOOK.

WE desire to call special attention to this monthly journal "for the intercommunication of antiquaries, bibliophiles, and other investigators into the History and Literature of the Counties of Lancaster, Chester, &c.," which has now reached its sixth number, and bids fair to become, what we heartily trust it will, the established medium of the Palatines and their surroundings. Edited by Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., the well-known author and antiquary; printed in a high style of the art, on good paper; and abounding in valuable matter on every conceivable subject that comes within its scope, it is a "note book" to encourage, to support, and to preserve. Published at sixpence a month, it comes within the reach of all, and all ought to support it. The Editor's address is Egerton Villa, Stretford, near Manchester; and it is published by Cornish, of 88, Piccadilly, Manchester.





EXAMPLES OF

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## CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF OLD ST. PAUL'S.\*

WHETHER for the original and very quaint style of its binding, the excellence of its typography, the admirable and exhaustive character of its matter, or the accuracy of its engravings, this volume, by Dr. Sparrow Simpson, is a "book among books," and one that does him infinite credit as its compiler, and adds another proof to the fact that in Mr. Elliot Stock the publishing world has a man of advanced and thoroughly good taste. Dr. Simpson, F.S.A., who is "Minor Canon, Librarian, Succentor, and Junior Cardinal in St. Paul's Cathedral, and one of the Honorary Librarians of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury," has for more than twenty years been a member of the Cathedral body, and the keeper of its records, and has, therefore, from the very nature of his offices, as well as by an intuitive love for research, had unusual opportunities of preparing a work on "the stately sanctuary and its solemn services," for which he has such a deep-set love. The result is eminently satisfactory, and the chapters on St. Paul's which he here gives to the world, are replete with valuable information, much of which is new, and all is eminently interesting. It is a fit companion to Mr. Longman's admirable, and indeed priceless, "History of the Three Cathedrals dedicated to St. Paul," to which on its first publication we directed attention in these pages. Dr. Simpson's present book is assuredly one that deserves high praise.

\* London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 304. 1861. Illustrated.

## BARNARD, BISHOP &amp; BARNARD'S ILLUSTRATED LISTS.

We gladly take the opportunity which the receipt of these three new and beautifully illustrated catalogues gives us, of calling attention to the Art Metal Work and Slow Combustion Stoves of Messrs. Barnard, Bishop & Barnards, of Norwich, and we do so with all the more pleasure because the present is the best time of the year, when fires are not wanted, to make alterations in homes, by substituting the new economical for the old wasteful style of grates. We throw out this hint to our readers in the fullest confidence that by so doing we are giving them sound advice; and that by taking the hint, and acting upon it, they will not only thank Messrs. Barnard, Bishop & Barnards for producing, but ourselves for bringing to their notice, such admirably constructed, tastefully decorated, economical, warmth-giving, and smoke-preventing appliances. We say, unreservedly, to our readers, "Take away, at all events from *some* of your apartments, the ordinary fire-places that you have now in use, and substitute for them the slow-combustion stoves of this renowned firm, and try them through the coming winter; and our word for it you will never change back again, but will adopt them for *all* your rooms." The new "Illustrated Price List, No. 198" (by which, it is well to note, all previous lists whatever are entirely cancelled) contains many new designs for fire-grates and stoves on their slow-combustion principle, all of which are characterised by the purest artistic taste, and by matchless manufacturing excellence; and intending purchasers will find every size and style they may require to harmonise and accord with the architectural and other character of their apartments. Either fitted with tiles, or otherwise, they will be found not only all that can be wished for on the score of cleanliness and economy, but to have a beauty and an Art-finish peculiarly their own. Among the more recent improvements are the adoption, where wished, of the vertical bars patented by Dr. Bartlett (of which patent the firm have become purchasers) in place of the horizontal ones, and the production of hot air slow-combustion stoves for entrance halls and other places where ordinary fire-grates cannot well be used. We perceive also that the list now includes (besides the infinite variety of fire-places) ashes pans and boxes, fenders, curbs, fire-irons, trivets, fire-dogs, coal-boxes, jardinières, etc., all designed to match the different styles of stoves.

The catalogue of plain, enamelled, and Art-painted tiles which Messrs. Barnard, Bishop & Barnards have, at enormous expense, prepared for facilitating choice of patterns by their customers, is of exquisite beauty, and is in itself a choice Art-production. The forty plates of which the quarto volume consists, give exact reproductions in all their beauty of drawing and richness of colour, of the tiles themselves, each drawn of its full size, and printed in the highest style of chromo-lithography. With these two catalogues before him, the man must indeed be wanting in taste and in perception who could not at once "hit upon" such designs as would suit any room or any requirements he may have. A third List is devoted to designs for carved wood, and also iron, mantel-pieces, which this enterprising firm are now supplying, where needed, to accompany their stoves. The designs are varied, but all in thoroughly good taste, and the materials of which they are composed are well seasoned and reliable.



## DIOCESAN HISTORIES.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, among all the good works it has undertaken and succeeded in accomplishing, and the number of admirable books it has given to the world, has wisely determined upon the issue of a series of volumes devoted to the histories of the various dioceses of this kingdom, and has commenced its series with those of Canterbury and Salisbury. It is a wise thought to do these—the only wonder being that they have not been done before, instead of the ground being left unoccupied till now. The first of these “Diocesan Histories,” that devoted to the See of Canterbury, has been prepared by the Rev. Canon Jenkins, Rector of Lyminge, in Kent; and the next, that of Salisbury, by the Rev. W. H. Jones, F.S.A., Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, in Wiltshire—two names which are of themselves ample guarantees for excellence, exhaustiveness, and fidelity of work. The first opens with an admirable chapter on the district, which, later on, founded the diocese, in the Roman period; and then passes on from its formation through successive periods to the present day. The other commences with the foundations of the Episcopate in Wessex, A.D. 634, and traces it carefully, step by step, to the present time. The information, historical, biographical, and otherwise, which these histories present, is vast in quantity, inestimable in value, and faultless in style and arrangement. The volumes bear evidence on every page of immense research, deep and earnest reading, and careful verification of facts, statements, and dates. We shall hope from time to time to return to these books as other volumes are issued; in the meantime we desire to record our entire approval of the plan and execution of the two before us, and to thank not only their writers, but the Society, for their preparation and issue. The “Diocesan Histories,” when complete, will form one of the most important and useful of modern series, and we strongly recommend them to notice.

## THE FORTY SHIRES.\*

THE authoress of this readable and, on the whole, instructive little volume, states her object to be to “attempt to make conceptions of the scenery, the labours, and the associations of the several Shires, real and familiar to young readers;” to “awaken intelligent interest in the chief crafts by which the English people live;” by the notices of great men, “to stimulate patriotic feeling;” and by presenting the information, not as a text-book, but as “pleasant holiday reading,” to give it “a certain educational value.” A few pages are devoted to each county, and the particulars given are subdivided under certain headings; and in each of these information is sought to be given in a manner, and in simple language, suited to the capacities of young people. This being so, it would perhaps be ungracious to find fault; but in the interests of its young readers, and also in that of the authoress, we are bound to say that the same number of pages devoted to the same subject, and arranged under the same general plan, but somewhat differently treated, might, with careful editing, have been made to convey ten times the amount of reliable information that these do, and thus resulted in the “Forty Shires” becoming a standard juvenile book. We have said “might, with careful editing,” and we say it advisedly, for, as it is, inaccuracies and evidences of carelessness are of too frequent occurrence. The intention and plan of the work are good, but we trust it will receive what it much needs, revision, before the issue of a second edition.

\* *The Forty Shires: their History, Scenery, Arts, and Legends.* By Charlotte M. Mason. London: Hatchards, Piccadilly. 1 vol., sm. 8vo., pp. 400. 1881. Illustrated.

## INDUSTRIAL CURIOSITIES.\*

THIS useful little volume, by Dr. A. M. Japp, treats on a variety of interesting subjects connected with the manufactures of our own country; including leather and its uses, wool, porcelain, needles and sewing machines, beds, India rubber, perfumes, gold and silver, photography, clocks and watches, locks and safes, furs, and other subjects, with interesting chapters on the Post Office, the Chatham Dockyards and works, railways, etc. These are all written in a pleasing, popular manner, and give a capital insight into the processes employed, and uses to which materials are put. It is just the kind of book to be given broadcast among boys, and is full of interest to those of maturer ages.

\* *Industrial Curiosities. Glances here and there in the World of Labour.* By Alexander Hay Japp, LL.D., etc. London: Marshall Japp & Co. 1880.

## NORTH OXFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S TRANSACTIONS.

WE have received from the publishers, Messrs. Parker & Co., the Transactions of the North Oxfordshire Archæological Society, for the years 1879 and 1880, and heartily congratulate that learned body on the thoroughly good work they are doing. The first of these is devoted exclusively to "Historical Notices of the Parish of Cropredy in Oxfordshire," an admirable and important contribution to topography, by the Rev. D. Royce; and the second, to an "Index to the Parish Registers of Ducklington," by the Rev. W. D. Macray, a work of great labour, and of considerable local and genealogical value; but its usefulness is somewhat marred by the want of what may be termed "coupling" in the index of marriages. In reference to this, we perceive the compiler admits that, "to be complete, the marriage index should exhibit the names of both parties under each entry," but that "the necessity of curtailment within the narrowest possible compass, has prevented this being done." We contend on the other hand, that no consideration whatever, either of necessity of curtailment or otherwise, ought to be allowed to come in the way of making the index complete and useful. If a thing is worth doing at all, *it is worth doing well*; and nothing should induce a compiler to spoil his work by leaving out what, in this case, is an essential element. All that would have been needed, would be to add the second name in brackets, thus:—Knight, Thomas [Day, Ann] 4 May, 1534; and:—Day, Ann [Knight, Thomas] 4 May, 1534—the additional space occupied being very little, but the information given, great indeed. We trust the Society, in the indexes it may be the means of giving of other parishes, will see, in the interests of genealogy, that this defect does not again occur. It is pleasant to see good work undertaken by local societies, and too much praise cannot be given to them for all they have done or are doing. The North Oxfordshire has a grand field to work in, and we trust has a bright and useful future before it. We trust in future issues of the Transactions to see the list of members increased ten-fold to what it now is. The more members, the more and better work the Society will be able to do.

## THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.\*

THE third volume, comprising the second part of the Stoicheiology, and Articles VII. and VIII. of this truly learned and altogether admirable work by the Rev. Joseph Miller, has just made its appearance, and has been forwarded to us, along with the previous volumes, and we have no hesitation in saying if those which are to follow bear the same evidence of careful treatment of the subject as do these, the whole work will, when complete, be one of intense interest and of incalculable value. Eloquent in language, profound in research, deep in reasoning, and clear in exposition, the work will stand out among other standard books as a production of even a higher order of merit than they. The author modestly says, "Amidst the depressing intellectual influences and discouragements of parish work in a poor district of a pottery town, far away from libraries and other stimulus to theological investigation, he trusts that the reader will not be unreasonable in his expectations" regarding his treatment of the great subject he has entered upon, and he trusts it may "be reviewed with some greater degree of fairness and impartiality than hitherto in some quarters where better things were to be looked for." He may rest assured that by all impartial and discerning people his labours will be fully appreciated, his treatment of the subject extolled, and his vast researches, and painstaking expositions, which are now to meet their reward, be understood and held in high value. We recommend the book to clergy and laity alike, and earnestly trust its learned author may be spared to complete, and reap full benefit from, the work upon which he has so earnestly engaged himself, and is carrying on so successfully and usefully.

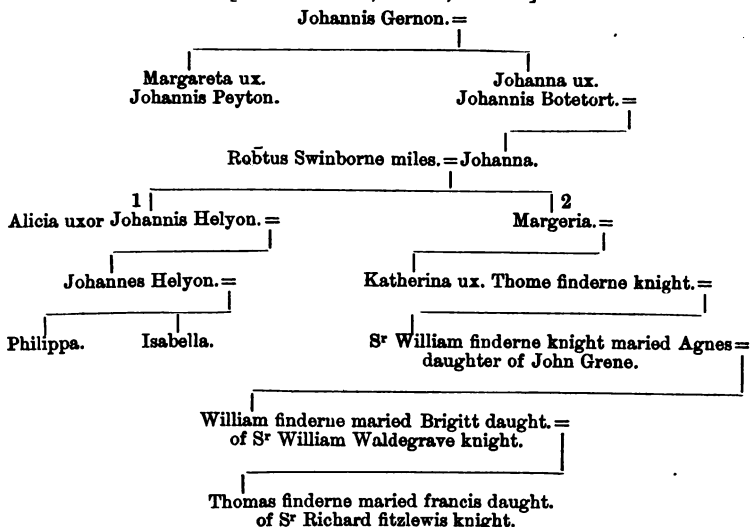
\* *The Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England. An Historical and Speculative Exposition.* By the Rev. Joseph Miller, B.D., Curate of Trinity Church, Hope, Hanley. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster Row.

THE LINCOLN STAMP ALBUM.—Stamp collectors will find this newly-arranged album, published by Mr. Wm. Lincoln, of 289, High Holborn, one of the best and most useful they can procure. It contains, besides the usual squares for insertion of stamps, a full and carefully priced list of all known Foreign, British, and Colonial Stamps, giving the dates of issue, values, and colours of each, and also the varieties of perforation and water marks, engravings of a large number of varieties, and a mass of useful information. It is of convenient quarto size, and the pages are arranged to hold twenty stamps on each.

# Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

## PEDIGREE OF FINDERNE.

[Rawlinson MS., B. 108, fo. 256.]



In the same MS. are notes of several Inquisitions, &c., relating to Swinborne and Helyon, and their Derbyshire property. W.G.D.F.

## ARMS OF DERBYSHIRE KNIGHTS.—TEMP. EDWARD I.

[Rawlinson MS., B. 108, fo. 244.]

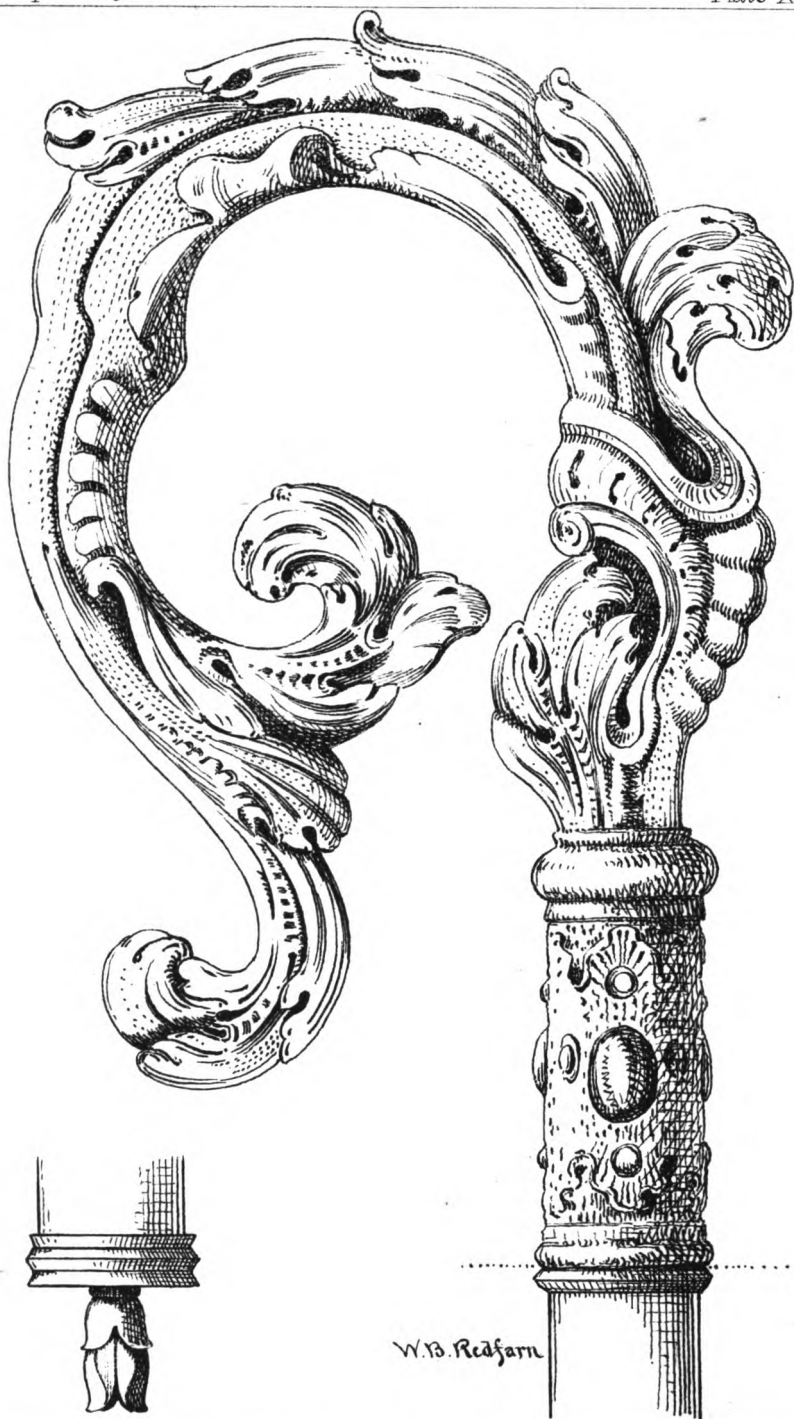
All these Knights hereafter named Lived in the tyme of King Edward the first and were with hym in all his Warres in Scotland and els where at his Jorney into Scotland against Robt de Brus the Usurped King as apeareth by an old Cronicle He dubbed xxiiij score Knights at Westminster.

### Derbye & Nottingham.

- Sr Wylyam Mountgomoreye: or an eagle desplaied b.
- Sr John de Langforde: palewayes of vj or et gu a bend argt.
- Sr Hugh de Evlye: argt a chefron sab betwene iij ogreses.
- Sr John de Stepye: b a cross or fretty gu.
- Sr John le fawconer: argt iij falcons gu.
- Sr Richard de herthull: argt ij barres vert.
- Sr Robert Pontrell: or on a bend b iij delizes argt.
- Sr Perce Pycet: b a bend engraied betwene vj martlets or.
- Sr Thomas de Stemmarche: argt a fess endeted gu.
- Sr John de Stemmarche: gu iij bowgets de
- Sr Walter hacket: argt ij bendes gu.
- Sr John de Roos: argt iij water bowgets sab.
- Sr Nicholas de Hastings: or a manch gu a labell iij b.
- Sr John de Vavs: checky argt et gu a labell iij b.
- Sr John de Loudham: argt on a bend b crosslets or.
- Sr John de Harrington: or a bend b a chefe gu.
- Sr francis de Viliers: gu billitye a cross or.
- Sr John de Bourdon: gu iij reles argt.
- Sr Walter Toukes: sab billitye or a yter erm.
- Sr John de Styreshesleyghe: argt an eagle desplaied sab.
- Sr Thomas Mallet: gu a fess erm betwene vj fesmaries or.

The MS. from which the above is extracted is entitled, "Pedigrees and Records by Sir Ric. St. George, Norroy, 1615." W.G.D.F.





HEAD OF BISHOP WREN'S CROZIER,  
PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

# THE RELIQUARY.

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OCTOBER, 1881.

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## THE MITRE AND CROZIER OF BISHOP WREN, AT PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

BY W. B. REDFARN.

PEMBROKE College, Cambridge, was founded by Mary de Valencia, widow of the Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Edward III., A.D. 1347. She gave the new foundation the name of *Aula Valentia Mariae*, but this, her family name, has long since been changed to that of Pembroke. A large number of prelates have received their education at this College, and it has in consequence been called *Collegium Episcopale*. Nicholas Ridley, who suffered martyrdom with Bishop Latimer at Oxford, in 1555, was Master of the College in 1540; and John Bradford, chaplain to Ridley, who also died a martyr in the reign of Queen Mary, was a fellow of Pembroke. Matthew Wren, D.D., Bishop of Ely, and uncle of the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, was also educated here; and it is to him and his Mitre and Crozier that I now wish to direct attention.

The college possesses a goodly collection of antique plate, amongst which, two of the most interesting relics are the silver Mitre and Crozier of this Bishop. Of these, I am, thanks to the kind courtesy that has been shown to the "RELIQUARY," fortunate enough to append the accompanying drawings on plates XI. and XII., which I have carefully drawn from the objects themselves, and which are now given to the public for the first time. The silver Mitre, of which two views, drawn half the size of the original, are given on plate XII., and the silver Crozier, the head and foot of which are drawn their full size, on plate XI., have only recently been brought to light, having been long locked up in the College Treasury. They have hitherto been supposed to have been made of pewter, but when lately carefully examined and cleaned, were found, though nearly black with age, to be solid silver. The head of the Crozier is richly worked and beautifully

formed, and retains traces of its original gilding; the staff, of which a portion is shown of its exact size, is 5 feet 4 inches long, from the dotted line under the crook and including the small iron prod at the bottom of the staff. A similar raised band or collar to that above the prod occurs in the centre of the staff. The Mitre is a curious and most probably unique piece of work. It has repoussé decorations which take the place of jewels, and retains much of its original gilding. It also still has its rich crimson silk cap and lappets; the former having a white silk lining, and the latter being edged with gold lace and having a finish at the ends of gold fringe about an inch and a half long. Between the outer and inner silk, there is a thick lining of coarse white canvas. It is impossible to say which is the front and which the back of the Mitre, as the decorations are exactly the same on both sides.

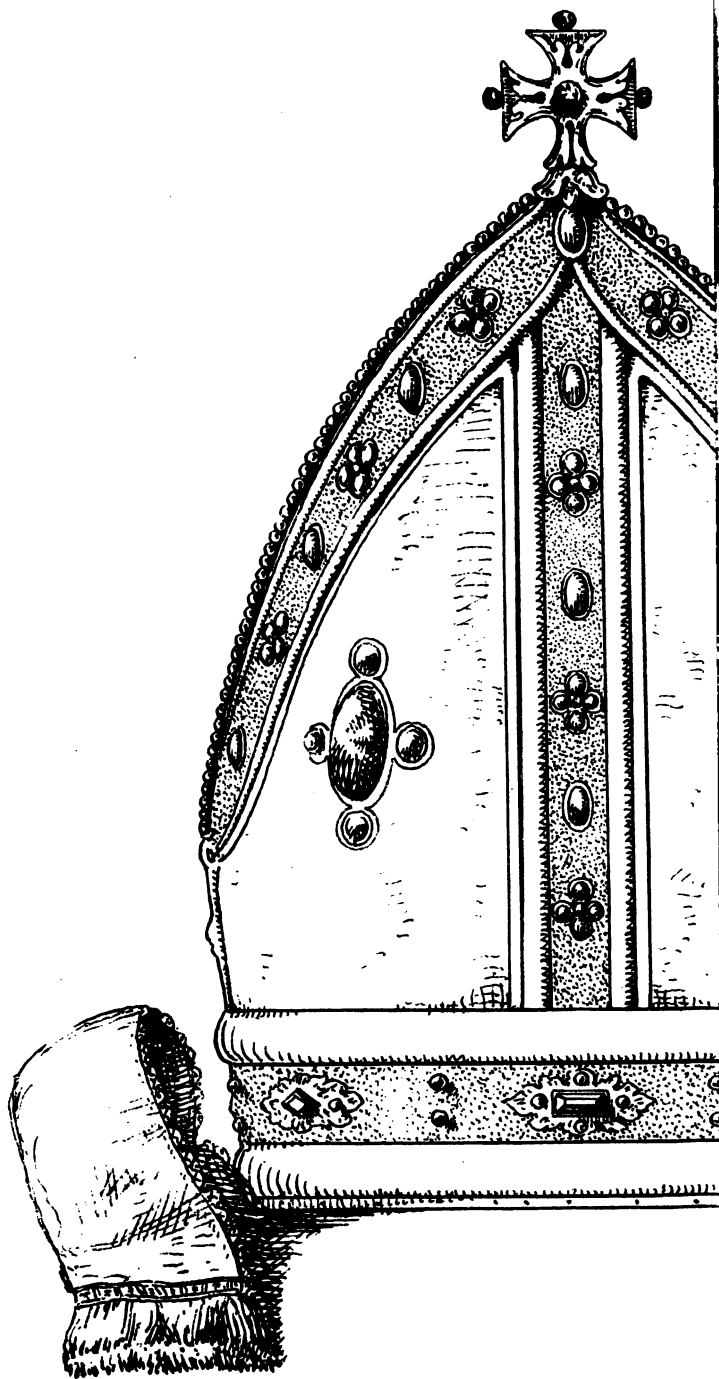
The following brief notes on Bishop Wren, to whom these interesting relics pertained, and of the family of which he and his uncle, Sir Christopher Wren, were such distinguished members, will doubtless be of interest to our readers:—

Bishop Matthew Wren was the eldest son of Francis Wren, citizen and mercer of London, and was born in 1585. He became Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and in 1614, Rector of Teversham, in that County. He was also appointed Chaplain to Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Ely, and afterwards to James I., by whose appointment he was, in 1621, sent, with Dr. Maw, to attend Prince Charles during his expedition to Spain, "with all the requirements for a comely celebration of the worship of the Church of England." On his return, he was elected Master of Peterhouse; and in 1628, was made Dean of Windsor and Registrar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. In 1633, he attended the King, Charles I., on his expedition into Scotland; and in 1635, was promoted to the Bishopric of Hereford, and in the same year translated to the See of Norwich. Three years later, Bishop Wren was translated from Norwich to Ely.

Whilst holding the Bishopric of Norwich, Wren, "a Wren mounted on the wings of an eagle," according to Bishop Williams, "a man of sour, severe nature," in the words of Lord Clarendon, "carried out the Laudian discipline with a high hand. Eight hundred and ninety seven questions were distributed throughout the diocese for the unfortunate churchwardens to answer; prayers before sermons were silenced; and at length Bishop Wren was able to report something like uniformity in his diocese, although in the midst of deep seated discontent." He is said to have been "an excellent hater of Puritans, an unflinching adherent of Laud, a strong supporter of the royal authority, and so highly in favour with the king, that Laud was said to be jealous of him." In the diocese of Ely, Bishop Wren found less occupation than he had at Norwich, but he discovered sundry abuses in Cambridge and the adjoining district which he set himself to remedy. On the breaking out of the Civil War, he, with other Bishops, joined in a protest against the proceedings in Parliament and their exclusion from the House of Lords, and in consequence was, in 1641, without having been brought to trial, sent with others to the Tower.







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In 1642, he was set at liberty for a short time, but was re-arrested before the end of the year, and remained a prisoner for eighteen years, "displaying great patience, resolution, and firmness of mind." At the close of the rebellion, in 1660, after the king's return, he was set at liberty; and in May of that year was replaced in the See of Ely, when, in testimony of his thankfulness to God for his own deliverance, and the restoration of Charles II., he built the College Chapel. He died August 24th, 1667, in the 82nd year of his age, and was interred in a vault in the Chapel under the Communion Table. The following is an extract from the "*Order of Procession at the Bishop's funeral.*"

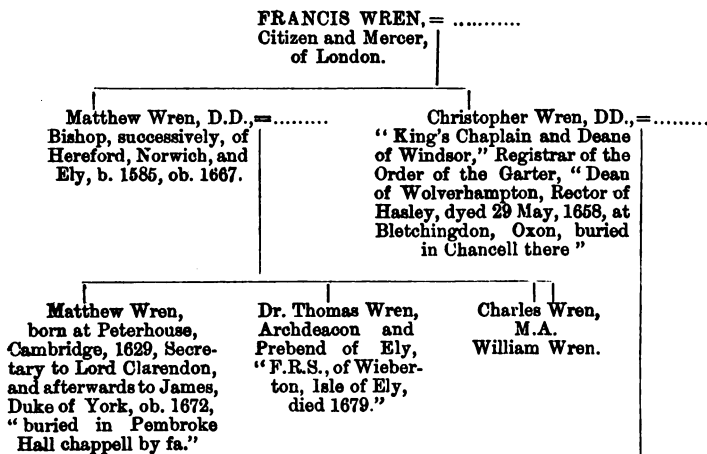
"Rouge Dragon Pursuivant at Arms in his Coat and Hood, carrying the Silver Crozier, gilt on the upper part. Norroy King at Arms (as deputy to Clarencieux) in his Coat and Hood, carrying the Silver Mitre, all gilt. Dr. Thomas Wren Archdeacon and Prebend of Ely, son of the Defunct, Chief Mourner.

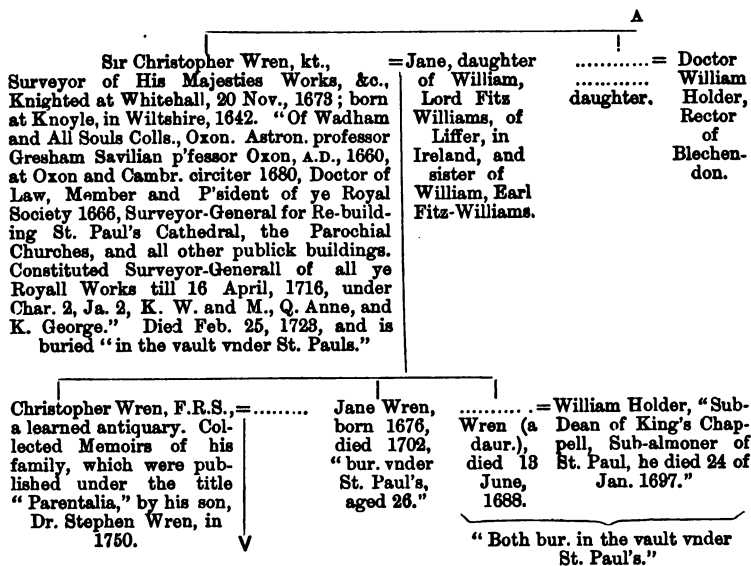
Matthew Wren, } Sons of the Defunct.  
Charles Wren, }  
William Wren, Son of the Defunct."

The Crozier and Mitre here spoken of as carried at the Bishop's funeral, by Rouge Dragon, and Norroy, respectively, are the identical ones recently discovered, and here, for the first time engraved.

Sir Christopher Wren, the builder of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Theatre at Oxford, the Monument, Greenwich Hospital, and a host of other well-known public erections, was nephew to the Bishop, being son of his brother, Dr. Christopher Wren, Chaplain to the King, Dean of Windsor, Registrar of the Order of the Garter, etc.

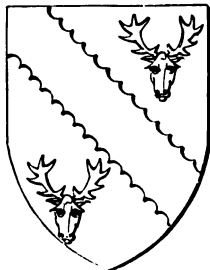
The following brief pedigree, compiled from Le Neve and other sources, will show the connection between the prelate and other members of the family :—





**CONFIRMATION OF ARMS, AND GRANT OF CREST, TO  
JOHN NEEDHAM, OR NEDHAM, GREAT GRANDSON OF JOHN  
NEDHAM, OF NEDHAM GRANGE, CO. DERBY, 1586.**

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A.



bulwark of the enemy." At fo. 56 of the same MS. is a Pedigree of the family of Nedham, containing six generations. See further as to this family, Clutterbuck's Herts., II., 550.

ASHMOLE MS. 834, fols. 55b, 56, contains a copy of Confirmation of ancient Arms and Grant of Crest, dated 18 February, 1586, 29 Elizabeth, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, to "John Nedham of Wymondesley in the Countie of Hertford Esquire, sonne of James Nedham, the sonne of Christopher Nedham, sonne of John Nedham that was called black John Nedham of Nedham Grange in the Countie of Derty"—vizt. "his auneynt Armes being argent on a bend engrayled asure betweene two Bucks heddys caboshed sable, for the difference of his lyne an escalop gold. And for the crest or ornament of the healmes, a buck's hedd attyred gold rysing out of a crowne or garland palleys-gold auneyntly wont in the florishing estat of the Romane monarchie to be as a military reward bestowed on such as had valiauntly entred into trench or

## THE OLD COUNTESS OF DESMOND:

A NEW SOLUTION OF AN OLD PUZZLE.

BY MISS HICKSON.

*(Continued from page 39).*

THE main cause, I believe, of modern commentators on this famous (alleged) centenarian case having failed to arrive at a true solution of it, is, that they have one and all confined their attention exclusively to the old lady herself, as she figures in the hearsay contradictory gossip of many generations, and in the apparently trustworthy notice of her by Sir Walter Raleigh, instead of studying her surroundings, the doings and the characters of certain of her immediate kinsmen and followers, whose names figure in the legal documents which seem to show that she was alive between 1574 and 1600. The venerable Countess, and the gallant poet-soldier Raleigh in the foreground, have, in fact, eclipsed the apparently insignificant but really important personages in the background of the historical picture. It is to these latter that I now desire to direct my readers' attention.

All Irishmen and many Englishmen, I suppose, know something of the great Anglo-Irish house of Fitz Gerald, descended from Maurice Fitz Gerald, one of the conquerors of Ireland in 1172, the chief branch of which is now represented by the Duke of Leinster, who has written the history of his ancestors, the Earls of Kildare, with whom, however, we are not here concerned. Four branches of the wide-spreading Geraldine tree were nearly as powerful in Munster between 1200 and 1583, as their cousins of Kildare were in Leinster. These four were—1. The Fitz Gerald, Earls Palatine of Desmond; 2. the Fitz Gerald, Lords of the Decies and Dromana in Waterford; 3. the Fitz Gerald, or, as they were often called, Fitz Edmunds, hereditary Seneschals of Imokilly, a district in Cork, which included Inchiquin, the dower land of the old Countess; 4. the Fitz Gerald or Fitz Edmunds, lay Deans and afterwards Knights of Cloyne, a place also lying within the limits of Imokilly. It would be quite impossible to find room in these pages for even a brief outline of the history of these four houses; all that can be done is to give a clear idea of the position of their chiefs in the year 1574, a few months before the old Countess, then, according to the traditions, a woman of at least a hundred and five, executed the assignment of her jointure lands of Inchiquin to her kinsman Gerald, the 15th Earl of Desmond. This fifteenth Earl, "*ingens rebellibus exemplar*," as he is called in history, was, in 1574, owner of an immense territory, extending over a million of acres, in Munster, including the whole county of Kerry, which had been erected into a palatinate for the first Earl in 1329, by his connexion and sovereign, Edward III. After a long imprisonment in England, under suspicion of high treason, Gerald, 15th Earl of Desmond, had been permitted to return to Dublin in 1573, there to be detained in a kind of honourable captivity, pending arrangements for the abolition of his palatine jurisdiction, and the

reduction of the limits of his territory, both of which were deemed incompatible with the safety of the Commonwealth and his own position as a subject of the Crown. He was not long in Dublin, however, when he contrived to escape into Munster, from whence he wrote to the Queen and Council letters full of strong professions of loyalty, mingled with complaints of harsh treatment, which he alleged he had received at the hands of the authorities. Although "suspect," he had not as yet committed any overt act of treason in the spring of 1574. The chief of the Dromana Fitz Gerald's in that year was Sir James Fitz Gerald, the nephew of the old Countess, according to Carew. Through jealousy of his feudal chief, the Earl, he had always sided with the English government in Ireland, and was highly favoured by it accordingly. The Seneschal of Imokilly, on the contrary, was a devoted adherent of Earl Gerald, and an object of mistrust to the government; while the head of the Cloyne branch in 1574, John Fitz Edmund Gerald, as he always signed himself, was favoured by it for his warm professions of loyalty to the English Crown. John Fitz Edmund Gerald, lay Dean of Cloyne in 1574, lived to reach high honours, and accumulated an immense estate in a troubled time, which proved fatal to most of his name in Munster; and the way he steered through these troubles, the study of his character and acts, are interesting, not only because they give us the true key to the old so-called centenarian puzzle before us, but because he was a thoroughly representative man of the mixed race, blending in a remarkable way the unscrupulous ambition and persistent energy of the Norman, with the subtlety and persuasive powers of the Irish Celt. The compound makes a race better fitted to rule than be ruled, one likely enough to give trouble to those who undertake to rule it in Church or State. The branch of the Fitz Gerald's of Imokilly, to which John Fitz Edmund Gerald belonged, seem to have been settled at or near Cloyne early in the 15th century. In 1430, a Gerald Fitz Richard, a clergyman of the diocese of Cloyne, apparently a son of the first or second Seneschal of Imokilly, and collateral ancestor of John Fitz Edmund Gerald, was charged, as appears by the ancient diocesan records, with having forged documents by which the Bishop of Cloyne was made to appear to resign his See into the hands of the Pope, and to constitute him, Gerald Fitz Richard, guardian or protector of the See. The fraud was defeated, but, nevertheless, some thirty years later the perpetrator of it was appointed Bishop of Cloyne. In 1498 the See was in the hands of another Geraldine, and in 1520 a John Fitz Edmund Fitz Gerald, who had been Bishop of Cork and Cloyne since 1499, died. The Earl of Surrey, writing from Dublin to Wolsey on the 27th of August, 1520, recommends that an Englishman should be appointed to the vacant Sees, adding, "I beseech your Grace to let none of this contrey (*i.e.* Ireland) have it, nor none other but such as will dare and speake and roffe if needs be." A daring, ruffling, stout speaking Bishop was, in Surrey's opinion, clearly necessary amongst the Imokilly Geraldines. They had indeed, as probably the Earl well knew, been troublesome and encroaching neighbours of the Church in Cloyne. When the head of the family near Cloyne was not in actual

possession of the See lands as Bishop, he was always casting covetous eyes on them and scheming to appropriate them. In pursuance of this long cherished design, the grandfather of John Fitz Edmund, one James Fitz William Gerald, had managed to get himself appointed lay Dean of Cloyne. His son, Master Edmund Fitz Gerald, as he is styled in the royal letters, held the same anomalous dignity.

When Henry VIII. had quarrelled with the Pope, and the times seemed favourable to the aspirants after Church lands, Master Edmund, the lay Dean of Cloyne, was actually nominated by the king Bishop of Cork and Cloyne. He had been three times married; by his first wife, a Geraldine, he had a son and heir, John Fitz Edmund Gerald, of 1557; his second wife was a lady named Skiddy (the Irish corruption of the English name Scudamore), a member of an old Anglo-Irish family, devoted followers of the Desmond Geraldines, by her he had issue sons and daughters; the name of his third wife is unknown, but she seems to have been of inferior rank, and her only son was put to death by order of his eldest brother, according to Carew. The Chapter and the Pope alike refused to accept the thrice married lay Dean as Bishop, so the king nominated another, one Dominic Tyrry or Terry, who entered into possession of the See, while the Pope, also ignoring this nomination, appointed Louis Mac Namara, a Franciscan friar, and at his death in 1540, John Hedian, who had been Canon of Elphin. In 1556 Terry died, and Hedian seems to have not long survived him. In 1557, Queen Mary Tudor wrote to her Viceroy directing him to put Roger Skiddy, Dean of Limerick, in possession of the Sees of Cork and Cloyne, concerning whom she says she had "addressed letters commendatory to his Holiness the Pope." Skiddy received the temporalities in November, 1557, but before the Pope's bull arrived and he had received consecration, the Queen died. The date of his consecration has been a matter of dispute between Roman Catholic and Protestant writers; but it is quite certain that he was a Roman Catholic all his life long, although he consented to accept, in 1562,\* a confirmation of his temporalities from Queen Elizabeth. It is equally certain that he was the relative of Master Edmund Fitz Gerald's second wife, the stepmother of John Fitz Edmund Gerald; and it is highly probable that his promotion to the Bishopric was brought about by the influence of the Cloyne Fitz Gerald, in hopes of making him a pliant instrument to carry out their old design against the temporalities. However this may be, the Records of the See, published by the Rev. Dr. Brady, prove that John Fitz Edmund Gerald, on the death of his father, Master Edmund (the lay Dean, Henry the Eighth's bishop elect), about the middle of the 16th century, though a layman like his father, managed to get himself made Dean of Cloyne, and to fill the Chapter with his dependents. Bishop Bennett's MS. History of the Diocese, printed in Dr. Brady's book, says that John Fitz Edmund Gerald remodelled the Chapter in this fashion because, "in order to make leases of Bishop's lands valid in those days, it was

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\* Brady's *Irish Reformation*, p. 131.

necessary to have them confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, the Church having thus, as it were, two securities that such lands should not be wantonly granted away." Having thus skilfully commenced his plans, John Fitz Edmund Gerald proceeded to perfect them, and, in 1557, applied to his father's connexion, Bishop Skiddy, to grant him in fee farm all the See lands of Cloyne. Bishop Bennett's MS. tells us that Skiddy is said to have consented to do this, but that for some reason or other connected with the irregularity or delay to his appointment, it was not done by him. The truth seems to be that Skiddy, although a weak man, was not sufficiently unscrupulous to go all lengths with John Fitz Edmund Gerald, and that his Marian Bishopric, held in fear and trembling under Elizabeth, with its revenues subject to the covetous encroachments of his connexions, was a burden too heavy for him to bear. He resigned it of his own free will in 1566, and retired to Youghal, where he became Warden of the College founded in that town, in 1464, by Thomas, 8th Earl of Desmond, the father-in-law of the old Countess. He was still living there a devout Roman Catholic in 1587, when Youghal and Inchiquin had both passed into the possession of Raleigh, and when the old Countess is said to have been living at Inchiquin. Meantime, John Fitz Edmund Gerald, baffled for a time in his hopes about the See lands, with the indomitable perseverance of his race, never lost sight of them.

In 1571, Matthew Shehan, a member of an old Irish race, as devoted as the Skiddys to the Desmond Geraldines, was appointed Protestant Bishop of Cloyne. He proved more malleable to the influence of clan-ship and friendship, or more purchaseable than Bishop Skiddy, for on July 14th, 1575, he leased out for ever to John Fitz Edmund Gerald, in consideration of a fine of forty pounds (equal to five or six hundred pounds of the present day), and an annual rent of five marks, the whole Episcopal demesne lands of Cloyne, worth at the close of the last century fully five thousand pounds a year. "In order," says Bishop Bennett's MS., "to give some colour to this transaction, it was performed in the following manner:—Bishop Shehan granted the fee farm of all the temporalities of the See of Cloyne for ever to one Richard Fitz Maurice and his heirs on the above conditions; the Dean and Chapter confirmed the grant, and then Fitz Maurice, who was merely an agent, made over all his right and title to Master John Fitz Edmund Gerald, of Cloyne."

Once firmly in possession of the Bishop's lands, which his family had for generations been scheming to obtain, John Fitz Edmund Fitz Gerald, who was now a man of forty-nine years of age, converted the See House of Cloyne into a stately mansion for his own residence. There he publicly feasted more than once the Queen's highest officials, and probably often privately sheltered the Roman Catholic prelates, who, after Skiddy's retirement to Youghal, continued to be regularly appointed by the Pope, for the Imokilly and Cloyne Geraldines were still at heart orthodox Roman Catholics; while the poor Protestant Bishops appointed by the English Crown, were popularly nicknamed "*Episcopus quinque Marcarum*," their revenues from Cloyne amounting to only five marks yearly, out of lands bringing in to John Fitz

Edmund Gerald at least two thousand a year. They formed, however, but a small share of his acquisitions, for he was constantly petitioning the Government for the confiscated lands of various Abbeys and Churches, on the ground of his losses at the hands of his kinsmen, whose rebellions he professed to oppose; and his petitions were generally successful; besides which he received, ultimately, a pension and a knighthood from the Government. Yet all this time he seems to have been on the best terms with the head of his house, Gerald, the 15th and last Palatine Earl of Desmond, before mentioned, who after wavering between loyalty and treason for nearly five years, made his fatal choice of the latter, and was proclaimed a traitor in December, 1579. For four years after this proclamation Munster was devastated by a fierce civil war which left it a howling wilderness, and was only ended by the capture and death of the Earl, on the 4th of November, 1583, in a miserable hut in a mountain glen, midway between the two chief castles of his Palatinate of Kerry, Tralee and Castle Island. Hunted like a wild animal from one corner of his vast domains to another, he had taken refuge with the few followers left to him in this miserable place, and there in the November night he was found by a party of English soldiers and an Irish soldier, one Kelly, guided by his foster brother, Owen Moriarty. A thousand pounds (equivalent to twenty thousand at the present day) and a pension of five hundred had been promised to any one who might make him prisoner, or half those sums to any one who would bring in his head. Fearing a rescue, Kelly earned the lesser reward by striking off on the spot the aged Earl's head, which was duly sent over to be spiked in the old barbarous fashion on London Bridge.

The tug of civil war was ended with his death, but now another tug, as fierce as civil war in the unscrupulous passions it aroused, began for fragments of his vast forfeitures (comprising at least a million of acres), amongst the Irish and Anglo-Irish, his kinsmen and vassals, who had submitted at the eleventh hour to the Government, and amongst a horde of new colonists from England. Some of these had done good service against the rebels, but all, Irish as well as English, were alike smitten with that epidemic of the green isle, an insatiable "land hunger," which as usual they were determined to gratify by fair means or foul. The Earl's widow, a Butler by birth, and her five daughters, were in Ireland beggared, yet objects of jealous suspicion to the authorities; his only son, a boy of fifteen, was a prisoner in the Tower of London, with a faint prospect of inheriting, on his good behaviour at the Queen's pleasure hereafter, perhaps a few thousand acres in Ireland, and of being allowed to assume the ancient title; but the great work in hand was not to be delayed on their account, and accordingly to make the virtual confiscation of the rebel's estates legal, a Parliament was called in Dublin on the 28th of April, 1586. The seventh Act of this Parliament attainted the late Earl of Desmond and thirty-eight of his chief followers, "vesting their lands in the Queen without office or inquisition;" but it is the 5th Act, passed as a necessary preliminary a day or two earlier in the session, that we are especially concerned with. It was entitled



"An Act to make void certain fraudulent conveyances made by the late rebels in Ireland," and two marginal notes in the old Statute Book give the pith of its provisions as follows :—

"Persons claiming by rebels, and persons attainted within thirteen years before this Session, shall within the year openly bring into the Exchequer and exhibit the same to be inrolled of record.

"Yet if at any time upon information it shall be tried and proved by verdict that such conveyances were made upon fraud or covin to defraud the Queen, they shall be void until such verdict be set aside."

The Act was a highly necessary one, for it was a constant custom in Ireland, practised extensively so late as 1700, for persons intending to rebel to execute conveyances, assignments, mortgages, or long leases of their estates to relatives and friends, hoping thereby in case their rebellious designs failed, to save such lands from confiscation. These fraudulent documents were often successful, not more through the blarney and plausible cunning of the claimants under them, than through the venality of the judges and legal officials, who were willing to accept bribes in the shape of a slice of the lands or a sum of money. As might be expected, therefore, the passing of this 5th Act met with great opposition; in fact, historians tell us it would never have passed at all but for the following circumstance:—One of the most influential members of the Anglo-Irish party in this Parliament was this same John Fitz Edmund Fitz Gerald, lay Dean and owner of Cloyne, under Shehan's conveyance of eleven years previously. He was now a man of sixty, but age seemed to have only sharpened his keen intellect and strengthened his hereditary genius for adding field to field and house to house at the expense of his lay and clerical neighbours. When the 5th Act was mooted, he rose in his place in Parliament to state, that although from his heart he had ever detested and opposed the late Earl's treasons, he was nevertheless constrained by a solemn sense of duty to a trust imposed upon him, to lay before the house a Charter or Enfeoffment executed by the said Earl in September, 1574, before he had as yet committed any treasonable act, which made over all his estates to James Lord Dunboyne, Thomas Lord of Curraghmore, and to himself, John Fitz Edmund Gerald, to the use and behoof of the said Earl, his wife and creditors, and then in reversion to the use and behoof of his son James, with remainder, etc. This Enfeoffment or Conveyance was witnessed by John Fitz Edmund Gerald's connexion and old friend, Roger Skiddy, ex-Marian Bishop of Cloyne, and now Warden of Youghal College, by a certain John Synnot, who will re-appear to some purpose hereafter, and by others whose names need not be mentioned, as they have nothing to do with the old Countess. The Enfeoffment further stated that Maurice Shehan, whose name will also re-appear presently (of course a kinsman of Matthew Shehan, the lessor of Cloyne to John Fitz Edmund Gerald in 1575), and Richard Liston, as attorneys for the Earl, had duly delivered seisen to the three feoffees of all the lands in Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Tipperary. The whole document laid before Parliament seemed absolutely flawless, clear as noonday, and valid in law, such a one in fact as might have been expected at the hands of a veteran in conveyances, and enfeoffments, and fee farm grants like John Fitz Edmund Gerald. But a thunderbolt from above,

or an anticipatory barrel of Guy Fawkes's gunpowder from below, could not have created greater dismay and consternation in the Parliament of 1586 than did the reading of this flawless legal document. According to its provisions the estates had passed away from the Earl long before he had entered into rebellion, it therefore made the main purpose for which the Parliament had been called a mockery and delusion, it left, in fact, nothing to be confiscated at all; the million of acres must go to the boy of fifteen in the Tower of London, the Earl's only son, and to his heirs *in secula seculorum*; while the poor colonists expectant of the New Munster that was to be, might go back to "Merry England" landless as they came from it, in anything but a merry mood.

The scene that ensued after the reading of the enfeoffment, far transcended in that more demonstrative age the most exciting one on an "obstructionist" night at Westminster at the present time, when once more the mysteries of the Irish Land Question are driving English senators distracted. But between John Fitz Edmund Gerald and the astute officials of Queen Elizabeth, it was a veritable game of diamond cut diamond. The latter rose to the emergency, and after a short consultation together, the excitement subsided a little, when one of the astutest of them, Sir Henry Wallop, Vice Treasurer of Ireland, subsequently (*nota bene*) a Lord Justice and Commissioner for the surveying of the forfeited estates, of which he acquired a lion's share, stood up and produced a crushing reply to the Enfeoffment of September, 1574, in the shape of a document (a copy of which is still to be seen in the Lambeth Library) known in history as the "Combination or Deed of Association in treason of Gerald, Earl of Desmond," dated the 8th of July, 1574, just two months *before* the date of the Enfeoffment. This Combination, which no one in the House, on the English side of it at least, save Wallop, had seen before, was a formal agreement drawn up and signed by the deceased Earl, his brother, John of Desmond, Lord Kerry (ancestor of Lord Lansdowne), and John Fitz Edmund Gerald himself, with many others, binding themselves to stand together and to assist the Earl, if necessary, in war against the Queen's Government, if any attempt was made to reduce his palatine jurisdiction or his estates. Wallop asserted that he had found this document in Desmond's Castle of Askeaton, when that place was taken by the Queen's troops in 1580, and that he had kept it by him "in store to meet with it the said feoffment." The result of this rather curious piece of foresight of the Vice Treasurer, was of course to make the Enfeoffment of September, 1574, so much waste paper, the shallow device of a rebel to escape the possible consequence of his rebellious acts. Amidst a general outcry of indignation against John Fitz Edmund Gerald and his friends, which, however, he managed to live down triumphantly, the 5th Act of the Parliament, to render such fraudulent conveyances more difficult in future, passed without further open opposition, and the Act of Attainder having followed, the work of re-distribution of the million acres amongst the pardoned rebels and the new colonists from England began.

(To be continued.)

## SIGNIFICATION OF SOME LAND-NAMES.

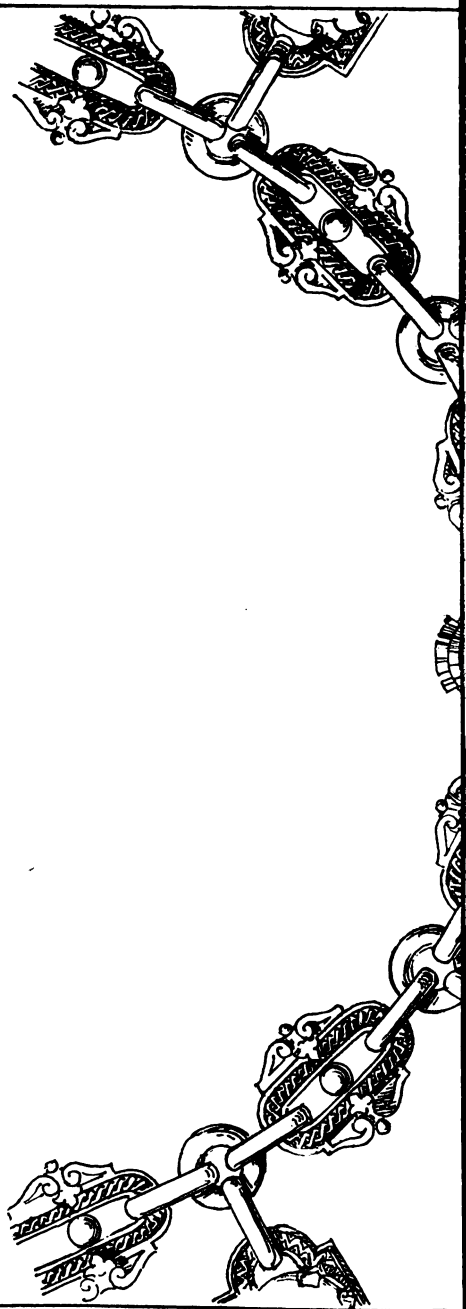
COMMUNICATED BY A. G. T.

(From an old MS. "Book of Manor Court Forms," etc.)

THE signification of several old terms, being names of several pieces of lands taken out of old Evidences and Records.

- Salliva, Selda, Sallurely*—a billoure of salt and soil.  
*Bosens*—wood, trees, and soil, inde.  
*Trassetum*—wood, or woody ground.  
*Alnetum*—wood of alders and soil.  
*Saluetum*—wood of willows, sauces.  
*Filnetum*—brackie ground.  
*Fraznetum*—wood of ashes.  
*Lupulicetum*—hop ground.  
*Arindinetum*—reedy ground.  
*Dene, Den*—a valley, dale.  
*Drosden, Drufden, Druden*—a thicket in a valley.  
*Cope*—a hill.  
*Lawe*—a hill.  
*Howe*—a hill.  
*Hope*—valley.  
*Combe*—valley.  
*Stow*—valley.  
*Clough*—valley.  
*Dunum*—down rising ground.  
*Grava*—a little wood.  
*Hirst*—a wood.  
*Holt*—a wood.  
*Shaw*—a wood.  
*Thwaite*—a stubble wood and plowed.  
*Stette, Stede*—bank of a river, place.  
*Stowe*—a place.  
*Wic*—a place on the sea shore, or on the bank of a river.  
*Ley*—pasture.  
*Bruera Ling*—ling heath.  
*Ra Br.*—ling heath.  
*Roucaria Senticetum*—land full of briers.  
*Joncaria*—rushy land.  
*Ruscaria*—broom land.  
*Nower*—a waterish place.  
*Marettum*—land covered with the tide.  
*Holme*—an iske or fenny ground.  
*Cominate*—a seigniery containing one or more manors.  
*Allodium*—a free manor.  
*Allodiary*—lords of a free manor.  
*Grangia*—a house where corn is stored, stables and sties, and neat stalls.  
*Guort, Gort, Gorsgurses*—a gulf where fish lie.  
*Warectum*—fallow.  
*Haga*—a house in a borough.  
*Have*—dwellinghouse.  
*Mesiul, Mesial*—a habitation.
- Rye*—a habitation.  
*Solinum, Solinus*—2½ plough lands.  
*Hida*—  
*Carrucate*—  
*Sullery*—  
*Vingata*—  
*Yard Land*—  
*Bovata, Ovgang*—as much as an till.  
*Tugum*—half a plow land.  
*Ovgang*, in Ld. Carls. Settlmnt.—  
*Carrucates* are the same as *Hydes* esteemed to contain 120 ac were certainly more or less a to the lightness or stiffness of whereof one plow might t or less.  
*Pirgats* were four to a *Carrucate*.  
*Bocats, or Ovgangs*, were *Carrucate*, or Plow Land some places twelve, son some eighteen acres.  
*Lem*, in Domesday, meant an l  
*Quarrenten*, a furlong, viz., fo  
*Coleberts*—tenants in free so  
*Bordary*—  
*Cosces, Cotucaim, Cotary*—  
*Radmons*—  
*Radchemisters*—  
*Sochmans*—  
*Cotterelli*—cottagers.  
*Taini, Thami*—freeholder  
*Berquarium, Barcaria*—  
*Vaccaria*—dairy house.  
*Sekiotre*—a ridge of land.  
*Centum Libratris tre*—a land.  
*Frythe*—  
*Lawn Lound*—  
*Hough*—a valley.  
*Knoll*—  
*Pera Pen*—  
*Ey*—  
*Ing*—  
*Worth*—  
*Falena*—  
*Falaise*—  
*Selson or Sellion*—a furrows.





MAYORS CHAIN AND BADGE, OF THE BOROUGH OF  
CHESTERFIELD.

## THE CORPORATION INSIGNIA AND PLATE OF THE BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.

THE Corporation of Chesterfield, the second borough in the County of Derby, is not rich in plate or insignia of office, but it has the proud distinction of being able to assert that what it does possess is of thoroughly good, substantial, and elegant character. Besides the seals, of which I shall hope ere long to give an illustrated account, the town possesses simply one Mace, a Mayor's Chain and Badge, and a silver Tankard.



The silver Tankard or Loving Cup is of the usual massive single handled form, covered. On its front, on a shield with mantling, are the arms of the Mercers' Company, a Demi-Virgin, couped below the shoulders, crowned; the orle of clouds and those from which in the bearing she is represented issuing, being, as is not unusual, left out.

The Mace, which is of silver gilt, 54 inches in length, is of elegant form and exquisite workmanship, and is in an excellent state of preservation. The head, or bowl, is, as usual, crested with a circlet, composed of four crosses pattée, and the same number of fleurs-de-lis, alternated with pearls, the whole of good design, and highly ornate. From the crosses pattée rise the limbs of the open arched crown, elaborately decorated, surmounted by orb and cross. Round the bowl in four compartments, divided from each other by demi-figures and foliage, are the usual national emblems; in one compartment the rose, crowned, between the initials C. R., in another the thistle and portcullis, similarly crowned and initialed, in a third the harp, in similar manner, and in the fourth the fleur-de-lis, initialed and crowned as the rest. The bowl is supported by elegant open work brackets or laminæ, and the shaft, divided into three lengths besides the base, by encircling bands, is richly chased throughout with a spiral design of rose, thistle, and foliage. On the flat plate at the top, under the open arches of the crown, in high relief, are the Royal arms within the garter, with lion and unicorn supporters, etc., and the Royal initials, C. R. These arms, kindly furnished to me by Mr. Alderman T. P. Wood, are a singular instance of incorrectness on the part of the silversmith who made the mace. According to the notes supplied to me (for I have not myself had an opportunity of personally inspecting the mace), the arms may be described as:—Quarterly; first, quarterly, 1 and 4 three fleurs-de-lis for France, 2 and 3 four lions passant-guardant (instead of three) for England; second, Scotland; third, Ireland; fourth, quarterly, in each of the four quarters three

lions passant-guardant (instead of, 1 and 4, three fleurs-de-lis for France, 2 and 3, three lions passant-guardant for England).

The Mace was procured in 1671, a quantity of plate being given in part exchange towards its cost. Some interesting particulars regarding this transaction have been kindly communicated to me by the present Mayor of Chesterfield, John Brown, Esq., to whom I am also indebted for the photograph, taken specially for the purpose, from which the accompanying engraving has been made. There were formerly several Guilds or Companies of Traders in the borough of Chesterfield—the “Guild of the Smiths of Chesterfield,” the “Guild of the Holy Cross of the Merchants of Chesterfield,” “Guild of the Blessed Mary,” and the like—and it was, during one period, customary for the Masters of these several Guilds to attend before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council on the same day that the Mayor took his oaths of office, to be sworn into their office as Master, and to pay a sum of 8s. 4d. to the Corporation, or else to present the Corporation with a piece of plate; and generally a silver spoon was presented. A similar fine was also paid, or piece of plate presented, on the admission of a person as a common burgess, except for the eldest son of a burgess, who was admitted free. In course of years the plate so presented had accumulated to the quantity mentioned hereafter.

On the 22nd of September, 1671, Mr. Richard Clarke, Mayor of Chesterfield, proposed to the Aldermen, Brethren, and Capital Burgesses, that the plate belonging to the Corporation be weighed, valued, and sold, and that the proceeds of the sale go towards buying a mace, and that any deficiency there might be should be paid out of the Corporation Stock; to which the Corporation agreed on the 2nd October, 1671. Ordered that the plate belonging to them, consisting of

- One Silver Cup with Stankes,
- One Silver Bowl Gilt,
- One Silver Bowl Plain,
- One Little new Wine Bowl,
- One Double Gilt Salt with Cover,
- Twenty-five large Silver Spoons,
- One lesser Spoon with a knob, rated at 10s. 6d.,
- Two little Spoons one whereof is gilt,
- One Broken Spoon with a knob,

should be weighed and valued, and that the difference between the value of the plate and the cost of a mace should be paid by the Corporation. The plate was found to weigh 97½ ounces, and to be worth 4s. 11d. per oz., or £28 19s. 5d.



The cost of the Mace will be seen from the following curious account :—

2nd October, 1671.		£	s.	d.
The Charge of the Maze at London as by a/c taken by Mr. Richard Clarke, Mr. Richard Marchant, Mr. George Milnes, Mr. John Woodward, & Mr. Peter Dowker and Thos. Dowker.				
Imprimis for the Maze, containing 187 ozs., at 10s. per oz., is	...	68	10	0
Postage of Letters 2s. 4d., Carriage of it from London to Chesterfield..	...	00	09	4
To Mr. Alvey, Goldsmith, of Nottingham, for procuring it	...	02	00	0

Sum is ... .. £70 19 4

Paid the said Mr. Alvey in several pieces of plate	...	23	19	5
Due to him more to balance the Accompt	...	46	19	11

Sum is ... .. £70 19 4

Paid for charge of Mr. Alvey's horse 3s. 6d.

Spent upon him at the discharging of the Maze 3/10	...	00	07	4
----------------------------------------------------	-----	----	----	---

So that the whole charge of the Maze comes to ... .. £71 06 8

As by Acquittance from the said Mr. Alvey.

The Corporation paid towards the cost of the Mace, in addition to what is realized by the sale of the Silver, the sum of ... .. £47 1 3

At the same time Thomas Spencer, a common burgess of the said borough of Chesterfield, was appointed Mace Bearer for waiting on Mr. Mayor for the time being, and to have his gown allowed him for that purpose and forty shillings per annum, and to continue in that office during the pleasure of the Mayor for the time being, and the rest of the Corporation.

The Clarkes were a very old and important family in Chesterfield, several of its members holding office as Mayor, and others as Town Clerk, and Aldermen, etc. Among these it will be sufficient to name Ralph Clarke, nominated first Mayor in 1594 ; Ralph Clarke, Mayor in 1622 ; William Clarke, Mayor in 1638 ; Ralph Clarke, Mayor in 1635, 1648, and 1655 ; Richard Clarke, Mayor in 1670 and 1677 ; William Clarke, Mayor in 1715 ; William Clarke, Mayor in 1722, 1729, 1735, and 1743 ; Thomas Clarke, Mayor in 1762 and 1766 ; and Thomas Clarke, Mayor in 1843. Thomas Clarke, Town Clerk in 1598 ; and Nicholas Clarke, Town Clerk in 1687. William Clarke, Alderman in 1642, etc. They were also Vintners, and kept the great inn of the town, the *Angel*, where this Richard Clarke resided, and where he issued the Traders' Tokens, already described and illustrated in the "RELIQUARY" (Vol. IV., 1863-4, p. 164), where some particulars of the family are given. It is worthy of note that the late Mayoress of Chesterfield, Mrs. Brown, whose loss the town has reason deeply to deplore, was a direct descendant, in the female line, from the Richard Clarke, during whose Mayoralty in 1671, the Mace was procured.

The Mayor's Gold Chain and Badge, presented to the Corporation in 1874, by the then Mayor, Mr. Alderman T. P. Wood, was supplied through a local silversmith, Mrs. Thompson, of Chesterfield, and manufactured by Messrs. T. & J. Bragg, of Birmingham, and is a



remarkably good example of their taste and skill as workers in the precious metals. The Chain consists of eighteen large oblong links, of Elizabethan character, of highly ornate, and, at the same time, chaste design, with triplets of circular links intervening. The central boss is a shield bearing the initials, in monogram, of the donor, T. P. W. The badge, which depends from the central boss, bears a shield charged with the arms of the Borough of Chesterfield, *gules*, on a fesse, *or*, a lozenge, *azure*, surrounded with an exquisitely designed Elizabethan oval frame-work, about which the rose, thistle, and shamrock are gracefully entwined. It is surmounted by a mural crown, beneath which are the words "BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD." The badge, like the chain, is of fine gold, and the arms are enamelled in heraldic colours. The reverse side of the badge bears the inscription:—"Presented to the Corporation of Chesterfield, by Thomas Philpot Wood, on the completion of his Mayoralty, November, 1874. Chesterfield first Incorporated A.D. 1204; First Mayor Elected 1594." The chain is so designed that from each of the central circles of the triplets of links shall depend an oblong ornamental tablet, bearing on its front a shield with the initials of each successive Mayor, and at the back the date of his Mayoralty. Those so far attached—for each year sees a new tablet added—are as follows:—

First.—On the front, a monogram of the initials "G. A. R."; and on the back "*George Albert Rooth, Elected Nov. 9, 1874.*"

Second.—On the front, the initials "J. W."; and on the back "*James Wright, Elected 1865, 1869, 1870, 1875. Died August 3rd, 1876.*"

Third.—On the front, the initials "J. M."; and on the back "*John Marsden, Elected Nov. 9, 1871, 1872, 1876.*"

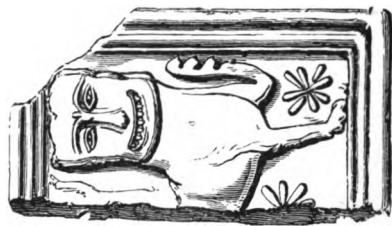
Fourth.—On the front, the initials "J. D."; and on the back "*John Drabble, Elected Nov. 9, 1877.*"

Fifth.—On the front, the initials "T. P."; and on the back "*Theophilus Pearson, Elected Nov. 9, 1878.*"

The pendent tablets of the Mayors elected in 1879 and 1880, have not as yet, it seems, been added. The Chain and Badge, drawn specially for me by Messrs. Bragg, is represented on plate XIII.

*The Hollies,  
Duffield, Derby.*





RELIEF BRICKS, IN THE MUSEUM AT WISBECH.



## ON SOME RELIEF BRICKS, AND WHAT THEY ILLUSTRATE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.R.A., ETC.

THE Scripture story of Susanna and the Elders has for ages formed so prolific a theme, not only for divines and moralisers to descant upon, but for versifiers to turn to account, and mediæval and later artists to illustrate, that a collection of the various versions, and their accompanying designs—the latter ranging from those introduced in the grand old Illuminated Manuscripts, to the coarsest of coarse woodcuts of the “patter” and “broad-sheet”; and the former from the most elegant and profound of discourses, to the primitive wording of the ballad-monger—would be of extensive and highly diversified character.

My object, however, is not now to speak of these versions, pictorial or otherwise, but simply to call brief attention to a series of curious relief-bricks, illustrating the story of Susanna, which, with others of a similar character (to which I shall also direct attention), I had the good fortune, on a visit made some time back to the Wisbech Museum, to find there. These I had specially photographed and engraved. Those relating to the history of Susanna, four in number, represent that number of the main scenes in the story, which, on account of its quaintness, I proceed partially to quote from an early black-letter ballad in the Roxburghe Collection. It is headed, “An excellent Ballad Intituled: The Constancy of Susanna. To an excellent New Tune;” and its first line being quoted by Sir Toby Belch in *Twelfth Night*, is proof that the ballad was well known to Shakspeare. It begins:—

There dwelt a man in Babylon  
 of reputation great by fame;  
 He tooke to wife a faire woman,  
 Susanna she was call'd by name;  
 A woman faire and vertuous:  
 Lady, Lady,  
 Why should wee not of her learn thus  
 to liue godly?

Vertuously her life was led,  
 she feared God, she stood in awe,  
 As in the storie we haue read,  
 was well brought up in Moses' law.  
 Her parents they were godly folke,  
 Lady, Lady;  
 Why should we not then sing and talke  
 of this Lady?

That yeare two Iudges there was made,  
 which were the Elders of Babylon;  
 To Ioachim's house was all their trade,  
 who was Susannae's husband then:  
 Ioachim was a great rich man,  
 Lady, Lady;  
 These Elders oft to his house came  
 for this Lady.

Ioachim had an Orchard by,  
 fast ioyning to his house or place,  
 Whereat Susanna commonly.  
 her selfe did daily there solace:  
 And that these Elders soone espye'd,  
 Lady, Lady;  
 And priuily themselves did hide  
 for that Lady.

Her chaste and constant life was tride  
 by these two Elders of Babylon;  
 A time conuenient they espide  
 to have this Lady all alone.  
 In his Orchard it came to passe,  
 Lady, Lady;  
 Where she herselfe alone did wash  
 her faire body.

These Elders came to her anon  
 & thus they said, "Faire dame, God speed!  
 Thy doors are fast, thy Maids are gone  
 consent to us and doe this deed

\* \* \* \*

Having repelled their advances, and chosen rather to suffer death  
 for charges threatened to be falsely brought against her, in the  
 words—

"Better it were for me to fall  
 into your hands this day guiltlesse  
 Than that I should consent at all  
 to this your shamefull wickednesse,"—

these false-swearing Elders "against Susanna aloud they cry'd,"  
 and—

On the morrow she was brought forth  
before the people there to stand,  
That they might heare and know the truth  
how these two Elders Susanna found.



And here the first design of the series of bricks seems to illustrate the circumstance detailed in the words of the Apocrypha, "and it came to pass the next day, when the people were assembled to her husband, Joacim, the two Elders came also, full of mischievous imagination against Susanna to put her to death" (v. 28). The Elders having sworn their false and infamous declaration,

Iudgement there was for no offence,  
Susanna causelesse then must dye ;—  
These Elders bore such evidence,  
against her they did verifye,  
Who were beleiued then indeed,  
Lady, Lady ;  
Against Susanna to proceed  
that she should die.

Susannae's friends that stood her by,  
they did lament and were full woe,  
When as they saw no remedie,  
but that to death she then must goe.  
Then unto Him that is so just,  
Lady, Lady,  
(In God was all her hope and trust)  
to Him did cry.

The Lord her voice heard, and beheld  
The Daughter's cry of Israel ;  
His Spirit he raised in a child,  
whose name was call'd young Daniel,  
Who cryed aloud whereas he stood,  
Lady, Lady,  
"I am cleare of the guiltlesse blood  
of this Lady."

“Are you such fooles?” quoth Daniel then;  
 in iudgement you have not done well,  
 Nor yet the right way haue you gone,  
 to iudge a Daughter of Israel  
 By this witsnesse of false disdaine;  
 Lady, Lady,  
 Wherefore to iudgement turne againe,  
 for that Lady.”

The subject of the second brick is, of course, illustrative of this part of the story:—“the Lord raised up the holy spirit of a young



youth, whose name was Daniel, Who cried with a loud voice, ‘I am clear from the blood of this woman.’ Then all the people turned them toward him, and said, ‘What mean these words that thou hast spoken?’ So he, standing in the midst of them said, ‘Are ye such fools, ye sons of Israel, that without examination or knowledge of the truth ye have condemned a daughter of Israel? Return again to the place of Judgment, for they have borne false witness against her’ (v. 45 to 49). The ballad then continues—

And when to iudgement they were set,  
 he called for those wicked men,  
 And soone he did them separate,  
 putting the one from the other, then  
 He asked the first where hee did see  
 that faire Lady;  
 He said “under a Mulberry tree;”  
 who lyed falsely.

“Thou lyeest” said Daniel “on thy head  
 thy sentence is before the Lord.”  
 He bad that forth he might be led,  
 and bring the other that bore record,  
 To see how they two did agree  
 for this Lady;  
 He said “under a Pomgrannat tree;”  
 who lyed falsely.

Said Daniel, as he did before,  
 "behold the messenger of the Lord  
 Stands waiting for you at the doore,  
 euen to cut thee with a sword."  
 And euen with that the multitude  
 aloud did cry,  
 "Thanks to God, so to conclude,  
 for this Lady."



The third of these curious bricks, it will be seen, illustrates the scene where Daniel is examining, and condemning, the Elders, and the fourth their righteous punishment of death.

They dealt like with those wicked men  
 according as the Scripture saith,  
 They did, as with their neighbour, then,  
 by Moses' law were put to death!  
 The innocent preserved was,  
 Lady, Lady,  
 As God by Daniel brought to passe  
 for this Lady!



The mode of punishment being that of stoning to death, according to the law of Moses, a basket of stones is represented hanging on a tree, ready for use, and two officers are in the act of "casting the first stones" at the victims.

The other relief bricks are equally curious and interesting. One



of these, evidently one of a series of the Evangelists, represents St. Matthew and the Angel; St. Matthew being seated, holding the pen in one hand, and scroll, on which he is writing, resting on his knee, and held by the other, the Angel seated by his side. This is engraved at the head of this article, on page 81.

Another is a fragment (engraved on plate XIV., fig. 1) bearing a portion of the badge of Charles V. or Philip II., with the Dragon and one of the Pillars of Hercules, and the letters PLVS, being part of the well-known motto, PLUS OULTRE, altered into "*Plus ultra*" (More beyond). Another, also a fragment (plate XIV., fig. 2), bears a portion of a lion passant-guardant, with stars.

The most remarkable, however, is the next, and last, example. This brick, of totally different character in point of design from any of the others, is from Ramsey Abbey, about twenty miles from Wisbech. It is 10 inches in length by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width. The clay while soft, has, it will be seen on reference to the engraving been impressed in a variety of ways with a mould of extreme beauty, bearing a series of six figures within an arcade of one octfoil arch in the centre, and two narrower trefoiled arches with crockets and finials, on either side. From the fortunate circumstance of this repetition of impresses of the mould occurring upon this one brick, I was able to make out the whole design. Over each arch is the name of the saint or other figure beneath it, but the lettering is so very imperfect as to render their reading, in some instances, a matter of difficulty. In the first arch, the head of the figure, which is all that is impressed, is mitred, and he holds a pastoral staff, terminating in a cross patée, in his left hand. Over this figure appear the words, "S. Thome....." so that it probably represents St. Thomas à Becket. In the second arch is the figure of a king, wearing the well-known form of crown that appears on the coins of Edward I., II., and III. He holds in his right hand a sceptre with fleur-de-lis termination, and in his left hand, which is raised, he most probably holds a ring. Over this is "S. Edwardvs," and the figure is therefore, doubtless, that of St. Edward the Confessor. Under the wide central arch are two principal figures and a small one. The first of these is a priest holding a foliated crozier in his right hand, and at his feet on his left side kneels a small figure of a priest holding a crozier in front; the second is a bishop wearing a mitre, and having in his left hand a crozier, while his right is held in the conventional attitude of benediction. Over the first of these the lettering seems to be "S. Doniet," but over the other is very indistinct. In the fourth arch is apparently a female figure, probably a queen, holding in her right hand a sceptre; and in the fifth is a mitred bishop, with foliated crozier in his left hand, and his right held up in an attitude of benediction. It is engraved on plate XIV., fig. 8.

The bricks to which I have thus briefly called attention, form not a tithe of the objects of special interest in the Wisbech Museum, which, though but little known, is one of the richest and best in the kingdom.

*The Hollies,  
Duffield, Derby.*

## THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF BOSTON.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

ALTHOUGH it does not appear on record at what time the Friar-Preachers first entered the town of Boston, their foundation here may be referred, with the greatest probability, if not to the initiation, at least to the sanction of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, who died in 1253. This Convent of Friars does not come into notice before 1288, long after it had been fully completed. On St. James's Day (July 25th) of this year, a fair was held in the town, during which joustings (called *burdice*) were held by some esquires, of whom one party was disguised as monks, and the other as canons. After the sham conflicts were over, some of these false religious, "sons of Belial," plotted together to rob the fair; and towards the evening of the following day (July 26th) set fire to the merchants' booths in three or four places. When the merchants ran about to put out the flames, or fled, carrying away their more valuable goods, they were robbed, or met in the outlets of the roads, and at the bridge across the river Witham, by the rioters, who cruelly butchered many of them, loaded their boats with booty, and got away in the dark. The fire gained the mastery, and horribly destroyed the greatest part of the town; and the church, with buildings of the Friar-Preachers, was burnt down. It was said that streams of molten gold, silver, and other metals ran down into the sea, and that all the money then in England would not have paid for the damage. The arm of justice was slow to strike; a commission of *oyer and terminer* was issued, Feb. 8th, 1289-90, to John Bek and Richard de Holebrok to inquire into the transgression and the abettors of it.<sup>a</sup> The leader of the riot and pillage proved to be one Robert Chamberlain, a stout esquire, who was captured and hanged. At his execution, he begged the pardon of the merchants for the injuries he had caused, but refused to give up the names of his accomplices, so that he alone publicly expiated the flagrant crimes of robbery, arson, and murder. At his house in Boston, many valuable articles were found hidden in the ground.<sup>b</sup>

The Friar-Preachers soon set about repairing the great misfortune which thus befel them, and erected their church and buildings again. Edward I. gave them, Sept. 16th, 1290, eight oaks for timber out of Sherwood Forest.<sup>c</sup> At the same time, they took the opportunity of changing some land, and adding to the extent of their bounds. They received a royal licence, Nov. 29th, 1291, for the Abbot and Convent of Kirkstead to give them a plot of land in exchange for two other plots.<sup>d</sup> By a writ of May 6th, 1292, an inquisition was taken here

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<sup>a</sup> Pat. 18 Edw. I. m. 37 d.

<sup>b</sup> Wykes, Trivet, Rishanger, Walsingham, Hemingburgh, Oxenedes, Stowe, and other chroniclers and annalists.

<sup>c</sup> Claus. 18 Edw. I. m. 4.

<sup>d</sup> Pat. 20 Edw. I. m. 29.

on the 14th, and it was found that it would not be detrimental for John de Sutton and Petronille his wife, to assign to the Friars a plot of land 100 feet long and 18 feet broad, and for Peter, son of William Gode, to assign them another plot, 44 perticates long and 8 perticates broad. The first plot was held by John and Petronille, of Roger, son of William de Huntingfeud, who was a baron, for half a mark; and by Roger, of the Earl of Richmond, without any rent; and it was worth 18s. 4d. a-year. The other plot was held by Peter, of Simon de Pinchbek, by service of a clove; by Simon, of Wace de Kyrketon and Agnes his wife, by service of 1d. a-year; and by Wace and Agnes, of the Earl of Richmond, without any service; and it was worth 4s. a-year in all issues. But the Friars had already obtained quitclaims for the clove and the penny.<sup>o</sup> The mortmain licence for making both the assignments was given May 20th following.<sup>1</sup>

Edward I. came to Boston, in 1800, and May 22nd, on his arrival gave 19s. 8d., through F. Wm. de Basyngham, to the Friar-Preachers, for two days' food.<sup>s</sup> Edward II., at Swineshead (co. Lincoln), July 7th, 1812, sent them an alms of 12s., for one day's food.<sup>h</sup> Edward III. granted a license, Oct. 9th, 1827, empowering the Friars to make and hold an underground conduit of fresh water in the town of Bolingbroke, running to their homestead, for the convenience of themselves and others dwelling in Boston.<sup>1</sup> This king passing through Boston, Sept. 12th, 1328, sent an alms of 9s. 4d. to the 28 Friar-Preachers here, for a day's food.<sup>j</sup>

When Richard de Bernesley, of Halton, died, there fell to this Convent (probably by his bequest), the sum of 26l. 13s. 4d., which the crown owed him for four sacks of wool, at ten marks a sack. The money was paid to the Prior out of the Exchequer in four instalments, in 1843; June 21st, 40s.; June 27th, 40s.; July 8th, 13l. 13s. 11d.; and July 25th, 8l. 19s. 5d.<sup>k</sup>

The peace of the Convent was broken, in 1845, by an affair, which F. Robert de Kyrketon, the Prior, carried into a secular tribunal. In legal phraseology, his complaint stated, that John Baret, parson of St. Botolph's Church, Roger de Pykworth, chaplain, Walter Baret, Thomas Baker, Henry Chaumberleyn, John de Wrangill, John de St. Neot, John Hardy, John de Stepyng, William le Cook, and others, assaulted and wounded F. Simon de Sancto Botolpho, and F. Alan de Pyncebeck, in the town, so seriously, that their lives were despaired of, and carried off their goods and chattels to the value of 100l. found there. For the fines of half a mark each, the Prior obtained three commissions of *oyer and terminer*, addressed, Dec. 10th, to the justiciaries William de Thorp, Roger de Bankwell, and John de Vaux, to adjudicate in the matter; one writ being for the assault on F. Simon,

<sup>o</sup> Inquis. ad quod dampn. 20 Edw. I. No. 165. Jurors: Alan, son of Rob. de Fenne, Eborard de Campeden, Rob. Cade, John Bonnyng', Rog. Gerno', Geoff. fitz Roger *faber*, Will. his brother, John le Tanner, Gilb. de Manneby, Pet. Milby, John Gerno', and Geoff. de Lettewell.

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 20 Edw. I. m. 12.

<sup>s</sup> Rot. garder., (elemos.) 28 Edw. I.

<sup>h</sup> Lib. garder. reg. 5 Edw. II.; Bibl. Cotton. Nero C VIII.

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 1 Edw. III. p. 8. m. 14.

<sup>j</sup> Contrarot. cust. garder. reg. Edw. III.

<sup>k</sup> Exit. scac. pasch. 17 Edw. III., m. 17 etc.

another for that on F. Alan, and the third for the goods.<sup>1</sup> But it seems that an amicable agreement soon ended the case, and forthwith healed all the bruises.

To this community belonged for a time, F. Roger de Dymoke, who was probably a member of the honourable family of Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, which hereditarily enjoyed the distinguished Grand Sergeantry of the Royal Championship of England. He studied in the schools of his Order at Oxford, laureated as Doctor of Divinity in that University, and occupied the Professor's Chair of Theology there. After F. Robert de Kyrketon, he became Prior of Boston. At this time John de Wyclif, Rector of Lutterworth, was stirring up the kingdom with his denunciations of the doctrines and discipline of the Church, and drew into the ranks of his followers many Friars of all hues, grey, black, and white, who threw off obedience, but retained the habits of their Orders. Among the opponents of his new tenets, stood forth F. Roger Dymoke, who being deputed by a solemn decree of the theologians of Oxford, combated in solemn disputation against the innovations. Afterwards he became Regent of Studies in the House of the Blackfriars of London;<sup>m</sup> and whilst he held this charge he wrote his treatise, *Contra XII. Errores et Hæreses Lolhardorum*, which he addressed and dedicated to King Richard II., being an answer to the famous appeal containing twelve articles, which the disciples of Wyclif, in 1395, affixed publicly to the door of the Parliament at Westminster.<sup>n</sup> In 1397, he purposed to go abroad, but was required to appear before the Sheriff of Lincolnshire, and promise not to depart without the royal licence, nor to engage in any affair prejudicial to the king or kingdom. Thereupon, Master William Waltham, Canon of York, and Hugh Bavent, of Norfolk, became sureties, each in the sum of forty marks, for his good comportment abroad; and so licence was given, about September, for his departure by the ports of London, Dover, or Sandwich.<sup>o</sup> He evidently went to Rome on ecclesiastical affairs; and whether he died abroad, or returned to his native land, is not known, as he never again in life comes into notice.

Whilst F. Roger Dymoke was Prior of Boston, some Friar-Preachers, who had rebelled and broken with their Order, determined to take a revenge on him. Collecting a band of fully-armed men, in the night-time they scaled the outer walls of the Convent, entered the house, breaking doors and windows, and assaulted and wounded the Prior and the Brethren in their beds. The Friars rang the bells, and raised the cry of fire, in order to summon the townsmen to their rescue; but the assailants beat off the constables, and got away, after destroying and carrying off goods and chattels to no small amount, threatening the Prior and Brethren with death and the

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 19 Edw. III., p. 3., m. 9 d. Rot. Fin. 19 Edw. III., m. 1.

<sup>m</sup> F. John Dymmok, ord. præd., preached before the King in the Chapel within the Manor of Shene, at Pentecost (May 22nd), 1390, and received the royal alms of a mark. *Lib. de recept. et præstet. in gard. hosp. reg. 13-14 Rich. II.* There is probably a clerical error in substituting John for Roger.

<sup>n</sup> Quetiff et Echard; etc.

<sup>o</sup> Rot. Orig. 21 Rich. II. ro. 59.

burning of their house, unless they submitted to their demands. When the report of the outrage reached the Royal Council, a commission was issued, Nov. 10th, 1379; to Robert de Wylughby, Ralph de Rocheford, William de Spaigne, William Tolymond, Thomas Claymond, and John, son of Saer de Rocheford, jun., of whom at least two were to make full enquiry into the matter, with the amount of damage done, to take security for the Convent against the menaced fire, and to imprison the guilty parties.<sup>p</sup>

One F. William was transferred and affiliated to this Priory from Lincoln, June 29th, 1398, by the Master-General of the Order. Shortly after the end of June, 1396, F. Hugh was elected Prior here; and the Master-General confirmed the election, April 7th, 1397, for the sake of safety, and to avoid scruples of conscience on the part of the Convent, as F. Thomas Palmer was no longer Provincial, and could not act in the matter. The Master-General, on the same day, confirmed to F. John Birck all graces conceded to him by his superiors, and the chamber granted to him in this Priory; he assigned to this Convent F. John Poyll (Pole), June 20; and F. Robert here, Oct. 20, he allowed to hold his rank, "*secundum suam antiquitatem*," above all his juniors, notwithstanding his reading of the Sentences had been cursory. At this last date, he formally translated F. John Pole from his Convent of Trim to Boston, and allowed him to assist at the obsequies of Isabel de Fryskye.<sup>q</sup> This F. John Pole was an Irishman, but had been long in England; for when a royal proclamation was issued in 1394, ordering all Irish to depart out of the kingdom before the festival of the Assumption at latest, he obtained the king's licence, July 21st, for which he paid a fine of 6s. 8d., to continue his residence in this country.<sup>r</sup>

Ralph, Lord de Cromwell, by will dated Dec. 18th, 1451, and proved Feb. 21st, 1455-6, bequeathed ten marks of English money to each house of the Friars of the four Orders at Lincoln and Boston.<sup>s</sup>

About 1536, Leland found in the library of this Priory—

"Historia Turpini Remensis Archiepiscopi, De Karolo Magno, quomodo terram Hispanie de potestate Saracenorum liberavit."

"Cronica Summorum Pontificum et Imperatorum."

"De Gestis Trojanorum."

"Historia Grecorum."

"Historia Britonum."

"Albertus, De Mirabilibus."

"Lugdunensis, De Virtutibus et Vitiis."

"Petrus de Tharantasia, Super Epistolas Pauli."

"Idem Petrus, Super quarto Summarum."

"Gorham, Super Lucam."<sup>t</sup>

} in uno volumine.

Speaking of Boston, shortly after the dissolution of monasteries, the same great antiquary says—"In the Blake Freres lay one of the Noble Huntingfeldes, and was a late taken up hole, and a leaden Bulle of Innocentius, Bisshop of Rome, about his Nek."<sup>u</sup>

<sup>p</sup> Pat. 3 Rich. III., p. 1, m. 19 d.

<sup>q</sup> Regist. mag. gen. Ord. Romæ asservat.

<sup>r</sup> Pat. 18 Rich. II. m. 34. Rot. Orig. 18 Rich. II., ro. 34.

<sup>s</sup> Testamenta Eboracensia.

<sup>t</sup> Bibl. Reg. Append. 69; Brit. Mus.

<sup>u</sup> Leland's Itin., Vol. VI., p. 53.

This community was broken up in Feb., 1538-9, by Richard, Suffragan Bishop of Dover. On the 22nd, Thomas Paynell wrote to Lord Cromwell, certifying the suppression of the four houses of Friars in Boston, and "being the kyng's officer," suggested that the materials of the buildings should be used to repair and rebuild the king's tenements, *staythes*, and sea-banks within the town, considering how barren the country was of stone, timber, and tiles, and how chargeable would be the carriage of such materials; which repairs were very necessary for the safeguard of the town and country, otherwise much of the lower parts of Holland was in great danger and jeopardy.<sup>7</sup> On the following day (being the first Sunday in Lent), the Bishop himself wrote from Lincoln, to Cromwell, stating that he had received these four "very pore howseys" in Boston to the King's use, and according to his Lordship's letter had delivered them, with all the poor implements, to the king's servants, Master Taverner and Master Johnys.<sup>8</sup> And again the next day from Grimsby he informed his master that from twelve houses of Friars (one at Huntingdon, four at Boston, four at Lincoln, one at Grantham, one at Newark, and one at Grimsby) he had for the King only about twelve-score fadders of lead, twenty-four bells, and from each house a chalice of six or ten ounces, which he had carried away with him.<sup>9</sup> The plate was deposited, Apr. 25th, in the royal treasury.<sup>7</sup>

The possessions of the late Convent were estimated at 46s. 8d. a-year:

Site of the Blackfriars, with the mansion and other lands, gardens, and orchards	...	...	...	21s.
A garden leased to Thomas Crowe chaplain	...	...	...	18s. 4d.
A house leased to William Spynke	...	...	...	4s.
A garden leased to John Bate	...	...	...	5s.
A garden leased to John Nele, as now let to John Verdenotte	...	...	...	8s. 4d.

But the crown actually got only 25s. 8d. a-year, as Charles, Duke of Suffolk, immediately became the tenant of the site, and did not pay the rent.<sup>a</sup> The particulars for the grant, in which the site alone was estimated to contain 5 acres, were made out for the same nobleman; <sup>a</sup> to whom, Mar. 10th, 1540-1, this late house of *le Blacke Freers*, with its whole church, belfry, and churchyard, and all building and garden, were granted, *inter alia*, to be held by him, and his heirs and assigns for ever, by the twentieth part of a fief, and for this house the yearly rent on tenth of 4s. 8d. <sup>b</sup>

The principal part of the site of this Priory became the property of the corporation of Boston. The Priory stood in South Street, between Sibsey Lane and Custom-house Lane. The building in the former lane, which was long used as a gaol, was a part of this religious

<sup>7</sup> Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Hen. VIII., 2nd series, Vol. XXXII., No. 216.

<sup>8</sup> Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV., fol. 212.

<sup>9</sup> Miscellaneous Letters, *ut supra*, No. 112.

<sup>a</sup> Account of Monastic Treasures Confiscated. (Abbotsford Club.)

<sup>b</sup> Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII., No. 110; and 31-32, No. 105.

\* Particulars for Grants (32) Hen. VIII. <sup>b</sup> Pat. 32 Hen. VIII., p. 8 m. 26 (25).

house; and another part, adjoining the custom-house, was converted into a granary. In the back part of this building an arched room has remained in good preservation. It is probable that the burial ground was in Shodfriars Lane, near the public school; for in digging a well in the school-yard, in 1816, the workmen found a stone coffin at a considerable depth, and there are many other indications thereabouts of the ground having been formerly used as a place of sepulture.

## THE MS. MEMORANDA OF GEORGE MOWER, OF BARLEY WOODSEATS, CO. DERBY.

COMMUNICATED, WITH NOTES, BY CHARLES JACKSON, DONCASTER.

*(Concluded from page 48.)*

Mr. Joseph Mayfield, of Bridgeford on hill, in Nottinghamshire, died October 1750 He used to ring with me there being 6 bells; aged about 60.

My dear brother Arthur Mower died about 8 a'clock of Sunday in afternoon 8 April; was buried of thursday after, April 12 1750, at Barlow. He was born Oct. 19<sup>th</sup> 1684, so he was 65 years 19 of Oct. 1749. He left Mr. Ellis and his servant Elizabeth Lenthal executors and most of the personal estate; he left the land to neices; and he only left me ten pound; nep. Robert children 20<sup>l</sup>. apiece.

Richard Bagshaw esq<sup>r</sup>. justice of peace, of Norton, died tuesday at 5 a'clock at night; was buried there about 5 at night of Good Friday 18 April 1750, aged 76 years.

M<sup>rs</sup>. Ann Jackson died fryday night 11 May 1750; buried at Stavely munday 14; age about 40 years, unmarried. Was godmother to my daughter Elizabeth June 1736.

John Wilson milner, of Milnthorpe, died Sunday 6 May 1750; buried at... Mr. Godfry son of Thomas Webster, of Chesterfield, died saturday morning about 8, May 19<sup>th</sup> 1750. He left 4 sons and 8 daughters; aged about 63 years.

William Turner, son of Geo. of Coldaston, died at Ches<sup>d</sup>. June; buried 8. He married nurse Turner daughter, 1750.

Mr. William Hollingworth, of Breck near Stavely, died fryday 8 June; buried there Sunday 10<sup>th</sup> June 1750.

Joseph Vickers, son of George, died thursday 23 June; buried Sunday first July 1750, aged 35 years.

George Inman, of Chesterfield, died about 19<sup>th</sup> March 1749, aged about...

Mary widow of Edward Naden, now wife of Henry Webster, of Calthorpe died of St. James 25 July 1750; buried at Bramton fryday 27 July 1750, aged...

.....Waneman, steward to Lady Oxford died fryday 20 July 1750 at Edenstow; buried...

John Ellis, son of Seth Ellis, of Bramton, late parson, died at Mr. Heathcote's, where he was clark. Died St. James day; buried 28 July.

William, son of.....Baxter of Rydes near Wath, died tuesday 7 August 1750. My nep. Robert Mower married his only daughter at Silkstone. Was buried at Wath thursday 9. Age about 70, 1750.

Mr. Steetman, attourney at Tidswell, fell down fryday 10<sup>th</sup> Aug.; died about 4 next morning being saturday 11 Aug.; buried tuesday 14. Mr. Ralph Rossington married his youngest daughter, 1750.

Thomas North of Ches<sup>d</sup>. slater and cockfeeder\* died at Sheffield where he was feeding cocks, Aug....1750, and buried at Ches<sup>d</sup>.

Johnathan son of Philip Maden buried at Dronfield 25 Sep<sup>r</sup>, 1750, aged...

Sampson Chapman, son of Edward, died munday first Oct.; buried wednesday 3<sup>d</sup> at Barlow, aged 65 last April, bapt. 16. 1750.

Mr. John Froggott, son of William of Haggin, Stavely parish, died at Hallefax Sep<sup>r</sup>....1750; buried there in Yorkshire.

Thomas Rogers' widow, of Apecknowle, died 12 Oct. 1750; buried at Dronfield 14.

\* See note *postea*.

Eliz: widow of Francis Owen died of fryday in night 5 Oct. 1750; buried at Barlow.

.....Webster of Whiting died.....buried sunday...

Samuel Burton esq. of Derby, had been sherrif in 1718; died \* wednesday about 2 in morning 24 Oct. 1750; buried there saturday 27 Oct.

Widow Air died saturday morning at Ounston; buried 5 November 1750 at Dronfield. Her first husband was Morisby, her maiden name Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Stephenson of Chesterfield. She has left 3 sons and one daughter.

Mr. Ann widow to Mr. Brown of Dronfield died fryday night about 8; buried at Dronfield Sunday being of Martlemas day 1750. Her maiden name was Tatton, her mother Peg. of Beachiff; aged 65 last St. Matthew day 21 Sept.

Francis Pole esq., who was high sherriff 1707, died tuesday morning 6<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>b</sup>. 1750 at Parkhall; buried fryday 8<sup>th</sup> at Balbrough. Never married; aged about 73.

Thomas, son of Mr. George Mellor of Mansfield, died of Sunday night about ten; buried there of tuesday 20<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>b</sup>. 1750, aged about 36 years. He left a wife and 3 smal children.

Robert Hay, of Cutthorpe, died of Sunday morning 9<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>b</sup>. 1750; buried at Ches<sup>d</sup>. tuesday 11, aged about...

John Heath of Sumerset died Dec<sup>b</sup>. 1750 aged about 96; was a shoemaker.

Samuel Lee, shoemaker and clarke of Chesterfield church, had been and done his duty there of Sunday 16 Dec., died about 1 on that night 1750.

14 Dec. 1750, died Thomas Watson Wentworth † Marquis and Baron of Rockingham, Earl of Malton and Baron of Higham Ferrers, lord lieutenant of West and North rideing of Yorkshire. Died fryday 16 Dec<sup>b</sup>. 1750; buried at York saturday 29 December, aged...

Tho<sup>s</sup>. Ashlay, parson of Whittington, died 7 January 1750; buried there thursday tenth.

John North died tuesday night 8 Jan<sup>a</sup>. 1750; buried at Barlow fryday 11 Jan<sup>a</sup>.; about 48 years old. Some years since liv'd at Highgate house.

Peter Booker, collier, died Sunday morning 13 January 1750; buried at Barlow 15 Jan<sup>a</sup>.

Mr.....Dalton, who married Mr. Bright's daughter of Ches<sup>d</sup>., died...

Ann, wife of Joseph Brightmore, died tuesday morning about 5; buried thursday tenth Jan<sup>a</sup>. 1750 at Holmsfield, aged about 78 half; was our maid Nanny's mother.

Mr. Joseph Colebeck, who was steward to Lady Oxford, was buried tuesday 8 January 1750.

Elizabeth wife of Geo. Trout of Ounston died 14 Jan<sup>a</sup>. 1750; buried at Dronfield.

Peter Booker the collier, lived at Sudhall in Newbold fields, died Sunday morning 18 Janu. 1750; buried tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> at Barlow. He married Geo. Crowson daughter; left no children.

Caleb Booth of Chester<sup>d</sup>. died in Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1750 at Nottingham; buried there. I learned with him at school.

William Smith, of Ounstone, died about Nov. 20 1750 at Ounston; buried at Dronfield. His wife died in January, buried at Dronfield 1750; about 13 Jan.

Ann Swift, widow of Nicolas Swift, died Saturday morning 26 Jan. 1750 at Knowles; buried at Dronfield tuesday 28 Jan<sup>a</sup>. 1750 aged about 88 years. She was sister to William Bright of Lane end in Barlow lordahip. Her first husband was Anthony Sykes.

Omfry Wilken, baker, died 28<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>a</sup>. munday; buried wednesday 30 at Chesterfield, aged about 33 years. 1750.

Mary wife of Edward Hodkisson died at Ches<sup>d</sup>. thursday 31 January 1750; buried at Barlow Sunday 3<sup>d</sup> of feb. Her husband died 9<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>a</sup>. 1742.

18 feb. 1750, John Bate a blacksmith of Handley died 18 feb. at Bawtry; was very well until about 6; went to bed; said he was not very well; died about ten that night.

Elizabeth Kowley died wednesday night, buried 28 feb. at Barlow. She was Emanell Siddal's daughter of Boalhill; aged about 68 years.

William son of Geo. Redferne died Saturday morning 23<sup>d</sup> feb. 1750; buried at Barlow tuesday 26 feb. 1750.

Thomas Gilberthorpe died sunday night 24 feb. 1750; buried at Barlow.

\* At Sevenoaks.

† Mary, dau. of Edward Pegge, of Beauchief, Esq., by Gertrude (Strelley), his wife, married Thomas Tatton, of Withenshaw, co. Chester, gent. (Ped. Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 199). See *antea*, under 1743.

‡ Only son of the Hon. Thomas Watson Wentworth, the 3<sup>rd</sup> son of Edward, Baron Rockingham, by Lady Anne Wentworth, dau. of Tho<sup>s</sup>., Earl of Strafford.



Mr. Thomas Barker, lawyer, died...March; buried Sunday 10 March 1750 at Bake-well, aged about 50 years; had two wives but no children.

Mary wife of Samuel Stephenson, of Barlow, died fryday morning; buried there of saturday night 16 March 1750.

Captain Henry Browne,\* of Skelbrook in Yorkshire, died about 28 Nov<sup>b</sup>. 1750; left one son and two daughters; he was brother to Mr. Browne of Dronfield.

Fredrick Prince of Wales † died wednesday night about ten 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1750; buried 18 April, Saturday night.

Widow Wainwright, Mr. Joshua Wain mother, was buried saturday 6 April 1751.

Barnet Wells widow, of Grange, was buried tuesday in Easter week 9 April 1751, at Barlow.

In the year 1727, at Burwell, about 2 mils from Cambridge, was a puppit shew in a barn which was burnt, in which about 125 persons was burnt in the barn; cou'd not get out, the door shunting inwardly.‡

Matthew Webster's widow died at Tottle April 1751; buried at Chesterfield of St. Mark's day, aged about 92. William Webster was his eldest son, Joseph 2<sup>d</sup>, Matthew Webster youngest.

Philip Maden, of Ounston, buried his wife of Sant. Mark's day, at Dronfield; they had been married above 68 years; she had turned 89 years of age.

Mrs.....Sykes, of Derby, mother of Mr. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Sykes of Ches<sup>d</sup>, died at Derby munday 30 April 1751. Her bro. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Burton died there 24 Oct. 1750.

Parson Perk, of Heath, died munday 29 April; buried of Mayday 1751.

Jane Hancock, mother of George, died 11 June, about 12 at noon.

Mr. Hamlet Yate, formerly of Aston Parks died at Budworth...1750; buried there. Left his daughter Mary executer.

Madam Pole, of Spinkell, widow, was buried tuesday 4 June; thought to be about 84. 1751.

Mr. Adam Soresby, son of Will: who built the great house in Ches<sup>d</sup>, died at Hackthorn by Lincoln heath thursday morning about 3<sup>d</sup> June 6<sup>th</sup> (sic) 1751; buried at Chesterfield. Left a son and two daughters; aged about...

Jane widow Hancock, daughter of Tho<sup>s</sup>. Middleton of Moorhall, died 11<sup>th</sup> June 1751; buried at Barlow thursday 13<sup>th</sup>, aged 66: bap. 4 feb. 1685.

Mr. Godfry Fern, parson of Beachiff Abby, died at Chesterfield saturday morn. 22<sup>d</sup> June; buried of Midsummer day 24 at Mattlock. Left a wife; no children; aged about...

1751. The Honourable William Cavendish, son of Lord James, died about one of clock 29 June, St. Peter, of Saturday; buried at Derby munday 7 July §

Peter Bristley had his leg broke in a colepitt, died in...1751 at Crowlane within Ounstone.

Mr. Samuel Prime, of Stavely, went to bed well; was found dead next morning munday first July 1751; was steward to Lord James Cavendish and treasurer for the county of Derby.

Mr<sup>s</sup>. Martha Hawsworth and her sister Ann both died of thursday, and was both buried in one grave at Sheffield of saturday 6<sup>th</sup> July 1751, aged...

8 May 1751, died Parson William Locket, vicar of St. Werburgh and St. Michael in Derby, aged 65; of a good carectar.

July 1751, Mr. Salt's wife died July 1751 in Staffordshire; was widow to Mr. Robert Hunloke; had no child by either; and daughter to Mr. Carver of Chesterfield.

John Swift, of Crowhole, died 4 clock Sunday 28 July 1751; buried tuesday 30<sup>th</sup> at Barlow, aged 77 years had he lived untill Sept. next.

Mr. Thomas [Ross, ||] limner, fell off his horse near Carbinton furge wednesday, near night, 17 July 1751; was taken up dead; buried at Norton Cucno saturday 20; was a intimate acquaintance of Mr. Hague; ¶ aged about 60.

\* Captain in the guards, and served in his younger years under the Duke of Marlborough. Married Abigail, eldest dau. of Richard Lister, Esq., of Sisonby, in Leicestershire. Built the present house at Skelbrook. (See Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. ii., p. 458).

† 1750-1. Died at Leicester House. Born at Hanover, Jan: 20, 1706-7. Married, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 1736, the Princess Augusta, dau. of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe Gotha.

‡ This is noticed by John Hobson in his *Journal* (*Surtees Soc.* pub., vol. 65, p. 274). He says, that the barn "was set on fire on purpose by a man who was displeased because he might not see the show for nothing."

§ He died of a mortified leg.

|| The name is blank in the MS., but the Rev. B. W. Wright, the Vicar of Cuckney, has obligingly supplied it.

¶ See *antea*, 25 Aug., 1740.

Mr. John Bright, son of Nicolas of Chesterfield cutt his own throat at London... 1751.

Mary wid. of Godfry Booker died suddenly thursday morning 8 Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1751; buried at...

William Parkin died thursday morning 15 Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1751; buried at Eckington Saturday 17<sup>th</sup>, aged....His wife was nurse to my first child Eliz. 1736, at Woodseats

Mary widow of Rattleclif, Coldaston, was buried at Dronfield Sunday 25 Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1751; thought to be about 99 year.

Mr. John Watts of Barnshall was buried at Eccleshal wednesday 21<sup>st</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1751, aged 61.

Alexsand. Dam lived near Baslow, died tuesday 3<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>t</sup>. 1751, aged about 85; buried at Baslow thursday 25 Sep<sup>t</sup>.

Joseph Offley esq<sup>r</sup>., of Norton, died 8 Sep<sup>t</sup>. wednesday about 5 in morning 1751. Left two daughters and one son.\*

Mr. Jonathan Vernon died at Northwitch about 10<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1751; he was clarke to Uncle Yate in 1709; help'd to draw my wife's joynture 2 Oct. 1709 and is a witness. Aged 67.

Daniel Pearson died Sunday morning 13 Oct. 1751; buried 15 at Barlow, aged about 65 years; his bro. Samuel was buried 24 Oct. 1742; he lived at Chesterfield; was bap<sup>t</sup>. 20 Oct. 1686; so he was 65.†

Prince of Orange, Stadthoder of the Dutch nation, died 11 Oct. 1751 in holland.‡

Godfry Allison, of Newbold, died 5<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>b</sup>. in morning; buried at Barlow 7<sup>d</sup> in afternoon, aged about 71 years; bro. to schoolmaster Allison at Dronfield under-master.

Sam<sup>l</sup>. Gill, of Ounston, died...Nov<sup>b</sup>. 1751; buried at Dronfield...aged ..

John Babinaton died Sunday morning first Nov<sup>b</sup>. 1751; buried tuesday 3<sup>d</sup>; he was a taylor; aged about ..

Mr. William Baines, of Coldaston, died fryday morning 6<sup>th</sup> De<sup>b</sup>.; was buried at Dronfield Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> of, 1751, aged 88 years in June last. He was father to Parson Baines of Barlow who was starved on moor New year's day 1726; was a good man.

Lord James Cavandish, unkle to this present duke, died at London saturday 14 Dec<sup>b</sup>. 1751; buried at Derby.§

John Marple died 6 Jan<sup>e</sup>. 1752, of twelvt day, about 6 of munday night, aged about 87 years; buried at Barlow...9 January.

Mr. George Barker, of Baslow, died there Sunday 5 Jan: 1752, at 8 in afternoon; left a wife and 5 children, aged 29 years old. His wife was big with child.

Joseph Simpson, clark of Barlow chapel, died tuesday night 14 Jan<sup>e</sup>.; burried fryday 17 Jan<sup>e</sup>. 1752. He was bap. 17 feb. 1681; was born Valentine day; would have been 70 then.

Mr. Joshua Wilden of Ches<sup>d</sup>., distiller, was buried there...1751.

Nicolas Slater, plumer and glaser, buried at Ches<sup>d</sup>....1751.

Mr.....Dodd, of Crich, pottmaker, died Wednesday 15 of Jan<sup>e</sup>. 1752; buried Saturday 19. [? 18.]

Mr.....Johnson, mother in law to Mr. Slater, died Sunday 19 Jan. buried at Chesd. wednesday 22<sup>d</sup> Jan. 1752.

St. Winser || son of St. Henry Hunloke, of Wingerworth, died thursday night about nine, 30 Jan. 1752; buried there 4 feb. of tuesday; left 4 sons and 2 daugt.; aged about 67; was taken with a palse tuesday night 26 Nov<sup>b</sup>. 1751; died 30 January 1752; never spoke al the time he lived.

Samuel, son of.....Sykes, of Derby, died saturday night about 12; buried at Chesterfield.....tuesday at night 11 febua. 1752. He married...Mr. Godfry Webster daughter; had 2 children, both died. Aged about 28 years; was attorney.

The Reverend Isaack ¶ Steer, of Handsworth, died of Candelmas day 2<sup>d</sup> feb. 1752; was taken ill as he was buring a corps sund. before 26 feb. [? Jan:]

\* Edmund Offley, the son, died s. p. His elder sister and coh., Urith, married 15 March, 1759, Samuel Shore, esq., of Meersbrook, in par. Norton; and the younger, Hannah Maria, married 18 June, 1767, Francis Edmunds, esq., of Worsborough. Both left descendants.

† Sic in MS., but the figures should be 56.

‡ William Charles Henry Friso, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Stadtholder, Captain-General and Admiral of the United Provinces. Born Sept. 1, 1711. Married March 14, 1739, to Anne, Princess Royal of England.

§ He was M.P. for Derby in 7 parliaments.

|| Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, 3rd baronet.

¶ His name was Charles. One of the six sons of Mr. Steer of Darnall. Instituted to Handsworth from Bradfield, in 1740.

Thomas Cooper, son of George of Hundal, died munday 17 feb. 1752; buried fryday 21 at Dronfield, aged about 70, unmarried.

Henry, son of Joseph Smith of Stavely, died thursday night 20<sup>th</sup> feb.; buried there saturday 22 1752, aged about...

Robert, son of Robert Stephenson, of Brendwood Yate, died thursday about 7 in morning 19 March 1752: buried at Barlow saturday 21<sup>st</sup> aged . bap<sup>t</sup>. 27 Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1782 [1692]; was about 69 and 7 months.

22<sup>d</sup> March 1752, Simon Milner, of Holmsfield, was buried there.

Mary, daughter of Mr. Goodwin, schoolmaster, died wednesday night about a 11; buried Good fryday 27 March 1752, aged near 17.

Mr. John Lee, of Morven, formerly of Carrhouse by Rotheram, was buried there fryday 10<sup>th</sup> April 1752, aged...

Robert Milward's wife died wednesday 15 April 1752; she was Vales of Aperknowle.

Sunday 12<sup>th</sup> of April 1752, died in 55<sup>th</sup> year of his age, at Denby-grange near Wakefield, S<sup>r</sup>. John Lister Kay Bar<sup>t</sup>. He fought several cock matches with S<sup>r</sup>. Winsor Hunloke at Chesg. and Wakefield.\*

Mr. Geo. Gregson died 25 April S<sup>t</sup>. Mark's about 8 clock in morning at Dronfield; was buried there tuesday 28 day 1752, aged 25.

Wednesday 15 April 1752, died at Nottingham the Hon. Rothwell Willoubghby only bro. to the Lord Middleton of Woollaton.

Mr. Wilberfoss wine merchant at Gainsbrough died about January 1752.

Tuesday 28<sup>th</sup> April 1752 died at Curber Geo. Marple bro. to James the butcher; buried at Baslow thursday 30, aged about...

John Webster died tuesday morning 12 May 1752; buried at Barlow 15<sup>th</sup>. He married Godfry Travise daughter. His daughter Hannah lives here. Aged about 70.

Mr.....Smith hall<sup>†</sup> of Pilsley died 9 May 1752; buried ..

S<sup>r</sup>. Myles Stapyhton Bar<sup>t</sup>. of Myton near Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, one of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, died thursday 14 May 1752 at Bath. He represented county of Yorkshire.

Joshua Low of Morry dropted down dead as he was looking at Shaws washing sheep, fryday 12 June 1752; buried munday 15<sup>th</sup> at Brampton; aged about 78.

.....Barker, son of Mr. Alexander of Edensor, buried of thursday 25 June 1752 there.

Parson Humpton,† of Etcehall chappell, buried wednesday first July 1752.

George Baxter Mower, eldest son of my nep. Robert Mower, died at Doncaster Sunday about 5 at night 24 July 1752; buried at Clarsbrough....Was bap<sup>t</sup>. 16 Jan<sup>r</sup>. 1738 at Clabrough. He wou'd have been 14 years old if he had lived until next January 1753.

[The writer died 26th August, 1762, æt. 81.]

\* Until the law interposed to suppress several barbarous amusements (so-called), in which our forefathers of both high and low degree were wont to indulge, cock-fighting was carried on to a great extent all over the kingdom. Most towns had their established cock-pits, where the public were admitted. The advertisements of race meetings in the last century usually included the announcement of "a main of cocks" to be fought at some appointed place, where probably, sometimes, almost as much money changed hands in wagers as on the races themselves.

† It is not clear from the MS. whether this is intended for Mr. Smith Hall, or Mr. Smithhall.

‡ William Humpton, curate of Ecclesall, 1720-1752.

PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

(Continued from page 24).

§ III.

Nobilitie.

1. For ye Nobilitie noe cuntrie in England except ye Metropolis hath soe many princely habitations, the Theaters of Hospitalitie, & seats of selfe fruition, as Bolsover, Haddon, Hardwick, an other Escuriall, Brettby, Sutton, Ould-Coates. In tymes past ye Castle in ye peake for ye honour of Peverell, Codnor for the Lord Gray, Elveston for ye famely of Blount Lord Montjoy. The Earles of Shrewsbury att Buttons, Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury att Chats-worth. And in tymes past though against his will, the Duke of Burbon had his resience here, where he was held captive 19 years at Melburne Castle.

2. This shire gives denomination or titles of honour more then any other. As namely ye Earles of Darby, Chester-field, Cleveland, Scarsedale. The shire is full of Patrionimicke names as Shirley of Shirley, Okeover of Oaker, Low of high-low, Alsop of Alsop, Kinder of Kinder, Tunsted of Tunsted & many others. These are agnomina genitiva w<sup>ch</sup> Menula expounds Gentilitia.

4. The Ampitheater of renowned persons. The glorious Cavendish of ye illustrious famely of ye Cavendishes who gave ye World a girdle in two Solar Revolutions. Anthonie Fitz Herbert of ye familie of Norbury, who gave life & Law unto ye common Lawes of England, and in comparison putt ye Codes & Digests in a bagg. Bradford ye crowned martyr, y<sup>t</sup> cutt ye triple crowne, and rent ye Roman Pale asunder. Ripley an other Hermes in his twelve Gates concerning ye Philosophers stone; he suffered death for makeing a Peare-tree to fructifie in Winter. M<sup>r</sup> Sento Clyfton of ye familie of Bradley a renowned Antiquarie who left many M. SS. But alas! we must commend them like many of Tully's orations, w<sup>th</sup> this unhappie Elogie, *Reliqua desiderantur*. They are all wanting & much desired, none extant. M<sup>r</sup> Dethick King-of-arms, pater patratus, father of ye fatherhood, whose power delegate from ye King

[fo. 194b.]  
was greater than ye naturall fathers, who only can gegett a man, but he could create a gentleman. M. Tho: Bancraft surnamed ye smale poett by way of a friendly ironie: but worthie to be ranked amongst ye best classicks & greater volumnes; he writt y<sup>e</sup> gluttons feast concerning Dives & Lazarus, The battle of Letzphen w<sup>th</sup> other poëms. Some there are living whose names I will silence in few lettrs taking my indication from ye verse

Pascitur in Vivis Livor post fata quiescit.

such are A. C. ye muse of ye peakish-mountains, & in competition w<sup>th</sup> Plautus to be ye tenth muse. C. C. who from Homer & Horace hath extracted ye essences of Epick and Lyrick poësie into an English Elixir. M<sup>r</sup> T. H., Plato himselfe in his Idæas & rich conceptions.

## §. IIII.

## Admiration &amp; Wonders.

1. The stupendious torrs, præcípices, & Casmas bring amazement, yet courted by delight, y<sup>t</sup> for a tyme you may seem to have arrested tyme w<sup>th</sup> admiration; These crested rocks, & proud browes of her hills are fann'd w<sup>th</sup> a delicious ayre: & ye delicate breezes y<sup>t</sup> pass through ye Vallies are a sweete Vernal zephire to refocillate & animate ye pasturage; & in Winter she hath snow in plentie like a coverlid to keepe her herbage warme.

2. For wonders England would have wanted a miracle had it not been for this Countie. wee have a miracle beyond an Euripus, w<sup>ch</sup> narrow sea is said to flow & ebb seaven tymes a day w<sup>th</sup> violence. wee have hear a flux & reflux of halfe a yeers continuance. There is at ye Piemont of Wooscott (a hill parting the cloudes) ye river Dove, of w<sup>ch</sup> a greate part falling into subterranean caves—borrows his cellerage for all y<sup>e</sup> winter season, & resigns it up againe in summer making a full tyde. Hither does y<sup>e</sup> Moorlands Apollo sometymes descend, yett in his own sphere to bath w<sup>th</sup> ye Muses, & drink Heliconian healthes.

3. They have a perpetuall motion, an ever-running & everlasting sand = glass Clepsammidium not distinguishing houres but Eternitie. From ye beginning of ye world, there hath ever beene a flux of sand from ye topp of Mann = torr an opposite mount to ye castle in ye Peake trickling downe, & yett noe wast of ye mountaine to be pceavd.

4. There is an English Guadiana. The river where below at ye mill at a voraginous swallow carries all ye river under, & disemboagues him againe some three miles off at Ilam, & upon this bridge  
[fo. 192 b (F)].

you shal have many hundred sheepe & other Cattle to feede. There is an ebb & flow at Tides = well, but I will pass by these y<sup>t</sup> are spetify'd by others, & only mention such as had beene forgott.

5. Neither let it trouble any w<sup>th</sup> too severe an indagation, why soe many Firr = trees, as they call them, are digged up in many places of this Continent: w<sup>ch</sup> indeede are Oake, Willow, maple, Older, as may be distinguished by y<sup>e</sup> graine of y<sup>e</sup> timber; thinking y<sup>t</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> Universall Deluge they were there overwhelmed, whereas they are meere windfalls some ages since in desert places, & by ye Cataclysmes from ye mountains amassing cumble & rubbish togeather are incrustated over by promethean fire. a deepe turff is above, porous & spongiouse, w<sup>ch</sup> is caused by ye bowghs lying lightly above.

6. I have heard of a drinking Cupp in y<sup>e</sup> Keeping of M<sup>r</sup> S. R. found  
[fo. 196]

50 yards underground w<sup>ch</sup> he thought there to have beene buried at ye generall deluge. The Keeping of w<sup>ch</sup> conferr'd ye name of Antiquarie upon him: but in Poland neere ye towne of Streme there is potts naturallie found soe Shapen, w<sup>ch</sup> out of y<sup>e</sup> earth doe quickly incrustate.

But here I must sound a retreat to this sally, wheras I by mistake speake of a cup 50 yards under ground, now I am given to understand it was but 5 yards, togeather w<sup>th</sup> a clew of yarne, & a firme tree growing over all: neither doe I think this a miracle or very ancient. Ile give you an

instance to second it a Rowland for this Oliver w<sup>ch</sup> I saw w<sup>th</sup> myne owne eyes. A prettie Girle about ye age of 10 or 12 sporting in a garden full of bedds knotts & flowres at N. broake in & sunk to ye arme-pitts. I caused ye ground to be digged & searched, where wee found a deepe large cellar, & in it nothing but a smale heape of Chark=coale. Had I taken one of these coales as from ye Altar of Antiquitie, & p<sup>r</sup>serv'd it as a relique, I think I might have had my Apotheosis w<sup>th</sup> Capnio in Erasmus & had beene Canoniz'd in ye Greeke Kalender. For indeed ye stopping up of these Cellars is very ordinarie. The Master of ye ground caus'd this to be stopped up againe, as being farr from his house & usele-s. (A.) p. 200.

# § V.

## Waters.

1. If wee beleeeve the Poett \**Ἀριστον μὲν ὕδωρ* water is ye most convenient thing for ye life of man, or water is ye materiall & element of all things according to Empedocles; [vid. p. 192 b. (B.)] wee are more behoulding to Darby=sh: then all England. For y<sup>e</sup> first source & originall of both our greatest rivers Severne & Trent glide from thence. Upon y<sup>e</sup> Crowne of Kynders Skowte there a'e two springs distant a few paces from each other, whereof y<sup>e</sup> one running west is y<sup>e</sup> first & farthest of from Severne, y<sup>e</sup> second river of greate Britaine next to Thames, & gives denomination to it beeing cald redd-water, ye Britaines cald this river *Haffren* after Severne from ye saffron colour tending to redd.

2. For y<sup>e</sup> other cald White water I durst be more confident to make good to be y<sup>e</sup> spring head of Dorwin, or Dorguent, w<sup>ch</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> British jdiome sounds white-water, & emboagues himself into y<sup>e</sup> Trent y<sup>e</sup> third river of Britann.

3. And here I might take occasion to argue ye causes of water-springs & fountains y<sup>e</sup> generation. some will have them by subterranean passages to come from y<sup>e</sup> sea: others ye ayre congealed in ye cavities of ye earth, & soe continued to p<sup>r</sup>vent a vacuum. I hould neither of these to be the cause, but by Ocular inspection I find y<sup>t</sup> upon this hill there is a spongius extuberancie of moss many yards deepe; y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> one hand a man may thrust a pike to y<sup>e</sup> head; this place as a Cesterne receaves ye raine, w<sup>ch</sup> loaden

[fo. 195 b.]

w<sup>th</sup> his owne weight like cloudes into raine descends into ye springs.

4. Wee have naturall Bathes, & medicinall waters, a hott Bath or other *Plumbers* bad answering to y<sup>t</sup> in Loraine, soe cald from ye copious mixture of lead, w<sup>ch</sup> is said to be mixt w<sup>th</sup> Alume & Sulphur; w<sup>ch</sup> cures al maligarrhers, ye cancer fistula, scabs, ye Espinlas, all imperfections & blemishes of ye skinn. This is Pleritfully exampled at Buxtons.

5. The have theire Spaw, or a s<sup>t</sup> Blase in Tubing. At Keddleston & at Quarne a Vitrioll could spring, which is good against vomiting, comforts ye stomach, cures ye ulcers of ye bladder, stopps all fluxes, helps conception, stayes bleeding in the breast & at ye srige. The Iron mixt w<sup>th</sup> both is good for ye splen & urines is good against ye Collick, & ache in joynts, cures tertian & quartan feavers, & y<sup>e</sup> stone, & all these more effectually then y<sup>e</sup> Tincture of Lilium, or y<sup>e</sup> Milke of Pearle.

## § VI.

## The Hydrographie.

1. The greate Trent washeth y<sup>e</sup> skirts of Darby-sh. from Dove to Erwash about 12. miles.

2. Dove ye twelft river y<sup>t</sup> runs into Trent, falls in at Stretton about 32. miles from ye head of Trent.

About a mile & a halfe above falls in an other rivilett 7. miles from Brailesford.

3. miles thence falls in a rill from Cubley 4 miles  $\frac{1}{2}$ . long.

5 mil. higher falls in ye river Teane from Staffordshire w<sup>ch</sup> taketh his beginning 15 miles above.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a mile above is Yendon 13. miles long, from thence to Dunsmore three miles w<sup>ch</sup> is 4 miles long, above y<sup>t</sup> is Churnett 5. m. long.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . a smal rill east beginning at Cawley 4. m. long.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  above a rill from Brassington 3. m. long.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  falls in Manifould 16. miles long. Into Manyfould falls in Hunsey six miles above ye fall, & is 6. m. long.

15 miles from ye fall of Manyfould to Dove-head.

The length of y<sup>e</sup> Dove is 34. miles.

2. *Willington brook* falls in (ye 13 river of Trent) a mile below Dove, From Trusley w<sup>ch</sup> is 7. miles long.

3. *Darwin*. enters into Trent at Wilne ye 14 river of Trent.

Here Lordly Trent kisseth ye Dorwin coy

Bathing his liquid streames in lovers melting joy.

Wilne is from ye head of Trent 43. miles. six miles above is Darby (a) and from thence falls in a smale river from Keddleston 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . long (b) 3 miles above falls in ye River *Ecklesburne* w<sup>ch</sup> cometh from Wurkesworth (c) & is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long.

4. miles above falls in ye river *Amber*, & into Amber 3. miles upward a brooke from Hucknall (d) 4 miles l. From ye entrance of this brooke 2. miles, enters a brooke from Stretton 5 miles of (e).

The length of Amber, a sinuous & not direct river is 9 miles.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  above ye fall of Amber into ye Darwin falls a brook from Banteshal y<sup>t</sup> is forked at y<sup>e</sup> topp & is in length 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ . /

[fo. 196.]

7 $\frac{1}{2}$  above Amber falls in *Buxtons* a river 10 miles long, & Bradford falls into it.

3. miles above Buxtons fall in Borbrock 4. m. long.

4 m. above Borbromk from Hethersage falls in a brook 3 m. l.

Above Hethersage brooke a mile, falls in *Now* river & a mile above y<sup>t</sup> a smale rill, an other mile from y<sup>t</sup> Castleton (h)

From Now river y<sup>e</sup> Darwin ascends 4. m. to Newchappell (i) & there falls in from Kynders-skowte 2 miles above (k) a smale brooke called White-water And from thence I beleeeve Dorwin hath his name, for Dor in ould British signifies water, & win or gum white.

The Length of Dorwin is 35. miles.

4. Erwash y<sup>e</sup> 16 river of y<sup>e</sup> Trent falls into Trent 3. miles below Darwin w<sup>ch</sup> ascends up to long Eaton (a) Toton & Kirby (b) The length of this river is 12. miles.

5. As ye Bowells of Darby-sh abound w<sup>th</sup> mineralls, for ye veins ye rivers are full of Fish. Dove & ye other Riveletts have plentie of Trouts & Grayling, but not much other varietie. But ye silver Trent y<sup>e</sup> embraceth this continent in her arms, dallying & pampering ye Inhabitants produceth these 30 orders of scalie=troopes. The Dorwin for a most part ye same.

Fish of ye Trent in number 30.

1 Sturgeon. Silurus	11 Shad. Aristosus	21 Roch. Rubellio
2 Salmon. Salmo	12 Eele. Anguilla	22 Loach. Junio
3 Pike. Lupus	13 Lamperne. Murena	23 Rudd. Erithea
4 Barbell. Mullus	14 Lampray. Fluta	24 Gogion. Gobio
5 Cheuin. Laccia	15 Burboult. Sagittarius	25 Dace. Apua
6 Trout. Varius	16 Bull head. Bucephal'	26 Whitling. Alburn'
7 Carpe. Carpio	17 Flunder. Pretioncul'	27 Pink. Cœsius
8 Tench. Cophus	18 Perch. Perca	28 Stittle-bagg. Herix
9 Breme. Abram <sup>us</sup>	19 Ruff. Porculus	29 Crevess. Gammanus
10 Grayling	20 Salmon Trout. Sario	30 Muscle. Mitulus.

— 203 (c)

6, For Waterfowle thes 30 severall orders ply ye Trent w<sup>th</sup> their winged oares.

1 Swan. Cygnus	11 Cormorant. Corvus-	21 Water-hen. Tringa
	marinus	
2 Elke. Onvenatal,	12 Puett. Phaleris [cus	22 Wigron. Glautea
3 Heron. Ardea	13 Coute. Corvus aquati-	23 Knott. Canutus
4 Bittour. Ardea stel-	14 Taile. Querquedula	24 Stint
laris		[cyon
5 Sheldrake. Cataracta	15 Dove hir. Columbris	25 Kings Fisher. Hal-
6 Goose. Anser	16 Puffin. Mergulus	26 Water-swallow.
	[pod'	Cinelus
7 Moleard. Anus	17 Red-Shank. Hemato-	27 Marten. Riparia
8 Goosander. Tulpan-	18 Seamew. Fulica	28 Wag-taile. Moticella
ser [pix	[rea	
9 Barnacle. Chelono-	19 Seagull. Gavia cine-	29 Curlew. Curlin'
10 Shoveler. Platea	20 Sea-Cobb. Gavia alba	30 Plover. Pardalus
		Smeith.

[fo. 196b.]

7. For Landfowle as plentiful here as any other neighbouring province, only in these exceeds them, The have y<sup>e</sup> Poot, Grouse, More-cock or Heathcock peculiar to this north part of y<sup>e</sup> river Trent: For it is said there is not any in England one y<sup>e</sup> sou'h side; A kind of Partridge game, but farr greater more plump, more fatt, more sweete, that Canutus would have nauseated his knotts (had he knowne them) to have fed, & Apiciated upon them, For it is y<sup>e</sup> true Attagen y<sup>e</sup> moore-hen soe cried up for delicacie amongst y<sup>e</sup> Romans. There is two other birds compatriotts here, & strangers in other places as I take it; The Siccasand a long slender bird something ruddie, and y<sup>e</sup> Water=Oswell, an Ousell like ye Granby Crow white in some parts, w<sup>ch</sup> may p'ceede from y<sup>e</sup> inspection of snow. /

(To be continued.)

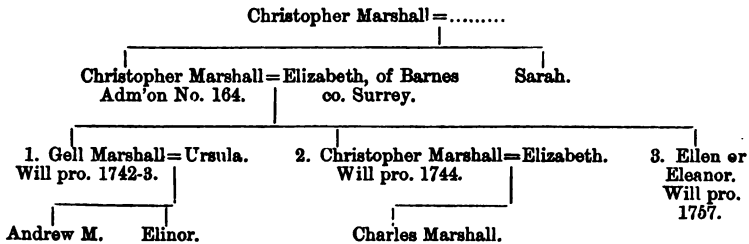


## MARSHALL ADMINISTRATIONS IN P.C.C.

EDITED BY GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., F.S.A.

*(Continued from page 32.)*

189.—Elizabeth Marshall of Barnes, co. Surrey, widow. Adm'on to Christopher Marshall her son, 16 February, 1699-1700. By decree. *See* No. 164. She was the widow of Christopher Marshall, junr., of St. Saviour, Southwarke, who died in 1689. From the following wills it appears that the pedigree should stand thus:—



1. Gell Marshall of Pampisford, co. Cambridge, Esqr. Will dated 18 September, 1742. Copyholds at Pampisford to wife Ursula. Message at Duxford to son Charles Marshall. My sister Ellen Marshall. Wife and son executors. Proved in P.C.C. by Charles Marshall, and power reserved to Ursula Marshall the relict, 1 February, 1742-3. (Boycott 47.)
2. Christopher Marshall citizen and apothecary of London. Will dated 8 January, 1744 'copyhold estate held of the manor of Alfarching in the parish of Wandsworth, co. Surrey, in the occupation of Sir Everard Faulkner to wife Elizabeth Marshall for life, remainder to son Andrew Marshall. Daughter Elinor Marshall. Kinsman Charles Savage. Wife executrix. She proved in P.C.C., 14 March, 1744. (Seymour 89.)
3. Eleanor\* Marshall now of Ealing but late of Chelsea, spinster. Will dated 30 December, 1756. My niece Ellenor Marshall at Mr. Savages. My nephew Andrew Marshall. Mrs. Margaret Jones of Mortlake, spinster. To my nephew Charles Marshall, Esqr., of Pampisford, co. Cambridge, a small Chagrin Case containing a silver handle knife fork and spoon with the Crest of the Family Arms upon them. To Lady Rouse at Chelsea two guineas for a ring. Miss Elizabeth Mitchel and Mrs. Scorch 21s. each for rings. Mrs. Bell at Lord Ravensworth's. Friends Mr. Samuel Blythe and Miss Blythe and Mr. Valentine Lawford and his wife 21s. each for rings. Said Margaret Jones residuary legatee and executrix. She proved in P.C.C., 14 April, 1757. (Herring 130.)

At the date of the above administration there were two suits—Goods of Christopher Marshall left unadministered by Elizabeth Marshall widow and relict. Suit promoted by Christopher Marshall the younger against Sarah daughter of Christopher Marshall the elder of Southwarke.

Re Elizabeth—Sarah Marshall excommunicated at Instance of Christopher Marshall for not paying him £106 16s. 5d. Lands on lease from Queen's Coll. Oxford. Gell Marshall eldest son, and Christopher Marshall, Sept., 1699. Release under hand and seal of Gell Marshall dated 24 August, 1694.

From the arms on the monument of St. Saviour's, Southwarke, and the occurrence of such names of Savage and Gell, I infer that these Marshalls were descended out of the North.

The following will proved at York (Register vol. 49, p. 272), is worth noting. Will of William Marshall, dated 25 August, 1668. Gives one close called Bringley to Emott my wife to dispose of to her children as she pleaseth.

\* Called *Ellen* in will of Gell Marshall.

Elizabeth and Dorothy my two daughters. John Gell of Havcroft and Joshua Crawshawe of Wolley supervisors. Jeremy Warren and Emot my wife executors. Elizabeth Hudson 20s. Witnesses, Henry Savidge, Adam Laycock, Joshua Crawshawe. Proved by Emmott his relict, who had tuition of his two daughters at same time, 7 Oct., 1668. The probate act describes testator as "of Notton."

Robert Savage of Bolton Percy, aged 29, yeoman, had licence to marry Ellenor Marshall of York, aged 22, spinster, at St. Olave's, 1699. *Paver's Licences*. The entry of the marriage will be found in the Register of St. Olave's, York. 1699-1700. Jan. 21. Robert Savage of Bolton Percy and Eleanor Marshall of this parish, married.

190.—John Marshall of St. Dunstan's in the West deceased unmarried. Adm'on to his mother Catherine Marshall, widow, 8 May, 1700.

See No. 127.

191.—John Marshall of Deptford, co. Kent. Adm'on to Christiana Marshall his relict, 27 August, 1701.

192.—George Marshall of Watford, co. Middlesex, but in the Royal ship 'Speedwell' deceased. Adm'on to Martha Marshall his relict, 1 October, 1703.

193.—Thomas Marshall in the Royal ship 'Experiment' Galley deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Morgan Morgan principal creditor, 2 December, 1703.

194.—Charles Marshall in the Royal ship 'Northumberland' deceased unmarried Adm'on to Moses Shank, 15 December, 1703.

195.—William Marshall in the Royal ship 'Mary' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Moses Marshall his father, 17 December, 1703.

196.—William Marshall in the Royal ship the 'Restauroon' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to his mother Hanna Allen *alias* Marshall wife of Joseph Allen, 10 January, 1703-4.

197.—Ambrose Marshall in the ship 'Bengall' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Robert Marshall his father, 25 January, 1703-4.

198.—James Marshall of Wisbech. Adm'on to Elizabeth his relict, 17 February, 1703-4.

See No. 87.

199.—William Marshall late of Scarborough, co. York, but in the Royal ship the 'Triumph' deceased. Adm'on to Isaac Taylor attorney for Magdalen Marshall his relict, 26 February, 1703-4.

200.—Thomas Marshall late in the Royal ship the 'Bedford,' but in the Royal ship the 'Yarmouth' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Edmund Clarke attorney for Judith Marshall, widow, of St. Ives, co. Huntingdon, mother of deceased, 18 March, 1703-4.

201.—Hezekias Marshall late of Deptford, co. Kent, Esq., Commissary General of the King's Army to the West Indies, appointed to the East Indies.\* Adm'on to Anne Marshall his relict, 11 April, 1704.

This administration was by decree, there having been a suit between the relict and Thomas Marshall the father of the deceased.

202.—Martin Marshall late of the Royal ship the 'Dorsetshire,' but in the Royal ship the 'Hector' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Sara Marshall, widow, his mother, 16 May, 1704.

203.—Samuel Marshall "unius ex attendentibus Apparatu' Bellicum in Hibernia." Adm'on to Catherine Marshall his relict 27 July, 1704.

204.—Charles Marshall in the Royal ship the 'Expedition' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Thomas Marshall his brother, 2 November, 1704.

205.—John Marshall in the Royal ship the 'Restoration' deceased. Adm'on to George Willan attorney for Elizabeth Marshall his relict, 28 November, 1704

206.—Arthur Marshall of the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr London. Adm'on to his daughter Mary Pond wife of John Pond, 26 March, 1704-5.

207.—George Marshall of Fairlane in the parish of Wrotham, co. Kent. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 30 April, 1705.

208.—Benjamin Marshall deceased unmarried in the Queen's ship the 'Kent.' Adm'on to Mary Marshall, widow, his mother, 12 June, 1705.

209.—Francis Marshall late of Stepney, co. Middlesex, but deceased in the East Indies. Adm'on to Daniel Shanke principal creditor, 10 August, 1705.

210.—William Marshall deceased in the Queen's ship the 'Bridgewater' unmarried. Adm'on to William Erwin uncle on the mother's side† and next of kin, 10 September, 1705.

\* In original, H. M. Armiger "*nuper de Deptford in Com. Cantii Comisarius Generalis Exercitus Regii ad Indos Occiden' designati in Indus Orien'.*"

† *Avunculus*.

- 211.—Edward Marshall in the merchant ship the 'Diligence' at Guinea deceased unmarried. Adm'on to George Marshall attorney of Edward Marshall now living in co. Derby the father of the deceased, 28 January, 1705-6.
- 212.—William Marshall of Deal, co. Kent, but in the King's ship 'Winchester' deceased. Adm'on to Elizabeth Marshall his relict, 5 February, 1705-6.
- 213.—Francis Marshall in the King's ship the 'Tilbury' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Robert Dickeson attorney for Isaac Marshall his father, 7 February, 1705-6.  
Francis son of Isaac and Elizabeth Marshall was bapt. at Flyford Flavell, co. Worcester, 29 January, 1684. He may be identical with the above Francis.
- 214.—Charles Marshall in the King's ship the 'Chatham' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Philipp Thompson principal creditor, 19 February, 1705-6.
- 215.—Thomas Marshall in the King's ship the 'Margaret' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Hanna Ward attorney of Samuel Ward principal creditor, 26 April, 1706.
- 216.—William Marshall of the King's ship 'Resolution' at Toulouse in France *captivi defuncti*. Adm'on to Jane Marshall his relict, 21 August, 1706.
- 217.—John Marshall of the Parish of St. John Wapping, but in the King's ship the 'Montague' deceased. Adm'on to Jane Marshall his relict, 24 October, 1706.
- 218.—Robert Marshall in the King's ship the 'Hampton Court' deceased. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 25 March, 1707.
- 219.—Alexander Marshall in the King's ship 'Medway' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to John Hunter principal creditor, 10 October, 1707.
- 220.—Patrick Marshall late in the ship 'Ramillies,' but deceased in the ship 'Cumberland.' Adm'on to Elizabeth Cambell wife and attorney of James Cambell principal creditor, Barbara Marshall the relict having renounced, 10 December, 1707.
- 221.—Peter Marshall in the King's ship 'Association' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to James Marshall his father 22 December, 1707.
- 222.—John Marshall of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to Sara Marshall his relict, 23 December, 1707.
- 223.—John Marshall in the King's ship 'Devonshire' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to John Marshall his father, 6 February, 1707-8.
- 224.—Henry Marshall Captain in the Regiment of the Honble Col. Churchill in Spain deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Margaret Belasyss, wife of Richard Belasyss now at the City of York, sister of deceased, 9 March, 1707-8.  
*See 'Yorkshire Archaeological Journal,' vol. vii., p. 94.*
- 225.—John Marshall (*sic*) of Harwich, co. Essex, but in the King's ship 'Swan' deceased. Adm'on to Susanna Marshall his relict, 15 June, 1708.
- 226.—Ambrose Marshall of Brewton, co. Somerset. Adm'on to Hanna Marshall his relict, 8 November, 1708.
- 227.—George Marshall of Sheerness, co. Kent. Adm'on to Sarah Wilson wife of William Wilson principal creditor, Elianor Marshall the relict having renounced, 16 April, 1709.
- 228.—John Marshall of Deptford, co. Kent, but in the King's ship 'Assistance' deceased. Adm'on to William Roberts principal creditor, Elizabeth Marshall the relict having renounced, 16 February, 1709-10.
- 229.—Robert Marshall in the King's ship the 'Guernsey' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to William Browne attorney for Marmaduke Marshall and Ellin (Olive?) Starkey *alias* Marshall wife of James Starkey, brother and sister and next of kin, now dwelling in co. Lincoln, 6 March, 1710-11.
- 230.—Jervase Marshall belonging to the King's ship 'Woolwich' but deceased unmarried in the King's ship the 'Seahorse.' Adm'on to Thomas Bradford attorney for John Marshall his father living in co. Lincoln, 12 April, 1711.
- 231.—James Marshall in the merchant ship 'Providence' Galley deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Abraham Gibson attorney for his father James Marshall living at Newcastle, 10 August, 1711.
- 232.—Edmund Marshall of St. Saviour Southwarke, co. Surrey, but in the merchant ship the 'Churchwell' Galley deceased. Adm'on to Anne Marshall his relict, 29 December, 1712.
- 233.—Henry Marshall of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, but in the King's ship the 'Salisbury' prize deceased. Adm'on to Frances Marshall his relict, 12 June, 1713.
- 234.—Lewis le Marsall of the Island of St. Christopher. Adm'on to Peter and Stephen Cabibell attorneys for Mary le Marsall the relict living in the Island of St. Christopher, 17 June, 1713.
- 235.—Thomas Marshall in the King's ship the 'Nottingham' deceased. Adm'on to Elizabeth Marshall his relict, 8 August, 1713.

- 236.—William Marshall, junr., in the merchant ship 'Taddington' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to William Marshall, sen., his father, 22 September, 1713.
- 237.—Thomas Marshall of the parish of St. Benet Fink, London. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 12 October, 1713. Adm'on to Henry Marshall his son, Mary Marshall being deceased, 20 September, 1715.
- 238.—Thomas Marshall of Rye, co. Sussex. Adm'on to Anne Marshall his relict, 11 November, 1713.  
*See No. 46.*
- 239.—Anne Woodeson *alias* Marshall of parish of St. Paul Covent Garden, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to her husband William Woodeson, 13 April, 1714.
- 240.—John Marshall of the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to Mary his relict, 15 November, 1714.
- 241.—George Marshall in the 'Windsor' Friggott bound for Guinea in the West Indies deceased unmarried. Adm'on to James Herbert principal creditor, 27 January, 1714-15.
- 242.—Elizabeth Marshall of Deptford, co. Kent. Adm'on to Sarah Cooper to the use of her husband John Cooper principal creditor, dwelling on the high seas, 5 May, 1716.
- 243.—Philipp Marshall of the parish of St James Westminster, co. Middlesex, but deceased at Crampton, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 24 November, 1717.
- 244.—John Marshall of St. Martin in the Fields, co. Middlesex, but in the King's ship the 'Sorling' deceased. Adm'on to Frances Marshall his relict, 8 February, 1717-18.
- 245.—William Marshall of the parish of St. George the Martyr Southwark, but in the King's ship the 'Grafton' deceased. Adm'on to Mercy Marshall his relict, 10 August, 1720.
- 246.—William Marshall of the parish of St. Margaret Westminster, but in the King's ship 'Defyance' deceased. Adm'on to George Cooke principal creditor, Hannah Marshall the relict having renounced, 1 December, 1720.
- 247.—John Marshall in the King's ship the 'Newcastle' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to John Croucher principal creditor 9 October, 1721. Revoked 24 October and will proved November following.  
Will of John Marshall of Limehouse in the parish of St. Dunstan's Stepney *alias* Stebunheath, co. Middlesex, mariner, dated 7 April, 1713. Wife Mary Marshall executrix and universal legatee. She proved in P.C.C., 3 November, 1721. (Buckingham, 206.)
- 248.—Thomas Marshall of St. Martin in the Fields, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to Elizabeth Marshall his relict, 31 October, 1722.  
*See No. 280.*
- 249.—Phillip Marshall of Deptford co. Kent. Adm'on to Elizabeth Marshall his relict, 13 November, 1722.
- 250.—William Marshall in the King's ship 'Adventure' deceased. Adm'on to Susanna Marshall *alias* King (wife of John King) attorney of Catherine Marshall widow now living at Ridlington, co. York, mother and next of kin to deceased, 13 December, 1722.
- 251.—Edward Marshall, Esq. of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, London, widower. Adm'on to Joshua Marshall, Esq. his son, 6 September, 1723.  
*See No. 127.*
- 252.—Edward Marshall of the East Indies deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Joshua Marshall his brother and next of kin, 11 March, 1723-4.  
*See No. 127.*
- 253.—Elizabeth Rogers *alias* Marshall of the parish of St. Vedast *alias* Fosters, London. Adm'on to Joseph Rogers her husband, 23 August, 1725.
- 254.—Catherine Howell *alias* Marshall of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene in the old Fish market, London. Adm'on to John Howell her husband, 23 August, 1725.
- 255.—Samuel Marshall of the merchant ship the 'Sherborough' deceased at Jamaica unmarried. Adm'on to James Goodwin principal creditor, 20 September, 1725.
- 256.—John Marshall late master of the merchant ship the 'Mary Snow' and of the parish of St. Margaret Lothbury, widower. Adm'on to William Richardson principal creditor, William Marshall, John Marshall, and Hester Marshall his children not appearing, 27 January, 1726-7.
- 257.—Thomas Marshall of the parish of St. Dunstan Stepney, co. Middlesex, but in the King's ship 'Ludlow Castle' deceased a widower. Adm'on to Rachael Kingland (wife of Patrick Kingland) principal creditor, 6 May, 1727.

258.—Judith Marshall of the parish of St. Martin Outwich, London, spinster.\*  
Adm'on to her sister Sarah Marshall spinster,\* 27 June, 1728.

259.—John Marshall of Shipston on Stour, co. Worcester, widower. Adm'on to George Marshall uncle on the father's side and guardian of Anne Marshall and Thomas Marshall minors children of deceased, 10 August, 1728.

The Marshalls were resident at Shipston at an early period, and were also numerous in the surrounding neighbourhood. I therefore take the opportunity afforded by this administration of giving all the entries I have relating to them from the Shipston Registers, as well as from wills, etc.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF SHIPSTON ON STOUR.

##### BAPTISMS.

1580.	Feb. 13.	Als Marshall
1586.	Jan. 8.	George Marchell.
1591.	Oct. 13.	Thomas Marshall.
1593.	Feb. 21.	Grace Marshall.
1608.	July 23.	Wm. son of George Marshall.
1608.	Sept. 4.	Anna filia Joh's Marshall.
1609.	Aug. 6.	Elizab. dau. of George Marshall.
1611.	Dec. 8.	Wm. son of same.
1613.	Jany. 1.	David son of same.
1615.	Dec. 3.	Christian dau. of same.
1617.	Nov. 1.	Cicilye Marshall.
1619.	Nov. 28.	Gorge ( <i>sic</i> ) son of George Marhall ( <i>sic</i> ).
1620.	Oct. 16.	Mary Marshall.
1623.	July 21.	George son of George Marshall.
1625.	July 17.	Edward son of same.
1627.	Oct. 8.	Wm. son of Thomas Marshall.
1627.	Nov. 11.	Ann dau. of George Marshall.
1628.	Oct. 12.	Thomas son of Thomas Marshall.
1628.	Dec. 14.	Judith dau. of same.
1628.	Feb. 26.	Sarah dau. of Wm. Marshall.
1629.	Dec. 13.	John son of George Marshall.
1630.	Aug. 15.	Grace dau. of Thomas Marshall.
1630.	Dec. 21.	William son of Wm. Marshall.
1631.	Nov. 20.	John son of Thomas Marshall.
1632.	Sept. 2.	Joyce dau. of Wm. Marshall.
1632.	Sept. 23.	Thomas son of George Marshall.
1632.	Dec. 20.	Jane dau. of Wm. Marshall.
1632.	Feb. 24.	Mabell dau. of Thomas Marshall.†
1634.	May 24.	Elizab. dau. of same.
1634.	Dec. 21.	John son of Wm. Marshall.
1637.	May 14.	Wm. son of Wm. and Jone Marshall.
1637.	Oct. 15.	Ann dau. of Wm. and Grace Marshall.
1639.	Nov. 24.	Anthony son of Willm. and Ursuly Marshall.
1643.	Mar. 24.	Aun dau. of Wm. Marshall.
1645.	April 10.	Thomas son of same.
1650.	Sept. 24.	Grace dau. of same.
1656.	Mar. 8.	Sisley dau. of John Marshall.
1661.	Feb. 11.	Elizab. dau. of same.
1666.	Feb. 23.	Sarah dau. of same.
1668.	Jan. 6.	Sarah dau. of same.
1670.	Oct. 12.	Anne dau. of John Martial.
1670.	Oct. 14.	Sarah dau. of Thomas Martial.
1671.	May 11.	Sarah dau. of Anthony Marshall.
1672.	Aug. 21.	Wm. son of same.
1673.	Feb. 2.	John son of Thomas Marshall.
1679.	May ...	Thomas son of same.
1683.	Sept. 18.	Jorge son of thomas Marchall.
1685.	June 26.	Anthony son of Anthony Marshall.
1686.	Nov. 10.	Sarah dau. of same.
1688.	March 8.	Anthony son of same.

\* In orig. 'soluta.'

† Thomas Marshall was churchwarden in 1632.

1692. Sept. 29. Elizabeth dau. of Thomas and Esther Marshall.  
 1692. Oct. 5. Thomas son of Anth. Marshall.  
 1693. June 14. Mary dau. of Thomas and Esther Marshall.  
 1695. Oct. 9. Esther dau. of same.  
 1697. June 15. Mark son of Anthony Marshall.  
 1701. April 18. Hanna dau. of Anthony and Sara Marshall.  
 1710. May 6. Rose dau. of John and Mary Marshal.  
 1711. Jany. 6. Anna filia Johannis et Mariæ Marshall.\*  
 1713. Dec. 11. Thomas son of John and Mary Marshal.\*

## MARRIAGES.

1574. Nov. 11. Henrie Hawford† and Christian Marshall.  
 1586. Oct. 23. Henrie Clark and Johan Marshall.  
 1590. May 11. Hugh Wilkynson and Elizabeth Marshall.  
 1590. Nov. 25. John Marshall and Julian Best.  
 1607. June 15. George Marshall and Sisilia Pitway.  
 1625. Sept. 21. Thomas Marshall and Judith Mills.  
 1628. March 2. Wm. Marshall and Jane Robins.  
 1647. Nov. 24. Thomas Marshall and Elizabeth Pittway.  
 1655. Oct. 10. John Marshall and Alice Willkes.  
 1694. Jan. 31. Licence. Henricus Waring et Anna Marshall.  
 1699. Dec. 24. Wm. Avery and Cæcilia Marshall of Shipston on Stour.  
 1709. March 6. Joh'es Marshall de Shipston et Maria Rose.‡  
 1715. Dec. 11. Johannes ffrench et Sara Marshall de Shipston.

## BURIALS.

1578. June 25. Mergerie Marshall.  
 1578. Dec. 21. Anne Marshall.  
 1580. last day of Feb. Als Marshall.  
 1587. March 6. William Marshall.

The will of William Marshall of Shipston upon Stowere, co. Worcester, husbandman, is dated 6 March, 1587. To be buried in churchyard of Shipston aforesaid. Son George and daughter Christian both under age. Robert and Anne Hefford. My sister Christian Hefford. Elizabeth Harris. Nicholas and Thomas Harris. Edward Collat. My wife to be sole executrix. My father. My father in lawe Richard Cannings. William Moure. William Parker. Witnesses:—John Addison Vicar of Shipston on Stour and Nicholas Harwise. Among the list of debts owing to the testator at end of the will occur, Richard Morris 40s. Edward Pytway of the Mill 2s. Proved in P.C.C. by (proctor for) Elizabeth Marshall the relict, 11 August, 1591. (Sainberbe 65.)

1587. March 12. George Marshall.  
 1587. March 14. Anne Marshall.  
 1608. Aug. 12. Wm. son of George Marshall.  
 1613. Jan. 15. Davide Marshall.  
 1619. Dec. 2. George Marshall.  
 1626. Dec. 21. William Marshall.  
 1630. July 26. Ann Marshall.  
 1634. Aug. 9. Cisely wife of George Marshall.  
 1635. April 20. Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Marshall.  
 1635. May 17. Thomas Marshall.

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\* These are evidently the minors mentioned in the above adm'on.

† Hawford is the same name as Halford.

‡ The John Marshall of the above adm'on. Their dau. Rose bapt. 1710, and buried 5 days after.

(To be continued).

## A RAMBLE AMONG THE CONVENTUAL REMAINS IN ESSEX, IN THE SPRING OF 1876.

BY THE REV. E. GREATOREX, M.A.

RECTOR OF CROXDALL AND MINOR CANON OF DURHAM.

LEAVING the North on the night of Sunday, April 30th, I arrived at King's Cross early on Monday morning, and took the train from Bishopsgate Street to Waltham.

Before visiting the Abbey, I walked to see the Eleanor Cross, near "y<sup>e</sup> olde Foure Swannes Hostelrie" with its picturesque sign, then back to Waltham, which is too well-known to need description, though it is impossible not to mention the old archway and bridge, and with quite another feeling, the incongruous modern east end of the grand Norman nave. A delightful walk to Epping, and from thence by train to Ongar. A walk of a mile took me to Greenstead Church, the nave of which is constructed of the trunks of chestnut trees; it has been restored, and the brick chancel almost entirely re-built. The tradition is that the body of St. Edmund rested there on its passage from London to Bury. At Ongar, there are considerable remains of mounds and moats on the site of the Castle.

Tuesday.—Through High Ongar, across the little River Roding, to Blackmore. Here was a Priory of the Austin Canons, of which the nave remains, and is used as the parish church. The choir, transept, and conventual buildings, have all been swept away, and the nave externally is much altered by dormer windows and plaster. At the west end, placed in front of the Norman gable, is a fine timber tower in three stages, diminishing pagoda fashion, the upper stage crowned by a slender broach spire. The west front and one bay of the nave are Norman of simple character. The former is composed of a doorway with two windows over it, and a circle above them in the gable on the outside; all this is concealed by the timber steeple. The Norman bays have plain arches with square piers having corner shafts; one clerestory window on each side remains now opening into the lean-to aisles. Four other bays are handsome Early English, the columns on the south side octagonal, and clustered on the north; the last bay to the east is a low Early English arch with large opening above. The east end is filled with a late window, probably of fragments from the destroyed choir. The church was, at the time of my visit, in a most deplorable condition, but I believe some improvement has recently taken place.

From Blackmore I found my way to Thoby, or Ginges Priory, also belonging to Austin Canons. Here are only scanty remains, and those so much covered with ivy that it is difficult to decide the style. They appear to be two arches in the south-east wall of the choir, and stand in a garden where they will be safely preserved. The House, which is on the site of the Conventual buildings, contains the Refectory and other portions, but all the old work is concealed by the modern alterations.

From Thoby, I went by Ingatestone, to Chelmsford, where on enquiring about photographs, I found a most obliging gentleman, who offered to drive me to Bickinacre (or Woodham Ferrers) Priory. The ruin here, which is carefully covered in and strengthened with iron ties, consists of the south arch, and the spring of the east arch of the centre tower, plain Early English, with round columns. There are no other remains. From this we drove to near Danbury, where my friend had to put me down, and I walked in the direction of Maldon, enquiring the way to Beeleigh Abbey. Crossing a field, and through a wood called "The Grove," I passed a dismal-looking farmhouse, and made for some ruins I saw in front; these I found, to my disgust, to be a burnt-down mill, and was directed to the gloomy old house, which I found, to my surprise, to be the Premonstratensian Abbey of Beeleigh. The remains are very beautiful, a grand vaulted room with marble supporting shafts, and fine fireplace, and adjoining this a most exquisite vaulted crypt, or chapel, all lovely Early English. Over the vault is the dormitory (?) with original oaken or chestnut roof. The windows of the vaulted hall are Perpendicular, of three lights; two remain and two have been destroyed. The plan of the buildings, which have been much obscured by the addition of the house, seems abnormal; and I could not make out the position of the church or cloisters. The gloomy old house, which is all that can be seen from the road, is rather picturesque, being built of timber, brick, and plaster. At Maldon I had no time to search for the remains of the Friary, but had to go on to Witham for the night.

Wednesday.—An early walk to Hatfield Peverel, a very pretty rustic village; being so early, I had some trouble in getting the church keys, but succeed in good time, and find the nave of the Priory Church restored as the Parish Church. Hatfield Peverel was a Benedictine Priory, and a cell to St. Albans. The nave is all that remains; the exterior of the north aisle seems to be a reproduction, but all quite new. The south aisle is an enlargement. The Norman doorway remains at the west end, with new shafts and jambs. In the interior, the north arcade, of fine Early English, remains entire, also the entrance and the stairs to the rood-loft, and a round Norman arch, perhaps the western arch of the tower, now filled in with a modern window; one Norman clerestory window remains on the north side; some old woodwork in the roofs, and old seats, complete the ancient remains.

On giving back the keys the sexton's wife showed me an old drawing of the church before the restoration, with two queer-looking western towers, evidently not original. Walked back to Witham, and found a young photographer (Atkinson), who afterwards supplied me with views of Blackmore, Bickinacre, Hatfield, Beeleigh, and Dunmow. Then, after breakfast, I went by train to Kelvedon, and from thence walked three miles to Coggeshall, and found my way to the Cistercian Abbey. Here the remains are principally of Early English work in brick; the chapel of St. Nicholas, with a good south doorway, and three-light east window, and a detached Early English building to the south, which I take to be the refectory. In the house are considerable



remains of vaulting, and marks of cloister arches, on outer walls, and in one of the vaults is a beautiful fragment of Early English work. The house is picturesque, and contains a good deal of oak panelling.

From Coggeshall I was driven in a light cart to Colchester, where I saw St. Botolph's (Austin Canons) Priory, and the fine gateway of St. John's Benedictine Abbey—too well-known to need description; and from Colchester I went by a carrier's waggon to St. Osyth.

Thursday —After breakfast, I went to the Priory—Chick, or St. Osyth's Austin Canons. The entrance gateway is very fine; a large perpendicular gateway, flanked by projecting wings, with three floors, and crowned with battlements; it is built of flint and stone in panels, and is very effective; to the right of the gateway is a range of buildings of later date. All that remains of the church is a fragment of a pier in the garden. East of the site of the church is some vaulting, and among the remains difficult to identify, is a late Perpendicular building, called "The Abbot's Tower."

A large house has been built and adapted out of the Conventual remains, and the original plan and design obliterated. On the left of the great gateway, there is a large and handsome Early English arch, built into a Perpendicular wall; from its appearance I take it to have been the western doorway of the church, fortunately saved from the general destruction, and made the entrance to the stables.

From St. Osyth, I walked along the shore and across the ferry to Brightlingsea, and took the rail to Dunmow, a long journey of three hours. At Dunmow, after some difficulty, I got a trap to drive me to Tilty Cistercian Abbey. The remains of conventual buildings are very scanty, only a wall in a field, with marks of vaulting on one side, and stripped of all the ashlar work—this is probably one side of the cloisters. On the hill-side is the Strangers' Chapel, now the Parish Church; it is singularly constructed: the western part is plain Early English, with a double piscina at south-east end; then extending east of this is an addition of a fine lofty curvilinear building, with grand east window, and windows of the same style north and south. On the south side are four sedilia, with curvilinear tracery. An abbot's slab lies in the middle of the floor. The east gable is very rich externally, built of flint and stone, with niches introduced into the sides of the buttresses, or rather into the angle formed by the buttress and the wall. The top of the gable is curiously flattened and surmounted by a very beautiful floriated cross. I have much pleasure in recording the civility shown to me by the Vicar and his wife, the latter kindly giving me a photograph of the church. Everything here was in excellent order, and the churchyard kept like a garden. We drove back, at the Vicar's suggestion, by Little Easton, to see a grand canopied Perpendicular monument to the first Earl of Essex; some monuments to the Maynard family, in the churchyard; and a tombstone to John Surtees, descended from the "ancient and still respectable family of Surtees, of the County Palatine of Durham," date 1778. We drove merrily back to Dunmow, along pretty lanes, and among fine trees, with views of Thaxstead Spire and Dunmow Church, and arrived at our very nice inn, in good time.

Friday.—Went by train to Felstead, and walked to Leighs, or Lees Priory (St. Austin Canons). Saw Felstead Church on the way; it was undergoing restoration, and has some interesting Transitional-Norman features. Arrive at the Priory fish-ponds. Five ponds one above another, about a quarter of a mile long; the upper one full of water, the rest dry. The Priory is now a farm-house and offices; it consists of a fine gateway and great quadrangle, and a second grand entrance to a second quadrangle now demolished; a conduit stands in the quadrangle, but apparently not in *situ*; inside the house is some linen pattern panelling. The whole fabric is much after the fashion of Hampton Court, and appears to be the wreck of the mansion built after the dissolution, and to have little or no remains of the original building. The farmer was courteous, and showed me over the place.

Walked back through Felstead to Little Dunmow, where a fragment of the Priory (Austin Canons) is used as the Parish Church. This, the only part left, is a Transitional, or late Decorated Chapel on the south side of the choir, from which it was separated by five very beautiful and wonderfully perfect Early English arches. The columns are clustered, with carved capitals; these were formerly built up, but are now opened-out, and the north wall rebuilt outside them. The east window is new, the south window curvilinear, and one Early Perpendicular, with rich panelling on wall between. The reredos is of similar panelling; the sedilia and piscina very fine, but much mutilated; two recumbent figures lie under the arches on the north side. At the north-west corner of this chapel, is apparently one of the centre tower piers, on this is raised a modern slender bell turret. Two Early English arches at west-end of the chapel mark the position of the transepts and nave aisles.

From Dunmow Parva I went to Felstead, and by rail to Braintree, and hired trap to Halstead; the church is handsome Perpendicular, with Early English columns; the chancel is inclined to north-east. There is a fine canopied tomb, and good north porch. I could not find out whether this was the Church of the College, and had very little time for enquiry. I then walked on to Little Maplestead, where I was disappointed at finding the church entirely new to the eye, not an old stone left externally. Inside, the round part is very pretty, a hexagon, and each Early English column a cluster of three, a vaulting arch springing from the outer one to the outside wall. The rest of the church seemed quite new; the apse had no window, and looked very well with the altar properly vested, and furnished with cross, candlestick, and vases.

Castle Hedingham was my next stage; I enquired for the Nunnery, and was told it was converted into a farm-house, and there were no remains visible. From thence I went to Haveril, and so on to Clare, where I arrived by moonlight; the town and castle looked charming.

Saturday.—Went in good time to the Priory, now a school; found the son of the house very pleasant, and ready to show me round the place. The existing buildings are the house on the west side of the cloisters, containing some vaulting and arches, and the detached refectory, now a school-room. The site of church, cloisters, and chapter-

house are easily traced in the garden, by existing boundary walls. From here I went to Stoke, where I found no remains of the College, except, perhaps, some boundary walls; the church is handsome, the tower older than the nave, which has been widened so as to place the tower considerably to the south of the centre of west end; near the church is an old brick tower, with portcullis and letters in brick-work let into the wall. I walked on to Ashen, in hopes of finding some trace of the Nunnery, but the only vestige consists of some ponds near the parsonage. On my return to Clare, I saw a crypt under a house in the Market Place, the vaulting supported by a centre pillar. I afterwards walked to see a chapel at Chilton, now a cottage, with no architectural features remaining. This finishes my little ramble in Essex, including a step across the Stour into Suffolk to see Clare.

As an Appendix, I add visits to Latton and Prittlewell in 1879 and 1880.

Being in Hertfordshire in 1879, I made my way to Harlow, and from thence walked to Latton Priory (Austin Canons), where I was told I should find nothing. I was agreeably surprised at finding, covered in by a barn roof, the whole of the lower parts of the centre tower of the church, namely, the four fine Early English arches which supported the tower. At the north-west corner of the central lantern is part of the nave wall, with a circular six cusped window high up; opposite this, on the south side, is an Early English doorway, probably leading into the cloisters, now demolished. In the transepts, the south has part of the east wall with a window, now built up, and the north has part of both east and west walls, with the aisle archways built up and altered. A good piscina is built into the east wall of the north transept. These remains are most interesting, and should be better cared for; at present the place is a barn and shed for waggons, and likely to be much injured.

At Harlow there is a small desecrated chapel, with a Norman doorway. I could not learn anything of its history. The following day I went to Thremhall and Berdon Priors—both Austin Canons. The former is a house on the site, with no trace of old work, and at Berdon there is an old farm-house.

In 1880, I went to Southend to see what could be found of the Cluniac Priory at Prittlewell. The Parish Church is very fine, and in excellent condition. At the Priory I was most courteously received, and shown over the house, which is built among the remains of the Priory. The only bit of old work visible is a small Early English window, with dog tooth moulding, in an upper room; it is probably a clerestory window of the Priory Church.

I hope at some future time to add Stanesgate and one or two other fragments to my Conventual Gleanings. I have omitted Stratford Cistercian Abbey, which I saw in 1879; there are, or were, extensive boundary walls remaining, and a circular-headed Early English arch, in what seems to be the angle formed by the nave and transept of the church. All this will be, in all probability, cleared away before this appears in print.

# EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. JOHN'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Continued from page 56.)

1675. Mary, the dau. of Mr. Charles Dale, bur. June y<sup>e</sup> 12.  
 „ John Gutteridge, bur. Sept. 27.  
 „ Nicholas, y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Nicholas Rowell, bur. Oct. 17.  
 1676. Thomas, son of Tho. Hardy and Elizabeth, bapt. June 6.  
 „ George Coxhall and Ann Colles, mar. Sept. 10.  
 „ Margaret Royce, widow, bur. July 18.  
 „ Edw. Crofts, of Deeping, bur. Sept. 22.  
 „ Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Azlock, Alderman, bur. Nov. 7.  
 1676-7. Margaret, dau. of Robt. Boar and Elizabeth, bapt. Jan. 22.  
 „ Ann, dau. of Will<sup>m</sup>. Herrick and Sarah, bapt. Feb. 14.  
 1677. Mr. George Hill, Alderman, bur. Nov. 14. (48.)  
 „ Mr. Will. Azlock, Alderman, bur. Nov. 18.  
 „ M<sup>rs</sup>. Mary Mason, bur. Dec. 27.  
 1677-8. Luke Blyth, bachelor, bur. Jan. 27.  
 1678. Sarah, dau. of Will<sup>m</sup>. Errick and Sarah, bapt. Dec. 28.  
 „ Joseph Slightholme and Alice Reynolds, mar. April 2.  
 1679. John Parsons, a beadsman, bur. June 18. (49.)  
 „ A poor unknown souldier bur. Sept. 6.  
 „ Another poor traveller, his name not known, bur. September 29.  
 „ Jeremy, the sonn of Humfrey Reynolds, bur. Dec. 6.  
 1679-80. John Arden, a nurse child, bur. Jan. 26.  
 „ Christopher James, an exciseman, bur. Feb. 16.  
 „ Humfry Reynolds, an excommunicat p<sup>erson</sup>, thrown into a hole, Feb. 21.  
 „ Robert Guttridge, a batchelor, bur. Mar. 22.  
 1680. Sarah, y<sup>e</sup> dau. of Will<sup>m</sup>. Walker, bur. April 18.  
 „ Oliver Smith, apprentice, bur. Nov. 15.  
 „ Will<sup>m</sup>. Audley, Mercer, bur. Nov. 27.  
 1680-1. Sarah Faulkner (drowned), and bur. Mar. 8.  
 1681. Will<sup>m</sup>. Palmer, gent., bur. May 5.  
 1682. Mary, y<sup>e</sup> daught<sup>r</sup>. of William Muse an excommunicat p<sup>erson</sup> was bapt. at 10 or 12 ..... and the mother church'd May 8. (50.)  
 „ Mr. William Hardick of the small pox, bur. Nov. 7.  
 „ Mary, the dau. of M<sup>rs</sup>. Palmer, wid. bur. Nov. 16.  
 1682-3. Mr. Isaac Bowyer, a Minister, bur. Jan. 4.  
 „ Mr. John Allen, bur. Feb. 6.  
 1683. Mr. Henry Lamb and M<sup>rs</sup>. Margaret Wallbridge, July 29.

(48.) Mr. G. Hill was for many years Steward of the Manor to the Earl of Stamford, and before whom, during the interregnum, the aldermen on appointment annually took the prescribed oaths on the site of the Castle. He took up his freedom 30 Aug., 1660; elected a capital Burgess on the elevation of Fras. Wingfield, esq., to be a comburgess, and immediately a comburgess in the room of Rich<sup>d</sup>. Dannald, dec. 29 Aug., 1661; Alderman 1661-2; on his dec. Geo. Hawkins was on Nov. 19 elected an Alderman in his room. He seems to have been a contributor to the corporate regalia, as a "little silver cupp," his gift, is enumerated in the inventory of books and other things given by the retiring Mayor into the hands and custody of Ed<sup>m</sup>. Sharpe, gent., the new Mayor, 27 Oct., 1679. I believe all mention of this "little cupp" ceases about thirty years after; it still forms part of the corporate regalia. On it are these initials of the donor, thus:—G & H.

(49.) I find a John P. was elected into the companie of the second twelve 5 Dec. 14<sup>th</sup> Eliz., and was Chamberlain of the Boro' in the 15 and 16 of the same reign. Another John P., cordwainer, took up his freedom 26 Oct., 1675; and another John P. resigns his post of capital Burgess by reason of age, 12 June, 1677.

(50.) A Wm. M., musician, afterwards one of the towne waits, was bound apprentice to Thos. Willoughby, musician, 28 Feb., 1636-7.

1683. Mr. Henry Mackworth and M<sup>rs</sup>. Mary Parker, mar. Dec. 28. (51.)  
 „ Mr. John Palmer, Alderman, bur. May 2. (52.)  
 „ James Dexter, a bedesman, bur. July 12.  
 „ Richard Bacon, Journiman, bur. Oct. 21.  
 „ Edward Blythe, ch.-warden, bur. Dec. 29.

(51.) In the ped. of the family in *Blore's Rutland*, he is named Thomas, bapt. at Empingham 26 June, 1662, and died s.p. His father was Robt. M., of Empingham, Esq., 2nd son of Sir Henry M., 2nd Bart. (ob. 24 Aug., 1640) by Mary, d. of Rt. Hopton, of Witham, co. Somerset, Esq., and sister and co-h. of Ralph Lord Hopton, bur. at Empingham 11 Feb., 1692-3 *et. 93*. Rt. M., father of Thos., whose mar. is recorded above, ob. 1 Feb., 1717-8, aged 97, m. 1st Eliz., d. and h. of John Hatcher, of Empingham, Esq., by whom he had 8 sons; and 2ndly, Martha, eld. d. of Edw. Corbet, of Pontsury, co. Salop, S. T. P. by ..... his wife, d. of Sir Nathan Brent, by whom he had a son Henry, bapt. 1 Nov., 1686, at Empingham, and there bur. 14 July, 1690. In May, 1879, I copied the following inscriptions on two stones at the east end of Peterboro' Cathedral—(1) H.S.E. Johanni filius Robt<sup>i</sup> Mackworth, armij qvi obiit 21<sup>o</sup> Maji 1670 *et. 8<sup>o</sup>*. (2) Elizabeth, dau. of Robt. M., armij, ob. 13 Jan. 1674 *et. 18<sup>o</sup>*. Neither of these are mentioned in the ped. in *Blore*, p. 128.

(52.) The name of this family is found in the books of the hall from the reign of Queen Elizabeth down to a recent period. Len. P., no trade named, paid 13s. 4d. and ad. to freedom 25 June, 26<sup>th</sup> Eliz.; elected a member of the second twelve 30 Sept., 32nd, and Chamberlain 32 and 33 Eliz., and dis. from lat 12 by own request 27 Sept., 1601. Henry P.'s name occurs as a glover, taking up his freedom 19 Dec., 1619, and another John P. having served his apprenticeship took up his freedom 19 May, 44 Eliz. John P., Jr., fellmonger, took up his freedom 4 May, 1642, elected a member of the Council 9 Oct., 1645, and Chamberlain 1648-9; Ch-warden 1644-5; and Alderman, 1650-1, and 57-8. Thomas P., fellmonger, was elected a cap. bur. 29 Aug., 9<sup>th</sup> Jac. I., in the room of Wm. Salter, made a comburgess; appointed collector of the 15th for the parish of All Saints' Aug. 24, 1631; Chamberlain 1615-6; a comburgess 2 May, 9<sup>th</sup> Car. I., and Alderman 1633-4. He was dec. in 1644, as on Aug. 29 in that year Rt. Fautit was made a comburgess in his place. According to the Municipal records Thos. P., gent., a comburgess, was summoned by a Sergt.-at-Arms to appear before the high court of Parliament, but for what does not appear. This course led to an outlay of 17l. 10s., and in consequence at a common hall Aug. 31, 1643, ordered to be repaid by the town. Anthony P. admitted to freedom 23 Mar., 1660-1; was on May 9, 1668, summoned to attend at the next hall to be sworn as a capital burgess or fined £40. Whether Anthony paid or not I have no opportunity of knowing, as the Chamberlain's early account books are lost; certainly his name does not occur in the succeeding lists of common councilmen. Fras. P. was elected a member of the hall 27 Aug., 1680. John P., Jr., fellmonger, took up his freedom 8 Oct., 1674, and elected a capital burgess in the place of Richd. Goodman, dec. 27<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1679. He was not long a member, as one Willm. Allwinckle was elected in his room 8<sup>th</sup> June, 1681, John P. being dec. John P., father of the latter, was many years a member of the body corporate, and was Mayor in 1674-5, and 1704-5. During the time of his first Mayoralty, the hall on Aug. 10, 1675, "ordered that 16l. be given by the Chamberlain of this borough for y<sup>e</sup> tyme being to the Mayor towards a further increase of his salary yearly." He was made an alderman 29 Apl., 1704. According to custom he was coroner, and while holding that office desired, Dec. 31, 1706, permission of the hall to resign that office by reason of sickness, and that another fit person be elected in his room. The request was complied with, and Fras. Wilcox appointed in his room. His sickness seems soon after to have terminated fatally, as on Feb. 1, 1706-7, Robt. Langton, gent., was elected an Alderman in his place. Edm. P., bookseller, paid £6 13s. 4d. to Mr. Robt. Curtis, Chamberlain, and took up his freedom 4 Feb., 1694-5; in 1696-7 he filled the office of constable for the parish of St. Mary's. In the chamberlain's book of payments in 1787, credit is given for £3 4s. for 8 Common Prayer Books purchased of Mr. Palmer. Brian P. was elected with Montague Bertie, M.P. for the borough in 1625. Jeffery P., Esq., member of a family of that name has been seated at Carlton, Northamps, since temp. Hen. VI., was at a common hall held 1 Sept., 1639, at the "special instance and request of the Right Hon. David, Earle of Exeter (he beinge chosen Recorder for the said towne or borough), the hall appointed to sitt as deputy recorder, Geoffrey Palmer, esq<sup>r</sup>." On the 6<sup>th</sup> of Oct. following was admitted to the freedom of the borough, and on the 16<sup>th</sup> elected with Thos. Hatcher, Esq., of Careyby, one of its representatives in Parliament. In 1640 he had entrusted to him the management of the evidence against the Earl of Stafford, and for speaking against the grand remonstrance he was in 1642 committed to custody. In 1645 he was voted out of Parliament, the Corporation receiving in that year a notice from the Sheriff of the County of Lincoln

1688-4. Mr. Philip Johnson, bur. Jan. 18. (53.)

1684. Mr. Charles Dale, Mercer, bur. May 7. (54.)

„ Susanna, y<sup>e</sup> wife of Mr. George Hawkins, bur. June 26. (55.)

(Thomas Lister, Esq.) to elect his successor, and in Nov. they selected John Weaver (of North Luffenham, Rutland), Esq. On the declension of the royal cause he lived in obscurity, and in 1655 was imprisoned in the Tower. At the Restoration he was made Attorney-Gen., and about the same time Chief Justice of Chester; and by letters patent dated 7 June, 1660, created a Bart. He died in 1670. His wife was Margaret, dau. of Sir Fras. More, Kut., Serjt.-at-Law, of Fawley, Berks.

(53.) He entered his pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of co. Lincoln in 1668. On the east wall of the south chapel of this church is a small brass plate, bearing the following inscription to his memory—"Here lyeth the Body of Phillip Johnson, Gent. who departed this Life the 11<sup>th</sup> Day of January Anno Dom. 1683, Aged 76."

(54.) C. D.'s father was Overseer of "y<sup>e</sup> Hiewayes" for this parish in 1631. (In the Churchwarden's account for this year credit is given—"Itm. for bowes and arrowes 5s.") Chas. D. fils, Mercer, took up his freedom 1st Jan., 1647-8; was one of the capital constables for the parish of St. George 1649-50; elected "into the office of a capitall burgess or comon counsell of this borough, in the place of Thomas Heaward, mercer, lately, at his own request, dismissed from the said office, and sworne Aug. 28, 1651." He was in turn dismissed from office by virtue of the Royal Commission of Aug. 29, 1662, previously alluded to. He, in conjunction with John Blythe, baker, issued one of Stamford series of 17th century tradesmen's tokens.

(55.) Members of this family are found in the books of the hall for upwards of three centuries. John H., gent., was elected a member of the second company, and immediately after, at the same hall, of the first, 19 Mar., 13th Eliz. Thos. H., baker, admitted to freedom 6 Oct., 19 Car. I. (1648); Constable of All Saints parish 1641-2 and 1644-5; elected a cap. bur. in the room of Thos. Norton, dec., 9 Oct., 1645; dis. by the Parliamentary party 27 Feb., 1647-8. He was at the Restoration replaced, as he was Chamberlain 1661-2; comburgess 29 Aug., 1662, a post he resigned 8 Oct., 1691. Wm. H. took up his freedom 1 Sept., 1675. Geo. H. was chamberlain in 1678-9. Another Geo. H. was an alderman, and by reason of living so far from the town (but where not stated), he resigned his seat 29 Aug., 1672. In 1666-7, he filled the office of coroner; for not sweeping and cleansing y<sup>e</sup> street against his dore was fined vjd., 10 Feb., 1668-9. Geo. H., junr., "natus fuit," admitted to freedom 2 July, 1668; elected a cap. bur. 24 June, 1669. Geo., the father, was made an alderman 19 Nov., 1677, a post he resigned; and John Rogers, junr., elected a capital bur. 30 Dec., 1708, to supply the vacancy. The ravages caused by the great plague of London, and propagated in many of the cities and towns in the country, caused our corporate authorities to exercise a watchful care; and it is a singular fact that I have not found a single record of any person dying here of this disease. In order to carry out proper sanitary provisions, the following orders were made. 1665, Oct., 19, Thomas Hawkins, Major. It is ordered with one unanimous assent and consent y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> severall guards about y<sup>e</sup> towne shall be strictly kept according to orders heretofore made, and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> towne shall find and pvide at their own pp costs and charges, two more sufficient men to stand at everye gate with a constable to oversee y<sup>e</sup> guards during Thursday and ffriday before St. Symon and St. Jude ffaire, and upon Saturday y<sup>e</sup> ffaire day; and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> guard to admitt noe pson to come into y<sup>e</sup> towne but such as they well know and without certificates, which certificates is to be allowed sufficient by y<sup>e</sup> Maior, or in his absence by some of y<sup>e</sup> ov'seers of y<sup>e</sup> guard, and y<sup>t</sup> noe inholder, victualler, or any other inhabitant within this corporason, shall lodge or entertaine any pson or psons, being strangers or foreners during Thursday night, ffriday night or Saturday night in y<sup>e</sup> ffaire weeke without y<sup>e</sup> consent of y<sup>e</sup> Major, or master of y<sup>e</sup> ward, first had and obtained to y<sup>e</sup> intent y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> towne by God's blessing upon these endeavor<sup>s</sup> may be p'served from y<sup>e</sup> contagion of y<sup>e</sup> sickness in this dangerous time of visitason. Nov. 14. At this hall it is ordered by one unanimous assent and consent y<sup>t</sup> everye constable within this corporaçon y<sup>t</sup> shall neglect or refuse in his torne to watch in y<sup>e</sup> night time during so long time as y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> watch shall continue, y<sup>t</sup> he or they so neglectinge or refusing shall forfeit and pay y<sup>e</sup> some of 5s. apiece. Jan. 6, 1665-6. Whereas we are credibly informed, and doe believe y<sup>e</sup> same to be true, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> contagion of sicknes much increaseth in Peterborough, it is therefore at this hall ordered by one unanimous assent and consent that noe pson or psons inhabiting within this towne of Stamford shall upon any markett day or other day goe to Peterborough during y<sup>e</sup> time of this p'sent visitason upon paine of 5s. apiece. At this hall it is further ordered y<sup>t</sup> noe pson or psons whatsoever inhabiting within Peterborough shall be admitted into our towne of Stamford, unless they

1684. John Daniel, gent., bur. Octob. 9  
 " Nicholas Ellis, Apothecary, bur. Nov. 7.  
 " Edw. Dale, shoemaker, bur. Dec. 12.

shall from time to time p<sup>r</sup>vide a certificate under ye hands and seales of two or three justices of y<sup>e</sup> peace inhabiting within y<sup>e</sup> citie of Peterborough, certifying y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> towne is free from the infeccon of y<sup>e</sup> plague, or any other contagious disease whatsoever, and y<sup>t</sup> noe victualler or other prson whatsoever shall lodge or entertaine any such prson or prsons upon paine of y<sup>e</sup> like some of 5s. a piece. At this hall it is ordered with one generall assent and consent that y<sup>e</sup> ward in this towne shall still be continued and kept, and that ffoure men shall ward everye daye from six of y<sup>e</sup> clocke in y<sup>e</sup> morninge until nine of y<sup>e</sup> clocke in y<sup>e</sup> night, whereof one of the s<sup>d</sup> ffoure to be one of y<sup>e</sup> first or second company in their severall torne. May 31. Whereas the contagion of the sickness much spreadeth and increaseth it selfe into many places neere o<sup>r</sup> towne of Stamford, and whereas there hath bin severall orders made ffor keepinge y<sup>e</sup> watch and ward within the towne ffor y<sup>e</sup> keepinge out such prsons as should come from any infecous place, w<sup>ch</sup> by God's blessing have p<sup>r</sup>ved successfull, and y<sup>e</sup> towne hitherto hath bin p<sup>r</sup>served from y<sup>e</sup> same. At this hall it is therefore ordered by one unanimous assent and consent, y<sup>t</sup> one of y<sup>e</sup> first or second company shall everye day in his severall torne ward in his own prson during y<sup>e</sup> time of this p<sup>r</sup>sent visitason, and shall likewise p<sup>r</sup>vide at his own pp coets and charges one sufficient man to serve upon ye comon watch and ward soe often as his torne falls, and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> constables within this corporacon in their severall tornes shall one everye night watch in their own prsons, to y<sup>e</sup> intent y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same may be more carefully executed, upon paine of every one neglecting or making default to forfeite and paye to y<sup>e</sup> use of [blank] ye sume of five shillings apiece. At this hall it is further ordered by one unanimous assent and consent, y<sup>t</sup> noe inholder, victualler, or any other inhabitant within this corporacon, shall lodge or entertain in his or there house any prson or prsons whatsoever comeinge from Oundle, Croyland, or any other infecous places (London only excepted), without y<sup>e</sup> allowance or consent of Mr. Major, upon paine for every inholder, victualler, or any other inhabitant to forfeite twenty shillings apiece." Oct. 24. "At this hall it is ordered that the watch and ward shall bee continued until the fifth day of November next, in the same manner as formerly it hath been kept, and y<sup>t</sup> from and after y<sup>e</sup> time y<sup>e</sup> same to bee continued as formerly upon markett dayes only, and y<sup>t</sup> upon weeke dayes there shall bee one man only at everye gate in y<sup>e</sup> day time, and y<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> night time Newgate and St. George's Gate are to be shutt up." Among the State Papers in the Record Office, is a "pass" of the period, a copy of which is here given: "Stamford, Lincolnshire, July 4, 1666. Tho. Hawkins, Major. These are to certify to all whom it may concerne, that Mr. Adam Baynes, Mr. Richard Lynes, with their wives and a servant, came yesterday to Stamford aforesaid, from Ireton (Tretton ?) in Northamptonshire, and soe to Uffington, aboute a mile from Stamford, none of which places are infected with the pestilence, or any other contagious disease, and therefore you may safely permitt and suffer them to pass to the citie of Yorke, and other places in Yorkshire whither theyre occations shall call them, and so to returne to Ireton (Tretton ?) in Northamptonshire aforesaid, without molestation or hindrance." During the mayoralty of Mr. Hawkins, the hall, 31st Aug., 1665, "ordered y<sup>t</sup> everye free man within this corporacon y<sup>t</sup> shall keepe any horses or beasts upon the comon shall pay ffor everye horse he shall soe keepe y<sup>e</sup> some of sixpence and for everye cow y<sup>e</sup> like some of 6d. and soe after y<sup>e</sup> rate for a greater or lesser number, w<sup>ch</sup> moneys so paid and collected shall be towards making a drift way out of y<sup>e</sup> castle meddow into Breadcrofte." [Breadcrofte was a village situate about half-a-mile west of Stamford. It is supposed that its name was derived from its being chiefly occupied by bakers. In 1804, the Abbot of Peterborough (Godfrey de Croyland) had 100s. rent out of a public oven there; and in 1441, a mill is mentioned in a deed as being thereon. Leland says that the Sessions for Rutland, *temp.* Hen. VIII., were kept at this place, it being in that county; and that those malefactors who were condemned were hanged at Tinwell gallows, which stood between that place and Empingham.] During the tenure of office of Humphrey Ilive as Ballivus Libertatis in 1682-3, the Corporation became embroiled in legal proceedings relative to the arrest of an informer who bore the same family name as the mayor, Mr. Hawkins. The following extracts are taken from the hall books: "1682, Oct. 4. William Aslack, Mayor. Whereas William Hawkins, an informer, hath threatened to p<sup>r</sup>secute and trouble ye Maior and some of y<sup>e</sup> Aldermen and others of y<sup>e</sup> corporacon, for denying to assist him in suppressing

- 1684-5. Robert Pike, a Cook, bur. Feb. 24. (56.)  
 1685. John Symson, bur. June 22.  
 " Dorothy, wife of Mr. Beresford, bur. July 26.  
 " A travayling woman, unknown, bur. Aug. 8.  
 " Xtopher Pawson, beadsman, bur. Oct. 31.  
 1685-6. Mr. William Anthony, a 2<sup>d</sup> Company man, bur. Jan. 19. (57.)  
 1686. Jo<sup>r</sup>. Palmer, schoolmaster, bur. April 5.  
 " George Coxall, y<sup>e</sup> parish Sexton, bur. June 15.  
 " Mary, y<sup>e</sup> dau. of Mr. Martin, Minist. of y<sup>e</sup> parish, bur. June 18.  
 1686-7. Elizabeth Jones, a travayler, bur. Feb. 20.  
 1687. John, son of Mr. Willm. Palmer and Elizabeth, bapt. Mar. 31; bur. June 21.  
 " Humphry y<sup>e</sup> son of Thos. Potterell and Mary, bap. Aug. 20, bur. 28<sup>d</sup>.  
 " Richard Buck and Martha Baker, mar. Aug. 4. (58.)

conventicles, although they denyed him not, but were ready to give him assistance. And whereas also y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> William Hawkins was lately comitted to y<sup>e</sup> gaol w<sup>th</sup>in this borough upon an informacon ag<sup>t</sup> him for w<sup>ch</sup> he was demanded to find suretys, but finding none remained there upon y<sup>t</sup> and other acco<sup>n</sup>s of debt charged upon him untill he removed himself by heas corpus. Nev<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> lesse y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> William Hawkins still threatens to trouble y<sup>e</sup> corporacon. At this hall therefore itt is ordered and agreed upon w<sup>th</sup> one unanimous assent and consent, y<sup>t</sup> if any acco<sup>n</sup>s shall be commeded, or any trouble or charge ensue or assue (or hath heretofore happened) by reason of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> William Hawkins, his informacon or committm<sup>t</sup>, or in any other respects touching any p<sup>r</sup>secution to bee brought ag<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Maior, Aldermen and others, y<sup>t</sup> itt shall be discharged and defrayed att y<sup>e</sup> public charge of y<sup>e</sup> corporacon, viz., out of y<sup>e</sup> towne stock, and alsoe all actions and suites to bee defended att y<sup>e</sup> same charge. 1682-3, Feb. 21. Itt is further ordered and agreed y<sup>t</sup> all charges of suite y<sup>t</sup> are past, and all future charges and damages y<sup>t</sup> are to come, and shall be expended touching or concerning y<sup>e</sup> suite comensed and brought by William Hawkins, y<sup>e</sup> informer, against Mr Simonds and Humfrey Ilive, about his comittm<sup>t</sup> or p<sup>r</sup>tended false imprisonment shall be defrayed att y<sup>e</sup> public charge of y<sup>e</sup> corporacon (viz., out of y<sup>e</sup> towne stock." 1683, Mar. 27. At this Hall it was ordered that certain sums then received by the Hall from persons taking up their freedom, was to be devoted towards paying the expenses of the suit of "Hawkins v. Samuel Simonds (late Maior) and Humfrey Iliffe." The Hall, on Dec. 10, 1688, made the following order: "Thomas Hawkins, Mayor. Whereas tymes doe appeare and seem to be very dangerous by reason of many comotions and disturbances now arising and being within this kingdom, and whereas itt is thought very necessary y<sup>t</sup> a diligent watch bee kept everye night for y<sup>e</sup> prevention of any mischievous acco<sup>n</sup>s y<sup>t</sup> may bee comitted w<sup>th</sup>in this corporacon. Itt is therefore ordered and agreed upon by y<sup>e</sup> Maior and Aldermen now assembled y<sup>t</sup> twelve men shall be sett upon ye watch everye night and one constable in his severall torne to oversee y<sup>e</sup> watch and see their bee noe defaulte. And for y<sup>e</sup> better p<sup>r</sup>formance thereof, itt is ordered y<sup>t</sup> every inhabitant w<sup>th</sup>in this Borroughs shall watch in his p<sup>r</sup> pson, or find a sufficient and able man to watch in his stead, such as y<sup>e</sup> constable or as y<sup>e</sup> watch shall approve, upon penaltye of everye pson or constable so neglecting to forfeit fife shillings for every defaulte. The psons upon y<sup>e</sup> watch to attend att 8 of y<sup>e</sup> clocke everye night, and not to depte from ye watch until 6 in y morning."

(56.) Robt. P., cook, paid £5 to Thos. Hawkins, Chamb., and admitted to freedom 5 June, 1679.

(57.) Jan. 22, 1655-6, at this hall, Willm. Spinx, lab. is promised his freedom for xxs. upon this condicon, that he doe remove his mother in lawe forth of the towne w<sup>th</sup> in this weeke and put in Willm. Anthony the younger, and Thos. Jackson, saddler, to be bound with him to secure the town from his charge and then to be sworne.

(58.) July 8, 1656, "Whereas Thomas Bucke, a stranger and noe freeman of this towne hath confessed that he hath resided in this towne ever since a week after the annunciasion of the blessed Virgin Mary last past. He is therefore warned att this hall to depart this towne forth<sup>with</sup> upon paine and perill that may ensue." Richd. B. paid £20 to Mr. Geo. Hawkins "y<sup>e</sup> immediate Chamberlain" and took up his freedom 4 Jan., 1678-9; Constable of St. Michael's parish 1679-80; elected a capital burgess in the room of Will. Hunt, dec. 12, 1681; and by reason of residing far away resigned his seat in the council chamber Aug., 1687. In 1680 he served the office of overseer of the poor for the parish of St. Michael.



1687. Thos. Batison and Sarah Errick, mar. Nov. 10.  
 " Widdow Jackson, a Beadswoman, bur. Apl. 1.  
 " Mr. Willm. Errick, bur. Aug. 10. (59.)  
 1687. John, son of Mr. Robt. Broxholme, bur. Oct. 17.  
 1687-8. Mr. Dorcas Stackhouse, widdow, bur. Feb. 11. (60.)  
 1688. Robt. y<sup>e</sup> son of Mr. William Palmer and Elizabeth, bapt. Apl. 7.  
 " Benjamin, son of Humfry Reynolds, bur. July 14.  
 1689. Mathew, son of Mr. Matthew Trollope and Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 19. (61.)  
 1689-90. Robt. Croson, Vintner, bur. Jan. 18.  
 1690. Lawrence Robbins, bur. Apl. 1.  
 " Robert Peck, son of Robert Peck and Margaret, bapt. Nov. 19.  
 " Margaret Peck, bur. Nov. 19.  
 1691. Eustace, son of Ant. Walgrave and Elizabeth, bapt. Sept. 17.  
 " Sara, dau. of James Dalby and Frances, bapt. Oct. 27.  
 " Matthew, son of Madam Trollop, widow, bapt. Nov. 17.  
 " Joseph Reynolds, bur. June 17.  
 " Mr. Samuel Bowman, bur. Sept. 16.  
 1691-2. Mr. William Palmer, bur. Feb. 28.  
 1692. Francis son of Robert and Elizabeth Peck, bapt. May 12. (62.)  
 " Anna, dau. of Nicholas Walgrave and Anne, bapt. Sept. 11.  
 " Bridget, y<sup>e</sup> wife of John Dennison, drowned, bur. Sept. 8.  
 " James Farrow, bur. Oct. 22.  
 " John Dugdale, bur. Nov. 16.  
 1692-3. Elizabeth Pelham, widow, bur. Jan. 6.  
 " Simon Hall, bur. Jan. 16.  
 1693. Mary, dau. of Thos. and Mary Potterill, bapt. Apl. 14.  
 " Rebecca, dau. of Matthew and Anne Clayton, bapt. Aug. 8. (63.)  
 " Will. Kellam and Anne Lyon, mar. Apl. 27.  
 " Alex<sup>r</sup> Walker, a stranger, bur. Apl. 22.

(59.) Nov. 22, 1664, At this hall it is "ordered y<sup>t</sup> William Herrick giveinge security to save y<sup>e</sup> towne from y<sup>e</sup> charge of him y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Willm. his wife, child, and children shall be admitted to scott and lott to be sworne at Mr. Mayors house upon y<sup>e</sup> consideration of tenn pounds w<sup>ch</sup> he hath payd to y<sup>e</sup> Chamberlaines (Geo. Cozens and Francis Blythe) by way of a fine." Master Errick, or Herrick, as the name is spelt in the municipal and parochial documents, does not appear to have been ambitious to obtain a seat in the council chamber, but rested content with filling the various parochial offices of trust. On 27 March, 1665, the Vestry appointed him overseer of the poor; 28 Dec, 1674, overseer of Highways; Sidesman, 27 May, 1676; and 16 Apl., 1677, Churchwarden. In the Churchwarden's book of accounts, under date 8 Apl. 1667, credit is given "for breakinge y<sup>e</sup> ground in y<sup>e</sup> church ffor Mr. Herrick's child 3s. 4d." A Thomas H., of Market Harborough, Leicestershire, whom Nichols supposes to be a son of Thomas H., of Houghton, was an Ironmonger, and struck at the former place in 1668, a tradesman's token. I rather suspect the Stamford Herrick was a relative, he could not be a son, as Thos. H.'s initials are on both the obv. and rev. of the token.

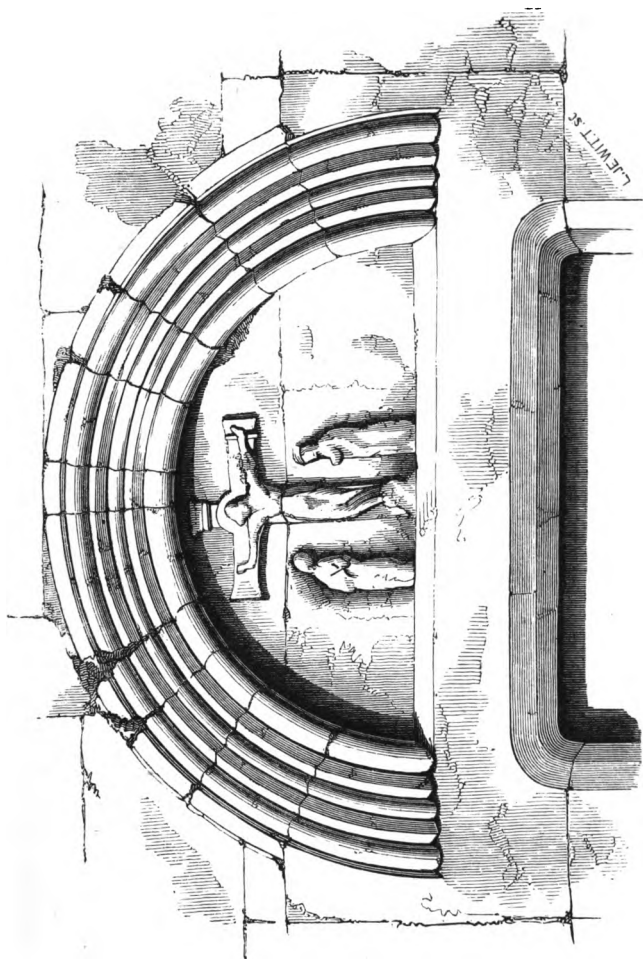
(60.) She was probably the widow of the Rev. Thos. Stackhouse, 16<sup>th</sup> Confrater of Browne's Hospital, who held the office from 1668 to 1673.

(61.) 16 Jan., 1688-9, at this hall "it is ordered and agreed upon y<sup>t</sup> Mr. Matthew Trollope having payd thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence into y<sup>e</sup> hands of Mr. Matthew Wyldbore, Chamberlain, for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> corporacon shall be admitted to scott and lott." He was a younger son of Sir Thomas, the first Baronet, by his second wife Mary, daughter of Sir Christ. Clitheroe, Knt., Ald. of London (Mayor in 1636). Matthew, Jr., was bur. at All Saints' 4 Feb., 1689-90. Matthew, who was bapt. in 1691, was a posthumous son (his father was bur. 7th Aug., 1691, at Uffington), and died at Oxford, unm.

(62.) The learned antiquary and historian of his native town. He was born on the 4th May. He took his degrees at Trinity College, Cambridge, became Rector of Godeby-Marwood, co. Leicester, a Preb. of Lincoln Cathedral, and died at his rectory in 1743. The publications that have made his name most familiar to us are—*"The Antiquarian Annals of Stamford," "Desiderata Curiosa," "Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell," "Memoirs of John Milton,"* and *"Itinerarium Curiosum."*

(63.) Matthew C., no trade named, paid £5 and admitted to freedom 10 Jan., 1688-9.

(To be continued.)



TYMPANUM OVER THE CHANCEL DOOR, BOLSOVER CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.



## TYMPANUM OVER THE CHANCEL DOOR, BOLSOVER CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

THE engraving on plate XV., is a representation of the interesting sculptured tympanum that occurs over the doorway in the chancel of Bolsover Church, Derbyshire. The archway, semicircular and of Norman character, is deeply moulded. The sculpture represents the crucifixion of our Blessed Lord, with, on one side the cross, the figure of the Virgin Mary, and on the other that, presumably, of St. Mary Magdalene.

## Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

### ENGLISH ETCHINGS.\*

It is quite refreshing and cheering to see a work of the character of Mr. Reeves "English Etchings" brought out so well, and meriting such universal approval as it assuredly does. We hail its appearance with infinite satisfaction, and accord it emphatic praise. The three parts we have received embrace some high-class plates by well-known etchers, and are well varied in their contents. In the first part we have a charming twilight scene of a "Stone Quarry" and plantation of fir-trees at Ludlow, by S. H. Baker; a transparent and effective plate of "Lochearn," with cattle in the foreground, by R. Currie; a "Sheer Hulk," by G. Stevenson; and a melancholy subject of a deserted mansion, "In Chancery," by Oliver Baker. In the second part the subscribers are treated to an exquisite and masterly picture of the famous horse, "Iroquois," by Percy Thomas, which is perfect in every line, and telling and effective in light and shade; a lovely little bit, by A. W. Bayes, of a tiny little fisher-boy leaning carelessly and naturally against the timber at the end of a landing-place for boats, "Baiting his Hook" with the air of an adept in the "gentle craft;" a masterly "Study from Nature" of a dead bird among foliage, by M. Snape; and a landscape with "Ferns" in the foreground, by F. Emeric de St. Dalmas. In the third part, are a truly good and effective plate of a stalwart workman listless and sleepy because "On Strike," by Percy Thomas; a charming cattle "Pastoral," by J. A. Poulter; a view "On the Meuse" near Dinant, by Annette Elias; and "Dorothy Vernon's Door" (wrongly named in the book "Lady Dorothy's Doorway,") at Haddon Hall, by W. Holmes May. Dorothy Vernon never was "Lady," and it would be well for artists to be careful upon these matters when naming their pictures. We have no hesitation in heartily and emphatically recommending this work, which promises to be one, not of great beauty only, but of sterling merit. We shall hope to return to its consideration as future numbers reach us.

\* *English Etchings; a monthly publication of Original Etchings by English Artists.* London: W. Reeves, 185, Fleet Street. 4to.

Mr. Elliot Stock announces, for immediate publication, a new work on Waltham Abbey, very copiously illustrated with engravings. We understand that the same energetic publisher will shortly issue a magazine entitled *The Bibliographer*; it is to be uniform in size and style with *The Antiquary*, and will be devoted exclusively to Book-lore.

Messrs. C. GOODALL & SONS' (Camden Works) new playing cards are, as usual, characterised by extreme nicety in every particular. The patterns are rich, beautiful, even charming, in their freshness and beauty, and eminently satisfactory in quality of the body of the card, and in the perfection of glaze. It would be impossible for cards to be "nicer" to the feel in dealing or in playing, or for the pips to be better or the backs more artistic and lovely than they are. Our readers, in making presents, or preparing for the enjoyment of guests at home, cannot do better than ensure a goodly supply of "*Goodall's Cards*;" and we counsel them to ask for "*Goodall's*" at their stationers, and "see that they get them!"

## ANCIENT WOOD AND IRONWORK IN CAMBRIDGE.\*

The second and third parts of this beautiful and unusually valuable and interesting work—to whose first part we have before called attention—have recently been issued, and not only more than fulfil the high expectations we had formed, but go far beyond sustaining its artistic and practically useful character. In part 2 we have, first, a part of a carved chimney-piece, of wood, from a small house belonging to St. John's College, in Sussum's Yard, Bridge Street; it bears on a shield the date 1594, with the emblem of the "trinity of fish," to which allusion has in our last volume been made. Next we have careful representation, with details, of the remarkable arrangement of the ancient, and in many features, unique stall-bookcases and seats in Trinity Hall Library; and next, a richly carved and inlaid oak chair, belonging to a resident of the town. Part 3 opens with a beautiful plate of a magnificent carved oak "Settle" of the Jacobean period, which forms part of the rich and varied collection of ancient furniture, arms, armour, and other antiquities belonging to the artist-author, Mr. Redfarn. Next we are treated to a number of well-selected examples of carved woodwork from the second set of rooms on the first floor of the Fellows' Building, in Christ's College; and, lastly, a most artistic and excellent drawing of the Library Door at St. John's College. The whole of these are drawn to scale, and sections, plans, and details in every case are given. The drawings are masterly in the extreme—as are all that emanate from the pencil of Mr. W. B. Redfarn—and leave nothing to be desired. Each plate is accompanied with descriptive letter-press—just sufficient for the purpose—by the Rev. D. J. Stewart and J. Willis Clarke, and the whole work is got up in a style that does infinite credit to Mr. Redfarn and to all engaged in its preparation.

\* W. P. Spalding, 43, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

## THE CHURCHES OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.\*

WE regret that we have only brief space at our command in the present number for a consideration of this important, well considered, and carefully prepared volume, but we cannot let the opportunity pass of saying a word or two in its praise, and of calling attention to its merits. The volume embraces notices of the churches at Histon, Fulbourn, Haxton, Great and Little Shelford, Willingham, Over, Swavesey, Ettisley, Bourn, Caxton, Bottisham, Quy, Chesterton, Foxton, Hildersham, Fen Ditton, Grantchester, and Elsworth; and the plan adopted by the author, with each of these, is to give, first, an introductory note on the village itself; next, a well digested account of the manors, with pedigrees, arms, and notices of the principal families of their holders; next, an historical, architectural, and descriptive account of the church, with copies of the more noteworthy monumental inscriptions, and those on the bells; lists of incumbents, etc., etc. Mr. Hill is evidently not only an enthusiast in all matters relating to his subject, but is endowed with every qualification to make him a reliable authority. The amount of information brought together evidences considerable research on his part, and we have no hesitation in saying that the volume is not only a credit to its compiler but an honour to the county whose churches he has described. We strongly recommend our readers, not Cambridgeshire men alone, but antiquaries and topographers in general, to add it to their libraries. Of course this is but the first portion of the entire work, and we earnestly hope it will meet so full a measure of support as to encourage and justify Mr. Hill in continuing it. He will, we trust, pardon us if we add that one thing is essential to the full usefulness of the work, and that is an index. Without it the best and most elaborately prepared book is comparatively useless; with it its value and usefulness is immensely increased. The appendix of names of families whose arms are given in the volume is of great advantage, but in addition an index of subjects, places, and persons, is much needed.

\* *Architectural and Historical Notices of the Churches of Cambridgeshire.* By Arthur George Hill, B.A. 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 138. London: Clowes & Son. 1880.

ALL ABOUT DERBY.—Under this title Mr. Richard Keene has issued a capital, well-arranged, and extremely nice-looking guide to the ancient borough and its neighbourhood. It is a re-issue, newly-written and altogether altered in its arrangement, of the Guide to Derby, written by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt thirty years ago, and which, till now, has for the greater part of that period remained "out of print." The present may, therefore, be looked upon as a new work, and it is assuredly the best in the market, and one that may be bought with satisfaction, read with pleasure, and relied on as trustworthy and good. It is fully illustrated with wood engravings, some of which are from drawings by Mr. Keene's son, who gives unmistakable evidence of being an artist "to the manner born." We have great pleasure in recommending the book, and trust it may meet the extended sale it so well merits.

## THE KENTISH GARLAND.\*

It is always a source of peculiar pleasure to us, in these pages, to call attention to collections and re-prints of our old ballad-lore, and that pleasure is, on the present occasion, considerably enhanced by the fact that the volume now before us, devoted to the arrangement of a set of representative ballads relating to the County of Kent, is compiled and most carefully edited by a lady who has devoted her time, her talents, and her purse to the laudable object, and has the credit, and honour, of being the first who has given the world any collection of the ballads of the "Unconquered County." The subject of Ballad-mongers and Ballad-lore is not only eminently grateful to our own feelings, but one upon and to which we have expended much time and devoted considerable attention, and we know of but few branches of literature that present a pleasanter, more profitable, and more useful field for research. We therefore hail with delight the issue of Miss Julia H. L. De Vaynes' "Garland" of Kentish song as being one more, and a highly valuable, contribution to the folk-literature of the country. Ballads of the "good old times"—those ballads of the people which Macaulay declared to be the groundwork of history—often rich in humour, and almost invariably full of historical allusions and of information on manners and customs, habits and sentiments, costume, trades and occupations, traditions, beliefs, and superstitions, are not half sufficiently understood, nor are their importance and value appreciated to the extent that they deserve to be. Whether in the versification itself, or in the curious wood-cuts with which they are adorned, the ballads of past times bring, perhaps, more vividly before us than any other class of literature does, the habits of those times, and give us innumerable "missing links" that help to connect together the otherwise broken chains of history and antiquarian research. However coarse and uncouth the modes of expression may be—and that in some ballads the expressions are, to our modern notions, coarse and uncouth in the extreme, is certain—or however rudely executed the wood-cuts with which they are accompanied may be, something good and something useful may be learned from each one; and the patient and intelligent student who turns to them for information cannot rise from the examination without having gained something that he will be able to turn to good account in after days, in whatever course of study he may be engaged.

Ballads are, indeed, a rich storehouse of knowledge to which all with properly directed minds may turn for information and for instruction at all times and on a multiplicity of subjects. They form not only the groundwork of history, but serve as illustrations and "props" of history, and help to clear up and unravel many obscure points and knotty questions.

In the "Kentish Garland" Miss De Vaynes has not attempted to print all, or even a tithe of the ballads connected with that county, but simply to give, in the present volume, and that by which it is intended to be succeeded, a representative selection arranged in separate groups, or distinct headings. She has, as might naturally be expected, "omitted all coarse ballads from this collection," wisely remarking that "if its value is thereby impaired in the eyes of any student, they have an easy and accessible remedy by procuring the Ballad Society's publications." Those she *has* selected, are, however, given in their entirety, and embrace many of extreme interest and importance. The volume, which may with propriety be called "A Century of Kentish Rhymes"—for it contains a hundred samples—is arranged under several different headings. 1, the County Group, *i.e.*, those ballads, fifty-eight in number, which are of general county character; 2, the "Kentish Election Group," a selection of election songs; 3, the "Kentish Volunteer Group," and so on with the "Kentish Bowmen Group," the "Kentish Town Group," the "Kentish Cricket Group," and the "Kentish Hop Group." Under each of these headings, well-chosen representative ballads are given, and illustrative notes added which give them an increased value. We emphatically commend the "Kentish Garland," which will be a prize indeed to our ballad-loving readers. We cannot accord too much praise to Miss De Vaynes, and to her enthusiastic friend, the veteran authority on ballad-lore, the Rev. J. Ebsworth, for the admirable manner in which she has acquitted herself of this self-imposed task. We shall look forward anxiously for the coming of the second volume, when we shall revert to the subject.

\* *The Kentish Garland*. Edited by Julia H. L. De Vaynes. Vol. 1. *The County in General*. Hertford: S. Austin & Sons. 8vo. pp. 456. Illustrated.

The very best artists, the most skilled workmen, the richest and finest colours, and the best quality of cards, have this season been put in requisition by MR. RAPHAEL TUCK for the production of high-class greeting cards, and he has succeeded in placing himself at the top of the tree—far beyond the reach of his competitors and imitators. His cards are of the highest class of chromo-lithography, and are characterised by a purity of design and excellence of finish that many others lack.

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

It is not our province, nor is it our wish or intention, even in the remotest manner, to advert to the internal dissensions that for so long marred the harmony of the proceedings of this most useful, important, and valuable Society. They are now, happily, things of the past; and we heartily congratulate the Fellows, and the Executive, on the "life of peace" upon which that body has at length entered, and which we, and all well-wishers of the Society, earnestly hope and trust may never again be broken. The ninth volume—the first issued under the new *regime*—of the "Proceedings" has just been delivered to the Fellows, and in point of interest and value of its contents, will bear favourable comparison with any that have preceded it. Dr. Zerffi gives an "Inaugural Address on the Science of History"; Mr. J. H. Chapman, an admirable and well-considered paper on the "Persecution [for Religion] under Queen Elizabeth," which evinces deep research, clear reasoning, and power of condensation on the part of the author, and forms a valuable contribution to history; Mr. Fleay, a delightful and instructive paper "On the Actors' Lists, 1578-1642"; Mr. Cornelius Walford, "An Outline History of the Hanseatic League," which cannot be read but with profit by all who are interested in the history of Guilds and the like; the Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, an account of the "Life and Writings of Dubravius, Bishop of Olmutz, 1542-53"; the Rev. Dr. Irons, "The Reconstruction of Civilization of the West, from Charlemagne to the era of the Crusades"; Mr. Howarth, "The Early History of Sweden"; Mr. James Heywood, a "Narrative of the Transference of the German Weimarian Army to the Crown of France"; and Dr. Harris, a highly interesting continuation of his series of papers on "Domestic Everyday Life, Manners, and Customs, in this Country, from the Earliest Period to the end of the 18th Century." It will thus be seen that the "Royal Historical Society," true to its first principles, is doing good and important work, and issuing, in its Transactions, papers that are a credit to their writers, an honour to the Society by whom they are issued, and which are of more than national value to the community. We shall be glad to see the Society flourish, and to hear of a large accession of members. The Society's rooms are at 22, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, and the address of the present honorary secretary, Mr. Herbage, is 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

## BEOWULF.\*

We are delighted to see that this grand old Anglo-Saxon poem—alas, hitherto too little known to the general reader—has at length been rendered available for constant use by being put into modern language and modern rhyme, without in the least marring or interfering with its original beauty. This task has been undertaken and completed in a masterly manner by Lieut.-Col. Lumsden, and we congratulate him on his successful reading, and on the masterly way in which he has treated his difficult subject. We cordially commend the book, and assure our readers that in adding it to their literary stores they are indeed acquiring that which will give them pleasure, and be of permanent value.

\* *Beowulf, an Old English Poem, translated into Modern Rhymes.* By Lieut.-Col. H. W. LUMSDEN. London: C. Kegan, Paul & Co., Paternoster Square, 1 vol., sm. 8vo., 1881, pp. 114.

## RECORDS OF THE PAST.\*

THE twelfth and concluding volume of the present series of this admirable work, edited by Dr. S. Birch, contains "The Book of Hades," translated by E. Lefebure; "Scarabæus of Amenophis III.," the "Dream of Thothmes IV.," "Inscription of Amenemha," the "Inscription of Chnumhetep," and the "Inscription of Prince Nimrod," all translated by Dr. Samuel Birch; "The Foundation of the Temple of the Sun, at Heliopolis," translated by Ludwig Stern; the "Libation Vase of Osor-ur," by Paul Pierret; "The Great Tablet of Rameses II., at Abu-Simbel," by Elouard Naville; the "Spoliation of Tombs (XX Dynasty)," and "Inscriptions on the Statue of Bak-en-Khonsu (XIX Dynasty)," by P. J. De Horrack. "The Papyrus, I. 371, of Leyden (XX Dynasty)," by G. Maspero; "Inscription of Queen Hatasu, on the base of the Great Obelisk at Karnak," by P. Le Page Renouf; and "Sepulchral Inscription of Panehsai," by Dr. E. L. Lushington. Thus a table of contents is given which affords ample evidence of the immense importance of the work, and of the great benefit the various translators whose names we have just given, are conferring on all students of early history and mythology. The *Records of the Past* takes its stand as one of the best works yet produced; the translations are in every case given for the first time, and are, therefore, pure and new to the student.

\* *Records of the Past; being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments.* Vol. XII. London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster Row, 1881.

## HISTORY AND USES OF FLAGS.\*

MR. MACGEORGE, in choosing the subject of "Flags" on which to expend his learning, has done wisely and well, and has produced a volume remarkable for the clearness and accuracy of his descriptions, the admirable character of the illustrations, and the beauty of the typography. It is undoubtedly the best account of Flags yet produced, and is a volume that cannot be done without, by any one interested in heraldry, in military or naval matters, or in anything that tends to keep up the prestige of his own loved country. A glance at the contents of Mr. MacGeorge's volume will show at once its importance, and literary, antiquarian, and national value. First, we are treated with a brief account of Ancient Standards; then of different kinds of Flags, the Gonfalon, Pennon, and Penoncel; Banners; Royal and other Standards; Flags of the Covenanters; National Flags; Union Flag and Jack; Pendants; Signals and other Flags; Uses of Flags in Naval Warfare; International Usage as to Flags; Flags of the British Army; Use of Flags by Private Persons; Foreign Flags—French, American, and others, etc. Under each of these headings, the information supplied is all that could be desired; and the reader on rising from a perusal of the book feels that he has gained a considerable amount of useful knowledge, and has been enlightened on many points that before were far from clear. The engravings with which the volume is so nicely illustrated are well executed, and altogether the work is of a most useful and at the same time readable character.

\* *Flags: Some Account of their History and Uses.* By A. MACGEORGE. London and Glasgow: Blackie & Son. 1 vol., 4to. 1881. pp. 122. Illustrated.

## THE GUN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.\*

IF any one man more than another is entitled to speak and write, with an air of authority, on all matters relating to the construction of fire-arms, and their modes of use, it is surely Mr. Greener, the author of the book before us, who, as a maker ranks extremely high, and as a practical shooter has borne the palm in many contests. The work before us, a thick quarto volume of 674 pages, is the most exhaustive and best arranged of any yet attempted, and will be of incalculable use not to those only whose "profession is arms," but to sportsmen of every class and in every country, and in pursuit of every kind of game. Commencing with an account of early arms—bows, cross-bows, catapults, etc., cannon, early hand-firearms, and curious arms of various kinds—Mr. Greener passes on to a consideration of the percussion system, and breech-loading rifles, with an admirable dissertation on the penetration of rifle bullets. Next he gives us excellent chapters on sporting shot guns, and central-fire guns, which, like all the rest of the volume, are rich and ample in practical details, and rendered valuable by innumerable engravings; and then in a series of successive chapters descends in a masterly manner on every branch of gun-making, the proving of barrels, the making of cartridges, manufacture of gunpowder, and other practical matters. Then we have a capital and fully-illustrated account of hammerless guns of every known construction, and of revolvers of various kinds, and so pass on to choke-boring and other methods of boring gun-barrels; and a full, elaborate, and scientifically treated account of the various gun trials that have been held from 1858 downwards, and at some of which the author himself deservedly and honourably carried off the main prizes for the guns of his own construction. The amount of information conveyed in these chapters is beyond computation, and supplies food for much deep thought and earnest attention. Next, Mr. Greener directs attention to punt and harpoon guns; Gatling, Nordenfolt, and other machine guns; and Whitworth, Armstrong, and other modern cannon.

Another important division of the book is devoted to "Shooting Notes," and includes, among other subjects, all treated with equal skill, hints on handling and use of guns; trap or pigeon shooting, and the best kinds of pigeons for the cruel purpose; sparrow shooting; the innocent and rapidly-developing sport of ball shooting, i.e., shooting at glass or other balls propelled into the air from traps specially constructed for the purpose; shooting at artificial birds propelled in like manner; deer stalking and driving; grouse, partridge, and pheasant shooting; woodcock and snipe shooting; ground game shooting; wild-fowling with "stalking horse," and other appliances; punting, etc. Then another division still is devoted to notes on Foreign Shooting in all countries under the sun. The volume is illustrated by about three-hundred-and-fifty well-drawn and carefully-executed wood engravings which add immeasurably to its usefulness and value, and is "got up" in a style that fits it for the library of every sportsman—and no sportsman ought to be without it.

\* *The Gun and its Development; with Notes on Shooting.* By W. W. GREENER. London: Cassell & Co. 1 vol., 4to, pp. 674. 1881. Illustrated.



## THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

It is seldom, indeed, that so admirable, so well-arranged, so exhaustive, and so excellent a history of any military body has been prepared as that of the Honourable Artillery Company now before us, and seldom, too, that an historian so truthful, so talented, and so eminently fitted for this self-imposed labour as Captain Raikes, has been found to undertake so Herculean a task as he has, and to bring it to so satisfactory a conclusion. We can honestly say that out of all the military histories that have come before us, none has excelled—nay, even equalled—this in exhaustiveness, reliableness, and masterly treatment, and assuredly none in interest and value. The first volume, comprising the period from 1587 to 1760, has its 520 pages compactly occupied, first, with "Early History of Archery and Artillery," one of the most interesting and well-prepared essays on the subject ever written, and including the "meaning of the word *Artillery*—Its ancient use—Introduction into England—First Cannons in the City of London—Archers in Britain under Romans and Saxons—Cross-bows introduced, 1190—Fire-arms or Hand-guns, 1875—Number of Archers provided by City Companies in the 18th Century—Games made illegal, 1368—Broad Arrow, ancient Crown mark, 1886—Statutes for promoting Archery—Proclamations for encouraging Archery—The Greenwich Armoury Mills—Company of Surgeons—Invention of Grenades, 1594—Bows exchanged for Calivers and Muskets, 1595." Next, an account of the Company from its Incorporation by Charter, in 1587, to the year 1601, which saw the employment of the City Trained Bands in repelling the invasion of Ireland by the Spaniards. Next, the progress of the Company under James I. and Charles I., and the part taken by the Trained Bands during the Civil war; and then, in succession, the state of the Company during the Commonwealth; from the Restoration to the death of Charles II.; during the reigns of James II., William and Mary, and Queen Anne; improvement of its condition under George I., and its advancement under George II.; and an account of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, Massachusetts.

The second volume, of 600 pages, embraces the period from 1760 to 1878, the various chapters being devoted to an account of the Company from the accession of George III. to the American War of Independence; the new lease of the Artillery Ground, and all the events occurring since the early part of the reign of that monarch; the first formation of the Volunteer Force; the advancement and flourishing condition of the Company under George III. and IV.; its increase in strength under William IV.; its history during the struggles and troubles from the accession of our beloved Queen to the time of the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex; from the appointment of H.R.H. Prince Consort as Captain-General and Colonel, to the happy settlement of the troubles in 1850; the increase and extension of the Company, and its history from 1851 to 1867; the appointment of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Captain-General and Colonel, and continuation of history down to 1878; and later history of the Boston, Massachusetts, Company.

From this brief *résumé* of the contents, some idea of the extent, importance, and exhaustive character of the information so industriously brought together by Captain Raikes, can be formed; and when we add that the work has been compiled from the original Documents and Warrants in the Public Record Office, Records of the Company from 1611, the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London, comprising the Letter Books of the Court of Aldermen and Court of Common Council (1275-1688); the Journals of the Court of Common Council (1416-1878); the Repertory or Proceedings of the Court of Aldermen (1496-1878); the Remembrancia (1680-1664); Minute Books of the Court of Lieutenancy (1677-1878); Council Registers (Privy Council Office 1540-1878); and manuscripts in British Museum and Bodleian Library, etc.; and that every statement and every item of information it contains has been well weighed, and is strictly accurate in every detail, we have, surely, said enough to ensure the work a hearty reception in every circle to which it may find its way.

Among the illustrations, which are lavish in number and excellent in execution, are a large number of full-page portraits; folding plates of views of the grounds, buildings, the Gordon Riots, the first balloon ascent in England, maps, plans, &c.; and many engravings of uniforms, arms and armour, fac-similes of enrolments, Queen's and regimental colours; armorial bearings, etc., etc. We repeat that this is the best work we have yet seen on any military body, and one that does infinite credit to its gallant author, who has the *esprit de corps* warmly at heart. It may well be taken as a model for others to copy from.

\* *The History of the Honourable Artillery Company.* By Capt. G. A. RAIKES, F.S.A., F.S.S., &c. London: R. Bentley & Sons, New Burlington Street. 2 vols., 8vo., 1878-9. Illustrated.

## COLLECTANEA GENEALOGICA.

MR. JOSEPH FOSTER, whose "Heraldry," "Pedigrees of County Families," and other works have from time to time been noticed in these pages, and who is assuredly the most patient, painstaking, and reliable of all our living authors on genealogical matters, has commenced the issue of a monthly journal under the above title, of which the first number has been forwarded to us. Its main features—and these are all-important, and will prove of inestimable value—are an Alphabetical Hand List of Wills, wholly or partially printed in the following works of the Surtees Society, 7 vols.—of the Chetham Society, 3 vols.—of the Camden Society, 2 vols.—Testamenta Vetusta of Royal and Noble Wills—Collectanea Topographica, &c., 8 vols.—Topographer and Genealogist, 3 vols.—Herald and Genealogist, 8 vols.—Miscellanea Genealogica, 5 vols.—The Reliquary, 20 vols.—The Genealogist, 4 vols.—Sussex Archaeological Collections, &c.; a Biographical Dictionary of Members of Parliament since 21 Hen. VIII., in which England, Scotland, and Ireland are treated separately; the Marriages from the Historical Register, Gentlemen's Magazine, and the Times, &c., arranged under one alphabet, 1655-1880; Musgrave's Obituary, Funeral Certificates (Ireland), Pedigrees in Herald's Visitations in British Museum; Funeral Certificates of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, 1607-1729; Index to Herald's Visitations, &c., arranged alphabetically under families; a "Collectanea" of Genealogical information; and Pedigrees and other features of equal importance.

In addition to all this, we are glad to see that Mr. Foster has received special permission from the authorities to edit, and to publish in this work, the Admissions of Members to Lincoln's Inn, to the Middle Temple, and to Gray's Inn. "These entries (which commence about the middle of the sixteenth century) refer to the gentry and their younger sons; and as it is customary to record the parentage of each student on his admission, it is obvious that no other series of documents outside the College of Arms—saving the similar Lists of Admissions to the Universities—can afford so much authentic information relating to our Aristocracy, or throw so much additional light on their genealogical history. The earlier admissions supply the data for identification which are generally wanting in the early Parish Registers, while the subsequent, and even recent, entries form a supplement to the Herald's Visitations, which in many cases they enable us to continue over an often obscure period. They certainly equal these Visitations in interest, even if they do not excel them, inasmuch as each respective register supplies a fund of original information relating to families in every part of England and Ireland. To increase the general interest, notes of identification will be added where possible, but the special feature of the Admissions will rather be found in those names which are not to be met with elsewhere, and among which many must discover those of their missing or perhaps obscure ancestors. In short, these Admissions belong to that class of records the importance of which is now so strongly insisted on both by the historian and the genealogist. And while they possess for the latter a special value, as dealing exclusively with the aristocratic classes, they will be appreciated by the former as the national authentic register of our learned professions."

The work is intended to be issued monthly, at a yearly subscription of three guineas, and, certainly, that sum could not be better laid out. Our friends will do well to communicate with Mr. Foster, 21, Boundary Road, Finchley Road, N.W., and at once enter their names as subscribers. The work is printed on excellent paper, in imperial 8vo. size, and, where needful, illustrated with armorial bearings, carefully engraved. We shall return to its consideration when other parts are before us.

It would be the height of bad taste on our part were we to pass over this festive season—the season, *par excellence*, of card playing—without a word of praise to those renowned caterers of playing cards, Messrs. WOOLLEY & CO., to whom and to whose taste and skill whist players owe so much. We have on various occasions called attention to the high quality of their playing cards, and we do so again with renewed pleasure, because we know that for hardness of the card itself, for glassy smoothness of surface, for richness of colouring and beauty of design of the backs, and for pleasant feel in dealing and in hand, it would be difficult to surpass them. The new patterns for the present season are thoroughly artistic and good; and we accord them the highest praise. None are better—few so good—they are a boon to card players.

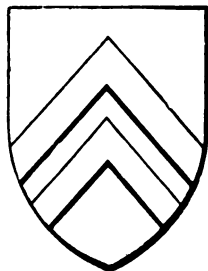
Messrs. WILLIS & CO., both in playing cards and *menu*, guest, and programme cards, have this season, as usual, introduced many new, good, and effective patterns. They are of the same high quality of artistic and manipulative excellence as usual, and are among the best and most satisfactory of the season.

## Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

### CHAWORTH AND KNIVETON FAMILY ALLIANCE.

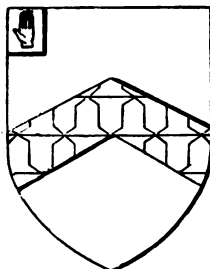
[From Le Neve's "Pedigrees of Knights."]

S<sup>r</sup> RICHARD CHAWORTH of Richmond [co. Surrey] Kte'd at Whitehall 18 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1663.



CHAWORTH.

S<sup>r</sup> George Chaworth, = Mary, dr of Tho. Kniveton  
1st Viscount Chaworth.



KNIVETON.

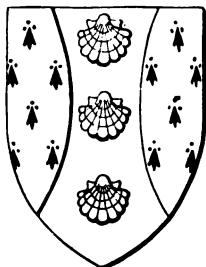
2. S<sup>r</sup> Richard Chaworth of Richmond, = Sophia dr of Robert Earle of Lindsey.  
Doctor of Lawes dyed without issue as I suppose.

She dyed 20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1689 at her house  
at Richmond, Surrey, and buried  
publicly 1 of January following in  
that p<sup>r</sup>ish church.

[The arms of Chaworth—*Asure*, two chevrons, *or*—were acquired from the ancient family of Alfreton, the heiresses of which married Chaworth and Latham; the former adopting the arms. The family of Alfreton became extinct, by these marriages, in 1269. The later arms of Kniveton, at the time of this alliance, were *Gules*, a chevron, *vair*, *argent*, and *sable*.]

### CLARKE OF SOMERSALL, CHILCOTE, AND SUTTON, CO. DERBY.

[From Le Neve's "Pedigrees of Knights."]



CLARKE.

SIR GILBERT CLARKE of Somersall, Knighted at Whitehall, 2 March 1670. See the coat, crest, and pedigree higher, Sir W. Dugdale's visit: *Derb*: fol: 75 A. B. 2 fanches *ermine* in pale, 8 escalops *or*.

2<sup>d</sup> w. Grace, dr: of = Gilbert Clark, = 1 w. Helen d. and  
..... Columbello of of Somersall, sole heir of Jo:  
Derby, no issue. Derby. Clark of Codnore.

2<sup>d</sup> w. Eliz dr. and = Godfrey Clark, = 1 w. Elizabeth, dr: of  
coheir of Nicolas of Somersall, Sir Tho. Milward, K<sup>t</sup>,  
Frevill of Hardwick Dunelm by whom Nicolas Co: *Derb*. Cheif Justice of Chester and Eton, *Derb*.  
dyed young. 1 vol. benefactors to Office of Arms, pag. 43.

Nicolas obiit Juvenis.

S<sup>r</sup> Gilbert Clark of = 2<sup>d</sup> wife. Barbara daughter of  
Som<sup>r</sup>sall *Derb*: George Clarke of Watford  
Kted. and Chilcote. North<sup>t</sup>, and his coheir.

2. Gilbert Clarke  
vnmarrid  
1708.

1. Godfrey Clarke = Katherine dr.  
of Chilcote, *Derb*: of Philipp,  
son and heir, 1708. Earle of  
Chesterfield.

1. Barbara, mar-  
ried to .....  
Kynnersley, of  
Loxley, *Staff*.

Mary  
vnmarrid  
1708.

[According to Lysons, the first of the family mentioned in the pedigree, was of Chesterfield; his son was of Somersall in Brampton. Chilcote was purchased in 1672, Sutton between 1736 and 1740. Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, Esq., of the family, died in 1786; his sister and heiress married Job Hart Price, Esq., who took the name of Clarke in 1787, and left a daughter and heiress, who became Marchioness of Ormond. The arms are, *Azure*, three escallops in pale, *or*, between two flanches, *ermine*. Crest, within an annulet, *or*, enriched with a ruby, a pheon, *argent*.]

**WILMOT AND HATFEILD FAMILIES: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION  
IN DUFFIELD CHURCH.**

THE following interesting inscription occurs on a brass plate on the splayed western jamb of the window on the south side of the chancel, in the interior of Duffield Church, Derbyshire.

Near this place, under the Rails, on the South-side of the Communion Table, lieth the Body of Anthonina Wilmot, late wife of Edward Wilmot of this Town, Esq<sup>r</sup>: only Child of Thomas Hatfeild late of Highgate in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, deceased, and Grand-daughter of John Hatfeild, heretofore of Laughton in y<sup>e</sup> County of York, Esq<sup>r</sup>: She was a dutiful Daughter, a virtuous and faithful Wife, a tender and affectionate Mother, a kind Mistress, a sincere Friend, a sensible and cheerful Companion, of true simplicity of Manners, humble and unaffected Piety to her Saviour and Redeemer, and universal charity to the Poor and Distressed. Reader, if thou wishest to die like Her, thou must first learn to live like Her. She died on the sixth of January 1754. And in the forty first Year of her Age. And near the same place are Deposited the Remains of the above named

**EDWARD WILMOT,**

of Duffield, Esq<sup>r</sup>,

WHAT I WAS, THE LAST DAY WILL SHEW

was an Expression frequently in his Mouth, and it appeared to result from a Mind, conscious of its own Integrity. Benevolence, and steady Friendship, were the Characteristics of his Life, and a firm confidence in the Divine Mercy, gilded the evening of his Day, with the well-grounded assurance of a joyful Resurrection.

He was Born 8<sup>th</sup> Febr 1703-4, and Died 14<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1776.

Anthonina Wilmot, wife of Edward Wilmot, Esq., of Duffield, was, as stated on the inscription, daughter of Thomas, and grand daughter of John, Hatfeild, of Laughton and Hatfeild, in the county of York, in which county the family was of considerable antiquity. John Hatfeild, mentioned in the inscription, was son of Anthony Hatfeild, of Laughton, by his second wife, Faith, daughter of George Westby, of Giltwhaite and Ravenfeild, gent., to whom she was married at Rotherham, in 1628. This John Hatfeild married twice: first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Disney, of Swinderby, in Lincolnshire, Esq., by whom he had an only child, Elizabeth, who died young; and, second, on the 11th Nov., 1675, Antonina, daughter of Sir Thomas Norcliffe, of Langton, Knt., who died in 1707, aged 56, and was buried at Laughton. By her he had issue John, his son and heir, who married Mary, daughter of Elkana Riche, and died about 1750; Anthony, English Consul at Istuan, who died about 1756; Samuel, who died young; Dorothy, who married William Woodhouse, a Non-conformist minister, of Reresby, co. Leicester; Elizabeth, who married Henry Marshall, of Newton Kyme, co. York, Esq.; and Thomas, of Highgate, London. This Thomas Hatfeild had an only child, his daughter and heiress, Anthonina, who became the wife of Edward Wilmot, of Duffield, Esq., and is commemorated on this inscription. The arms of Hatfeild were—*Ermine*, on a chevron engrailed, *sable*, three cinquefoils, *or*. The mansion and estates of the Wilmots, in Duffield, passed by purchase into the hands of John Balguy, Esq., one of H.M. justices for South Wales, about the year 1791.

We learn that the Rev. Kenelm H. Smith, of Ely, has been appointed Local Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, for the County of Cambridge.

## ANCIENT CARICATURE IN ROME.

THE very singular, and extremely early, caricature of a Christian, here carefully engraved of a considerably reduced size, belongs to a class of productions to which antiquaries and artists have given, technically, the Italian name of *Graffiti* (*Sgraffiato*), i.e., the design simply scratched into the substance, in outline. Many examples of this kind of sketching (which was also at one period a common mode of ornamenting pottery, and has of late again become highly popular) occur at Pompeii and in Rome. The one here illustrated is thus spoken of by the late Thomas Wright, F.S.A.:—"During the alterations and extensions which were made from time to time in the palace of the Cæsars, it had been found necessary to build across a narrow street which intersected the Palatine; and, in order to give support to the structure above, a portion of the street was walled off, and remained thus hermetically sealed until about the year 1857, when some excavations on the spot brought it to view. The walls of the street were found to be covered with these *Graffiti*, among which this one attracted special attention, and, having been carefully removed, is now preserved in the Museum of the Collegio Romano. It is a caricature upon a Christian named Alexamenos, by some pagan who despised Christianity. The



Saviour is represented under the form of a man with the head of an ass, extended upon a cross; the Christian, Alexamenos, standing on one side in the attitude of worship of that period. Underneath we read the inscription, ΑΛΕΞΑΜΕΝΟΣ ΚΕΒΕΤΕ (for *σεβεται*) ΘΕΩΝ, 'Alexamenos worships God.' It was drawn when the prevailing religion of Rome was still Pagan, and a Christian was an object of contempt."

## FAMILY OF HODGKINSON.

The Baptismal Register of William Hodgkinson, born about 1735 or 1736, in or near Ashover or Wirksworth, in the County of Derby, is sought for; also that of his father. A *douceur* of ten shillings will be paid for, a copy of either of these entries. Replies may be addressed to Y. N., care of the Editor of *The Reliquary*.



*Sæpe sub hæc Dryades sistas durere choræas:  
 Sæpe etiam manibus natis ex ordine, trunci  
 Circuire modum: mensuras, robora, alnas  
 Dyingue ter implebat: nec non et cetera tanto  
 Silva sub hæc, sylva quanto jacet horba, sub omni.  
 Ov. Met:*



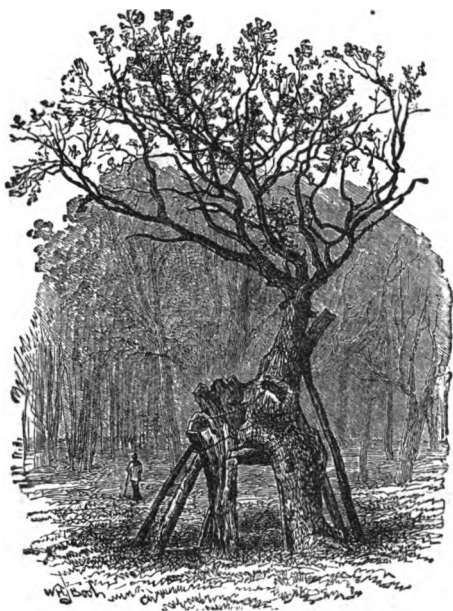
*The Green Dale Oak near Willbeck, 1727.*

# THE RELIQUARY.

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JANUARY, 1882.

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THE GREEN-DALE CABINET BELONGING TO HIS GRACE  
THE DUKE OF PORTLAND; AND THE GREEN DALE  
OAK FROM WHICH IT WAS FORMED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.

THANKS to the extreme kindness and thoughtful courtesy of the late Duke of Portland, whose death I, along with numberless others who received such uniform attention at his hands, most deeply deplore, I was enabled, on one of the occasions of my visiting Welbeck Abbey, to examine and make detailed notes upon the fine historical piece of



furniture known as the "Green-Dale Cabinet," carefully preserved in that magnificent mansion. The notes I then made would, but for His Grace's death—a death, though at a good old age, all too soon for those by whom he was so much respected, and for the works he was engaged in—have been at that time arranged for publication, but as a consequence upon that event they have till now been postponed. I now proceed to put them in form, and in doing so take the opportunity of expressing my warmest thanks to the present Duke of Portland for all the help he has kindly given me over the matter. I throw these notes together and present them as the first of a brief series of papers I hope to give on a few of the examples of Historic Furniture treasured up in some of the stately homes—and homes of taste—in the Midlands.

The Cabinet which I now proceed to describe is formed from some of the wood of the famous Green-Dale Oak at Welbeck, and was made in 1727 for the Countess of Oxford (Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, daughter of John Holles, Earl of Clare and afterwards Duke of Newcastle, by his wife Lady Margaret Cavendish), to whom Welbeck at that time belonged, and who by her marriage with Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, conveyed it to him.

The "Green-Dale Oak" is one of the best known, and most famous, of trees, and takes rank among the oldest and most venerable in existence. This "Monarch of the Forest"—the "Methusaleh of Trees," as it has been aptly named—venerable for its antiquity, grand in its hoary age, and eminent above most in its picturesqueness and character, still stands, a living relic of long past ages, and surrounded with a halo of historic and traditionary interest. It stands in all its "forest pride"—a complete wreck of its former self, but finer than ever in its picturesque aspects, and grand and solemn as a ruin. Throsby, in his "Thoroton," supposed it to be when he wrote "upwards of 1,500 years old," and Major Rooke, a few years previously, stated that it was "thought to be above 700 years old," and that, "from its appearance, there is every reason to suppose it had attained to that age at least"—thus opinions of contemporary people varied some 800 years in their computation. "In Evelyn's time it was 88 feet in circumference at the bottom, the breadth of the boughs was 88 feet, covering a space equal to 676 square yards." In the plate that accompanied Dr. Hunter's edition of the *Sylva*, published January 1st, 1776, the measurements are given thus:—Diameter of trunk near the ground, 12 feet; diameter of trunk at the top of the arch, 11 feet; girth of ditto, 84 feet 10 inches; diameter of trunk at widest part above the top of the arch, 18 feet 8 inches; height of the tree from the ground to top of highest branch, 53 feet 6 inches; height of the archway, 10 feet 2 inches; width of archway, 6 feet 2 inches." Major Rooke declared its measurement in 1790 to be thus:—"The circumference of the trunk, above the arch, is 85 feet 3 inches; the height of the arch, 10 feet 3 inches; width about the middle, 6 feet 3 inches; height to the top branch, 54 feet." The trunk having a century or two back become hollow with age, and so much decayed that large openings occurred in its sides





FAC-SIMILE OF GEORGE VERTUE'S ETCHING (PLATE III.), 1727.

the opening was, in 1724, sufficiently enlarged by cutting away the decayed wood to allow an ordinary carriage, or three horsemen abreast, to pass through. Through this opening one of the noble owners is said, with his bride, to have been driven in a carriage drawn by six horses, on the occasion of his marriage, and it is also said, that on various other later occasions, carriages have passed through the opening, while equestrians by the score have ridden through it from one side to the other.

The circumstance of the carriage with six horses being driven through it is represented on an engraving done in 1727, and the very same drawing, as I shall presently show, is re-produced in fac-simile on the Cabinet itself.

The engraving to which I have alluded forms one of a series of five folio etchings on copper by the celebrated engraver, George Vertue, and done by him for the Countess of Oxford, the then owner of Welbeck. These engravings (for the loan of two of which, and the cut on page 129, I am indebted to Mr. White) I have had carefully reduced by an unfailing photo-relief process in perfect fac-simile, and now proceed to describe. They have never before been re-engraved, and as the prints themselves are rarely to be met with, their reproduction here will be of more than usual interest.

The first plate is a ground plan of that part of the Welbeck property where the Green-Dale Oak stands. In the centre is represented the ground plan of the tree with the opening and its dimensions marked thus—"12 feet," "10 feet," "6 feet;" and on the surrounding map, "Foot Path." "The Road" "to Welbeck" and "Path Way" are all accurately laid down and marked, as is also the situation of "A small Oke 4 Feet diameter" not far away. At the side of the plan are the monogram, coronet, and motto of the Countess, "*Virtue et Fide*;" at the top, on a roll, in six lines, the words "*A PLAN of the GREAT OKE call'd The Green-Dale Oke in the Lane near Welbeck in Nottingham Shire*;" and at the bottom, on the base of a pillar, "*The Arch cut thro' the Tree 10 Feet 2 Inches high.*" "*These Draughts taken 31 August 1727,*" and the initials G.V.f. of the engraver, George Vertue. This plan, which is enclosed in an ornate border, with corner and other ornaments composed of oak leaves and acorns, is copied in reduced fac-simile on the accompanying engraving on next page.

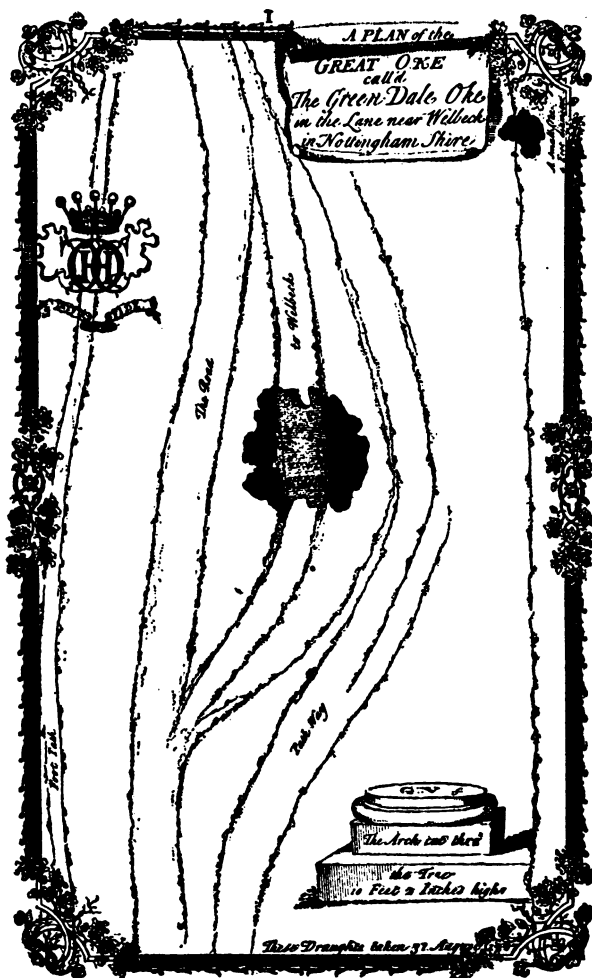
The second plate represents a side view of the tree, denuded of its branches, with railings and landscape at the back. Above it is the following quotation from Ovid :—

*"Sæpe sub hâc Dryâdes festas duxere chorcas :  
Sæpe etiam manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci,  
Circuere modum : mensuraque roboris ulnas  
Quinque ter implebat. Nec non et cætera tanto  
Silva sub hâc, sylvâ quanto jacet herba sub omni."  
Ov : Met :"*

and at the bottom the words "*The Green-Dale Oak near Welbeck, 1727.*" I engrave it on Plate XVI.

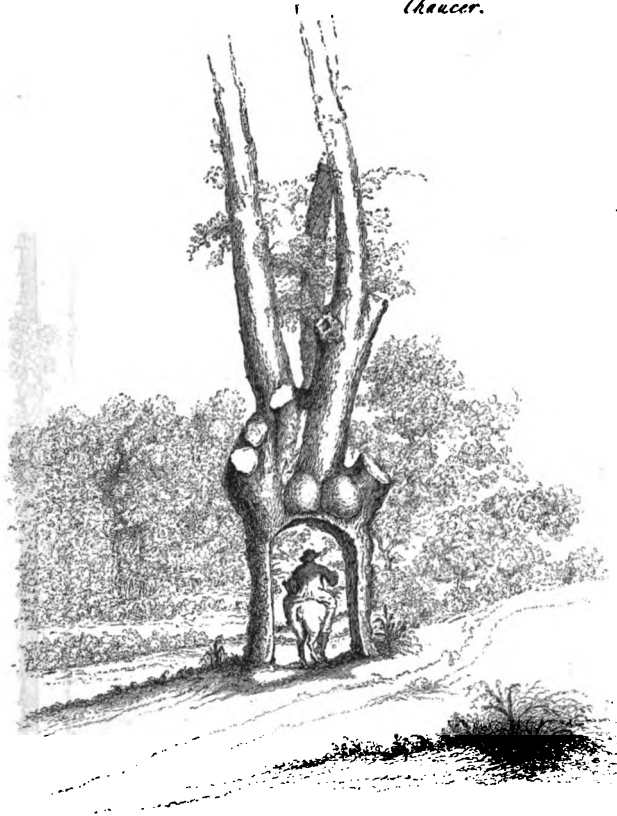
The third of Vertue's etchings gives an angular view of the entire tree, through the arched opening in which an equestrian is passing

out towards the spectator. In the background is the landscape with trees. At the top are Chaucer's words, "*Lo the Oke!*" and at the bottom, "*The Green-Dale Oke near Welbeck. 1727.*" I engrave it on Plate XVII.



The fourth etching gives a front view of the tree from the opposite side, but denuded of its top branches. Through the opening a man on horseback is represented as riding from the spectator through the archway; it has park scenery of forest trees in the background. Above it is the following quotation from Chaucer :—

*To the Oak that hath so long a nourishing  
 Fro the time that it ginneth first to spring  
 And hath so long a life, as we may see;  
 Yet at the laste, wastid is the Tree  
 Chaucer.*



*The Green-Dale. Oak near Willbeck. 1727.*



*"Lo the Oke! that hath so long a norishing  
 Fro the time that it ginnoeth first to spring  
 And hath so long a life, as we may see;  
 Yet at the laste, wastid is the Tree.—Chaucer."*

and at the bottom :—"The Green-Dale Oke near Welbeck 1727." It is here carefully reproduced on Plate XVIII.

The fifth and last of Vertue's etchings, which I have pleasure in reproducing on Plate XIX., gives a highly interesting representation of a carriage—one of the lumbering vehicles of the period, with the tires of its massive wheels, and the front of the carriage itself studded with large nails—drawn by six horses, being driven through the tree toward the spectator. Its noble driver (as I suppose him to be, to carry out the tradition) is seated, with reins in his left, and whip in his right, hand, on the box, and on one of the leaders is a postillion also furnished with a whip. In the background is park scenery with trees. At the top are the words "*Una Nemus*," and at the bottom "*The Green-Dale Oke near Welbeck 1727.*"

From some of the branches and the wood cut from the centre of the trunk—the veriest of the very "heart of oak"—of this tree in the forming of the arched passage through which this carriage is represented as being driven, the "Green-Dale Cabinet" was made. This remarkably fine and historical piece of furniture, which I have the honour of being the first fully to describe, and of which, on the next page, I give a careful engraving from a drawing specially made by myself, with permission of the Duke of Portland, measures seven feet six inches in height, six feet in width, and two feet two inches in depth. It is perfectly unique in style, character, and historic interest, and of paramount importance as connected with one of the most remarkable trees anywhere existing. The Cabinet is divided into two heights, each of which is furnished with a pair of folding-doors. The upper pair of folding-doors are each divided into four panels; and the lower

13	A	C	A	C	16
	1	6	3	8	
14	B	D	B	D	17
	C	A	C	A	
15	5	2	7	4	18
	D	B	D	B	
	E	G	I	K	
	9	10	11	12	
	F	H	J	L	

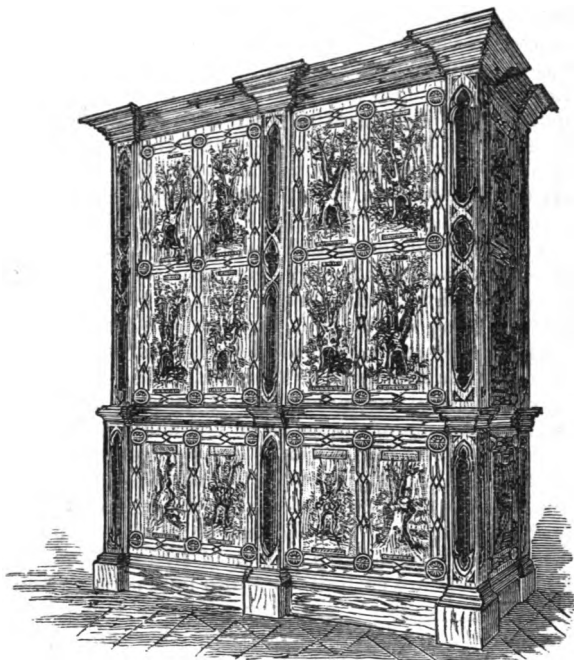
pair each into two panels; and in all cases they are separated from each other by inlaid borders. I have endeavoured by the simple diagram here appended, to show the arrangement of the various inlaid and painted designs that occur on these panels. The designs are, in every case, identically the same as the set of etchings by Vertue which I have just described, the trees, the lettering, and all the details being preserved with remarkable accuracy.

They are exquisitely inlaid and painted, and have an extremely good and fine effect.

In the upper of these doors, in the panels I have on this diagram marked 1, 2, 3, and 4, occur (thus four times repeated) the third of Vertue's views, which I have engraved on Plate XVII., with the words "*Lo the Oke!*" at A, and "*The Green-Dale Oke near Welbeck, 1727*" at B, as there given.



In the panels which I have marked 5, 6, 7, and 8, are the subject, again thus four times repeated, of the fifth plate of etchings (my plate XIX., here given) similarly inlaid and painted, showing the carriage, drawn by six horses, being driven through the tree, the driver, and the postillion on the front horse being each habited in red coats and cocked hats. Above each of these, at C, are the words "*Una Nemus*" and beneath each, at D, "*The Green-Dale Oke near Welbeck, 1727.*"



THE GREEN-DALE CABINET, BELONGING TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

On each of the panels of the lower pair of doors where I have placed the numbers 9 and 12, occur the side view of the tree, denuded of its top branches, which form Vertue's second plate (here engraved Plate XVI.) and at E and K the quotation from Ovid which there appears, and at F and L the usual words "*The Green-Dale Oke near Welbeck, 1727.*" On each of the other panels which I have marked with the figures 10 and 11, are Vertue's fourth view of the tree, with man on horseback riding through from the spectator, and of course showing the back of both horse and rider, as shown on my accompanying Plate XVIII. At the top of each, at G and I, is the quotation from Chaucer as there given, and at H J the same descriptive name and date as on the others.

The ends of the Cabinet are separated into three panels in height, two in the upper and one in the lower portion. The end to the left has, in its upper panel (13), the same view of the tree and

*Una Nomus.*



*The Great Oak near Willerby, 1727.*

FAC-SIMILE OF GEORGE VERTUE'S ETCHING (PLATE V.), 1727.



the same wording as already described on front panels 5, 6, 7, and 8 (Plate XIX.); the middle panel (14) same as panels 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Plate XVII.); and the lower panel marked 15 on the diagram, bears the ground plan of that part of Welbeck Park where the Green-Dale Oak stands, which forms Vertue's first plate of etchings, and is here described and illustrated on page 182.

The other end of the Cabinet, similarly divided into three panels in height, as shown on the diagram, bears in its upper panel (16) the same view, with the horseman riding towards the spectator, as do those marked 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Plate XVII.); that marked 17 the same, Plate XIX., with coach and six horses, as 5, 6, 7, and 8; and that marked 18 the ground plan as on the lower panel 15 on the other end.

Other notable engravings of this grand old tree are "*A North West View of the Green Dale Oak near Welbeck.*" Drawn by S. H. Grimm, in 1775; engraved by A. Rooker; and "Published Jan. 21st, 1776, by A. Hunter, M.D., as the Act directs," to illustrate his edition in 4to of Evelyn's *Sylva*. This is a remarkably good and effective line-engraving, in which a gentleman on horseback is represented as riding from the spectator through the archway in the trunk of the tree. Another engraving represents a north-east view of the same tree; and outlines giving the dimensions which I have already quoted on a previous page. Another engraving "Drawn by H. Rooke," "Engraved by W. Ellis," and "Published Dec. 31st, 1790," with the name of "*The Green-Dale Oak*," formed plate 5 of Hayman Rooke's "Descriptions and Sketches of some Remarkable Oaks in the Park at Welbeck, in the County of Nottingham, a Seat of His Grace the Duke of Portland. To which are added, Observations on the durability of that Tree, with Remarks on the Annual growth of the Acorn." London, 1790. In this plate, which is, like the rest of the series, tame, a gentleman in a cocked hat is represented standing beneath the archway in the trunk of the tree with his walking-stick raised to touch the top of the opening. Major Hayman Rooke's description is as follows:—

"Plate V. is a view of the famous Green-Dale Oak, thought to be above seven hundred years old; and, from its appearance, there is every reason to suppose it has attained that age at least. The circumference of the trunk, above the arch, is 35 feet 8 inches; height of the arch, 10 feet 3 inches; width, about the middle, 6 feet 3 inches; height to the top branch, 54 feet. The Countess of Oxford, grandmother of the present Duke, had several cabinets made out of its branches, and ornamented with inlaid representations of the oak, with the following inscriptions:—

"Sæpe sub hæc Dryades festas duxere choreas;  
Sæpe etiam manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci  
Cirouiere modum mensuraque roboris ulnas  
Quinque ter implebat, nec non et cætera tanto  
Silva sub hac, sylva quanto jacet herba sub omni.—*Op., Met.*"

"Where all the woodland nymphs their revels play'd,  
And footed sportive rings around its shade;  
Not fifteen cubits could encompass round  
The ample trunk on consecrated ground;  
As much its height the other trees exceeds,  
As they o'ertop the grass and humbler weeds."

"Lo the Oake! that bath so long a norishing,  
Fro the time that it ginneth first to spring,  
And hath so long a life, as we may see;  
Yet, at the last, wasted is the tree.—*Chaucer.*"

"The drawing of this tree, and of the Seven Sisters, I took in the year 1779. I must also say, that drawings of the green dale oak, in several views of it, had been made, several years before 1779, by Grim and others."

The Green-Dale Oak (engraved on page 129), as it now stands, propped, supported, chained, and lovingly preserved on all sides, is assuredly the grandest "wreck of ages" that any forest monarch, in appearance, presents; and it still gives out rich foliage in its upper branches, although its trunk seems in most parts to be little more than "touch-wood." And there may the tree long stand:—

"So grand in weakness—e'en in his decay  
So venerable—'twere sacrilege t'escape  
The consecrating touch of time."

"Time hollowed in his trunk  
A tomb for centuries, and buried there  
The epochs of the rise and fall of states,  
The fading generations of the world,  
The memory of men!"

Of the Countess of Oxford, by whom the Cabinet I have been describing was caused to be made, a few words are requisite. She was fifth in descent from Sir William Cavendish and his wife Elizabeth Hardwick ("Bess of Hardwick") the founder of the Ducal House of Devonshire, third in direct descent from the famous Sir William Cavendish, the royalist and author, who was created Duke of Newcastle. This Sir William Cavendish, who was successively created Baron Cavendish, of Bolsover, in the county of Derby, Baron Ogle, Viscount Mansfield, Earl of Newcastle, Earl of Ogle, Marquis of Newcastle, and Duke of Newcastle, was a Knight of the Garter, and held many very important appointments. He was a staunch royalist, and suffered many losses and privations through his wise adherence to the royal cause. He fortified the town of Newcastle, the Castle of Bolsover, and other places, and did good service in overcoming the Parliamentary forces at Gainsborough, Chesterfield, Bradford, and many other places. His Grace built the greater part of Welbeck, including the famous riding-house, yet standing, and the stables. He was the most accomplished horseman of the time, and his name will ever remain known as the author of the finest, most learned, and most extensive work on Horsemanship ever written. The original MS. of this marvellous treatise is carefully preserved at Welbeck Abbey, and copies of the work, especially the first French edition, with all the original plates, are of great rarity. He also wrote some volumes of poetry. The Duke married twice; first, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of William Bassett, of Blore, in the county of Derby (widow of the Hon. Henry Howard, third son of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire), by whom he had issue, with others, a son Henry Cavendish, by whom he was succeeded; and, second, Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles Lucas, and Maid of Honour to Queen Henrietta. This lady died in 1678, and the Duke three years afterwards; they are buried under a magnificent monument in Westminster Abbey, where the following is one of the inscriptions:—"Here lyes the Loyall Duke of Newcastle and his Dutchess his second wife, by whom he had no issue: Her name was Margarett Lucas, youngest sister to the Lord Lucas, of Colchester; a noble

familie, for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous. This Dutchess was a wise, wittie, and learned lady, which her many books do well testifie; she was a most virtuous and a loveing and carefull wife, and was with her Lord all the time of his banishment and miseries, and when he came home never parted from him in his solitary retirements."

Henry Cavendish, second Duke, Marquis and Earl of Newcastle, Earl and Baron of Ogle, Viscount Mansfield, Baron Cavendish of Bolsover, and Baron Bothal and Hepple, and a Knight of the Garter, succeeded his father in 1676, and married Frances Pierrepont, of Thoresby, grand-daughter of the Earl of Kingston, by whom he had issue three sons, none of whom survived him, and five daughters, viz:—Elizabeth, married, first, to the Earl of Albemarle, and, second, to the Duke of Montague; Frances, married to the Earl of Bredalbane; Catherine, married to the Earl of Thanet; Arabella, married to the Earl of Sunderland; and Margaret, married to John Holles, fourth Earl of Clare. The Duke died in 1671, and the titles, in default of male issue, then became extinct.

By the marriage, just named, of the Lady Margaret Cavendish with John Holles, fourth Earl of Clare, Welbeck and other estates of the Duke of Newcastle passed into his hands. In 1694, the Earl of Clare was created Duke of Newcastle. His Grace died at Welbeck, through a fall from his horse, in 1711, and the title thus again became extinct. He left issue an only daughter, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, who married Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer (the collector of the celebrated "Harleian Collection" of MSS.), and thus conveyed the Welbeck and Bolsover estates to that nobleman. The issue of this marriage was an only daughter and heiress, the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, who married William Bentinck, second Duke of Portland, and thus carried the Cavendish estates into that illustrious family. She died in 1785, having had issue by her husband three sons and three daughters. These were the Lady Elizabeth, married to the Marquis of Thomond; Lady Henrietta, married to the Earl of Stamford; William Henry, Marquess of Titchfield, who succeeded to the titles and estates; Lady Margaret, and Lady Frances, who died young; and Lord Edward Charles, who married Elizabeth Cumberland, and had numerous issue. The duke died in 1762, and was succeeded, as third Duke of Portland, by his eldest son, William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, who married, in 1766, the Lady Dorothy Cavendish, only daughter of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, and by her had, with other issue, William Henry, Marquis of Titchfield (his successor); and Lord William Charles Augustus Cavendish-Bentinck, who married, first, Miss G. A. F. Seymour, and, second, Anne, daughter of the Marquis Wellesley, and divorced wife of Sir William Addy; the noble Duke died in 1809, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Henry, fourth Duke of Portland, who married Henrietta, daughter and co-heiress of General John Scott, of Balconnie, county Fife, with whom he received a large accession of property, and his grace assumed the additional surname and arms of Scott. By this marriage

his grace had issue, William Henry Cavendish Scott-Bentinck, Marquis of Titchfield, who died unmarried during his father's lifetime; the Lady Henrietta; Lord William John, who succeeded to the dukedom and estates; Major Lord William George Frederick Cavendish Scott-

Bentinck (known as Lord George Bentinck), the eminent statesman and patriot, who died in 1848; Lord Henry William; the Lady Charlotte, married to John Evelyn Denison, M.P.; the Lady Lucy, married to Lord Howard de Walden; and the Lady Mary. His grace died in 1854, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest surviving son, Lord William John Cavendish Scott-Bentinck, as fifth Duke of Portland, Marquis of Titchfield, Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock, Baron of Cirencester, and a co-heir to the Barony of Ogle.



ARMS OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

This nobleman, to whom the wonderful engineering and architectural alterations and improvements of Welbeck are due, was born on the 17th of September, 1800, and died, unmarried, in 1880, when he was succeeded in his titles and estates by his second cousin, Lieut. William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, only son, by his first marriage, of the late Major-General Arthur Cavendish-Bentinck, youngest son of the late Lord William Charles Augustus Cavendish-Bentinck, brother of the fourth duke as just narrated. General Cavendish-Bentinck was born in 1819, and married, first, in 1857, a daughter of Sir Vincent Whitshed, Bart., who died in 1858, by whom he had a son, the present sixth Duke of Portland; and, second, in 1862, Augusta Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Montague Browne, Dean of Lismore, by whom he had issue, Henry Cavendish, William Augustus Cavendish, Charles Cavendish, and Ottoline Violet Anne Cavendish. The General died in 1877, and his widow was, in 1880, created, in her own right, Baroness Bolsover, of Bolsover, in the County of Derby.

Of Welbeck itself I write nothing now, but of it and its surroundings shall hope in a not distant number to give some interesting particulars.

*The Hollies,  
Duffield, near Derby.*

## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN PARKER, AND THE FAMILY OF PARKER, OF NORTON, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

THE Right Honourable John Parker died at his residence, 71, Onalow Square, London, on Monday, the 5th of September, 1881, having nearly completed the 82nd year of his age. Mr. Parker was descended from a substantial family of the old yeomanry of the neighbourhood of Sheffield,\* which for several generations had been settled at Little Norton, in the parish of Norton, in Derbyshire, believed to have been a connection of the family of Parker, of Norton Lees Hall, in the same parish, who acquired their estate there by marriage of the heiress of De Gotham, in or about the reign of Richard the second, from which stock also Sir Thomas Parker, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, created Earl of Macclesfield in 1721, is said to have descended.

Under the will of his kinsman, Mr. John Woodrove, John Parker, of Greenhill, in Norton, born in 1700, became, in or about the year 1785, the owner of Woodthorpe, in the parish of Hansworth, near Sheffield. He was there succeeded by his son John, barrister-at-law,† in the language of the locality usually known as "Counsellor Parker." Dying on the 6th January, 1794, he was followed by his eldest surviving son, Hugh Parker, born 11th September, 1773, one of the most useful and honourable men in his day that any community could boast of; who, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Samuel Walker, Esq., of Masborough, near Rotherham, had for his eldest son John Parker, whose death we now record.

Mr. John Parker was born 21st October, 1799. After receiving his education at Repton, and having graduated M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 30th June, 1824, and practised in the assizes of the northern circuit and the local quarter sessions. His tastes, however, were political, as he showed by some thoughtful and well written pamphlets. When the Reform Bill of 1831 gave prospect of the enfranchisement of Sheffield, men's minds naturally turned

\* Such, for instance, as some of the Brights, Carrs, Rawsons, Bamfords, Staunfords, Stacys, Steades, etc. This class of society, as it formerly existed, is hardly recognized, or but imperfectly understood, at the present day. "Yeoman," says Mr. Hunter, "implies a condition of life a little better than that which would now be understood by the word. The yeomanry of England, in the reign of Elizabeth, formed the class next to the acknowledged gentry, the men who used coat-armour of right. They were people who lived, for the most part, on lands of their own."—*Critical and Historical Tracts*, 1852, No. II., p. 46.

The proverb ran:—

A Knight of Cales,  
A gentleman of Wales,  
And a Laird of the North Countree;  
A Yeoman of Kent,  
With his yearly rent,  
Will buy them out all three.

† Admitted of Lincoln's Inn, 23rd January, 1746. Called to the Bar 18th April, 1752. Invited to the Bench of that Inn 12th Feb., 1776, but declined.

‡ Mr. Hugh Parker was educated for the Law, being admitted of Lincoln's Inn 12th June, 1790, and called to the Bar 21st June, 1797. To him, says Mr. Hunter, "the inhabitants of Sheffield and the whole vicinity were greatly indebted for a judicious, humane, and active exercise of his magisterial authority."—*Hist. Hallamshire*. Mr. Parker was firmly attached to Whig politics, and presided over a large meeting of the inhabitants of the West Riding, convened 18th Nov., 1819, to vote an address to Earl Fitzwilliam on his removal, on political grounds, from the Lieutenantancy of the Riding. Mr. Parker ever watched with the deepest anxiety the success of the town of Sheffield, and when that borough became enfranchised, he would have been returned to Parliament as its representative, could his consent have been obtained, but this, however, he declined. He died at Doncaster, where he then resided, 15th Nov., 1861, aged 89.—See more concerning him in *Gent. Mag.*, 1861; *Doncaster Gazette*, and *Doncaster Chronicle*, Nov. 22nd, 1861, etc.

§ Her only sister, Margaret, married 5th June, 1806, William Walker, esq., barrister-at-law (of a different family), father of William Walker, esq., J.P., of Wilsick, near Doncaster, and Thomas Walker, esq., J.P., of The Woodlands, near the same town.



to Mr. John Parker as an eligible candidate for the representation of the borough. Holding consistently and firmly the Whig principles of his family, and giving indications that the virtues which had adorned his father were inherited by him, a number of the inhabitants of Sheffield, on the 26th August, 1831, invited him to become a candidate, and he agreed to do so. The Reform Act was not passed till the following year, and the first election did not take place till December, 1832. But in the summer of 1831, Mr. Buckingham was in the field preparing the way for his future candidature, and Mr. John Parker's friends resolved not to be behindhand. There was a strong desire that Mr. Parker's colleague should be Mr. Thomas Asline Ward, or Mr. Samuel Bailey, and overtures were first made to Mr. Ward, it being well understood that if he accepted there would be no proposal to Mr. Bailey, the friends of these two gentlemen being identical. But Mr. Ward hesitated; and as Mr. Buckingham was diligently making play, it was thought needful to act. Therefore a requisition was presented to Mr. Bailey, and accepted by him. In the summer of 1832, to the consternation of the Reform party, three names having been for many months before the electors, Mr. T. A. Ward accepted the long dormant requisition to him, and thus there were four Liberal candidates for two seats. Mr. Bailey, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Buckingham, all had the advantage of Mr. John Parker in years and experience; but the result of the poll was:—Parker, 1515; Buckingham, 1498; Ward, 1210; Bailey, 812.

The popular disappointment with the result found expression in an attack on the windows of the Tontine Hotel, Mr. John Parker's head-quarters. After some hours of commotion, a detachment of Irish soldiers was brought from Rotherham, and as they marched up Waingate, amid a shower of stones, one of the stones cut the head of one of the magistrates, Mr. Thomas B. Bosville, of Ravenfield. Without pausing to communicate with the other magistrates, Mr. Hugh Parker and Mr. Henry Walker, who were in the Tontine yard, Mr. Bosville drew up the men in line at the gateway, and ordered them to fire. No less than five persons were shot dead, and a feeling of horror and indignation pervaded the community.

Within two years and one month, namely, in January, 1835, came the second election, consequent on the dissolution by Sir Robert Peel. On this occasion, Mr. Bailey declined to become a candidate, but he was nominated against his will, Mr. John Parker and Mr. Buckingham again offering themselves, each having his separate committee. The contest was an extremely close one, and the result of the poll was:—Parker, 1607; Buckingham, 1554; Bailey, 1434.

Thus Mr. John Parker was again put at the head of the poll by a larger vote than in 1832. By this time he had made himself known in Parliament as a steadfast and reliable working member, who believed that it was more useful to assist the Government to carry good measures, than to harass it by demanding measures for which the public mind was not ripe. At the opening of the session of 1836, Mr. Parker was chosen to second the address to the Queen. And in the course of the same year he became a Junior Lord of the Treasury, holding this office till 1841. His appointment involved the necessity of re-election, and he was again returned with only a nominal opposition.

In 1834, the merchants of Sheffield presented Mr. Parker with the following testimonial, elegantly emblazoned and framed:—

“ At a General Meeting  
of the

Merchants & others,

Claimants on the British Government for Compensation  
on account of the Book Debts and other Property due to them in 1807  
from the Subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway,

Confiscated during the War with England and the possessions thereof guaranteed  
to Denmark

by the 11th Article of the treaty of Kiel in 1814, which was numerously attended,  
holden at the London Committee Room on the 19th day of November 1834,

James Shillito Esq<sup>r</sup>. in the Chair,

It was unanimously resolved

That the Danish Claimants are mainly indebted for the advantageous  
position in which they now stand to the able and zealous exertions on their behalf of  
John Parker, Esquire,

M.P. for Sheffield,

Who, after so many eminent supporters of their claims had failed, and after despairing  
of

success, had declined to persevere, still stood forward in Parliament, regardless of  
opposition

and difficulty, as the advocate of their just and highly important Commercial cause;  
That, animated by those feelings, The Danish Claimants desire to return him their best

thanks, and to express, by this Public Testimonial, their deep gratitude and unfeigned respect."

In 1837 came another general election, and Mr. Buckingham having retired, Mr. Henry George Ward, who had made his mark in Parliament as member for St. Albans, was returned as the colleague of Mr. Parker.

In 1841, another general election took place which gave Sir R. Peel a great majority. The Sheffield election resulted as follows:—Parker, 1853; Ward, 1812; Urquhart, 509; Sheppard, 460.

At this time the Sheffield trade was paralysed for want of imports to pay for their goods. It was believed that the Americans owed Sheffield £500,000. It had been tried in vain to get American corn let in, and Mr. Parker moved a resolution to facilitate its admission.

In 1846, when the Liberal party returned to office, Mr. Parker became Secretary to the Treasury (having held the Secretaryship of the Admiralty for a few months in 1841), and Mr. Ward became Secretary to the Admiralty. In 1849 Mr. Ward resigned his seat on his appointment to the Governorship of the Ionian Islands, whence he was translated to Ceylon,\* and in 1860 to Madras, where he fell a victim to his efforts to succour the people in an attack of cholera. Mr. Ward was succeeded at the Admiralty by Mr. Parker, who held the office till 1852,† and by Mr. Roebuck, as M.P. for Sheffield.

At the general election of 1852, Mr. George Hadfield became a candidate along with Mr. Parker, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Overend. Mr. Hadfield was very assiduous in his candidature, and his attack being ostensibly on Mr. Roebuck, that gentleman came down to defend himself. The war waged hotly. Meantime Mr. Parker remained quietly performing his Parliamentary and official duties, and, excepting attending with Mr. Roebuck a meeting in Paradise Square in April, which went against him, he took no action till the dissolution caused him to issue an address, and come down. It is not necessary to trace the course of events connected with this election further than to say that the result was the loss of the great and valuable services of Mr. Parker, and the return of Messrs. Roebuck and Hadfield. His defeat was mourned by men of all shades of politics, and it was admitted on all hands that no man ever fought a final battle more honourably and more gracefully than he did.

Of his general views, and the way in which he gave experience to them, the following extract from his address to the electors will suffice:—

"It is now nearly twenty years since I had the honour of being elected one of your first representatives in Parliament. It is not easy to particularise in an address the events of so long a period; but for great and active triumphs in every field of social progress, I know of none in the history of the world which can compete with that which has just expired. There was slavery in the colonies—the municipal system was self-elective, and existed only in certain ancient corporations—the law was a sealed book, or nearly so, to the people—there was little or no care of education—capital punishments were constantly inflicted—and in every branch of trade and commerce Protection and monopoly prevailed. One by one these abuses had given way—they fell, it is true, at first by the exertions of the party to which I have the honour to be attached—but their fall has been confirmed by the verdict of the nation, and those who laboured for it have received their best reward in the general prosperity of their countrymen. It remains to *consolidate* these advantages, and to *persevere*. In other countries reforms do not always take root—on the contrary, the ebb is too often greater than the flow—but in England we realise: progress is certain, although it may be slow. The spirit of the nation discloses itself in discussion, perhaps in strife, but the victory comes at last. Thus has it been for the great question of Free Trade. It commenced with great writers and philosophers—it found aid in the freedom of the Press, the energies of public men, the hunger of cities, and the instincts of the

\* The Governorship of Ceylon had been offered to Mr. Parker in the first instance, but, for several reasons, it was declined.

† The following appeared in the newspapers, 1853:—"MR. JOHN PARKER, LATE M.P., FOR SHEFFIELD, AND SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.—In the course of the inquiry that has recently been held before the committee of the House of Commons, relative to the late Board of Admiralty, a very complimentary allusion was made to the above-named gentleman. Sir Francis Baring, in his evidence, stated that 'he believed Mr. Parker carried on the duties of his office upon the same principle as Sir Henry Ward had done, and he could not speak too highly of that gentleman's conduct while connected with him in office.' And Mr. Stafford observed, 'he was bound to say that from all he knew of Mr. Parker, and all traces of that gentleman's conduct in the office, he was enabled to confirm the statement of Sir F. Baring, that a more honourable and upright public servant never existed.'"

people; but it destroyed two or three Administrations. So great a plant could not be brought to maturity without great sacrifices. Lord Melbourne's Government fell under it in 1841—Sir Robert Peel was its convert and its victim—Lord John Russell was brought into power by it in consequence, but the whole tenure of its Administration was disturbed by the efforts of its opponents. It met him on English ground, on Irish, in the colonies. It took the shape of sugar, of malt, of Scotch and Irish whisky, of local burdens, and of income tax. It was the Proteus of the century. Under the name of Protection, or compensation, or equivalent, it was always at work. Sometimes bold and with brazen front, with county members in its train, it almost breached the fortress of Free Trade; sometimes with sap and mine, and under the veil of generalities, it established new places of annoyances; but whether in the open field or in the covert, no Caffre war, no Algerian campaign, no Indian razzia, was ever carried on with more elaborate industry, with more systematic aim at one sole object, than that of the Protection party since the establishment of a free trade in grain, for the reversal of the policy of Sir R. Peel. But what is the result? Free Trade survives Free Traders in Downing Street and its dependencies; and having failed to be established on a safe foundation under the auspices of its promoters, it dates its real inauguration into the commercial system of the country, from the day that Lord Derby entered Downing Street; and no fact can be more certain than that the busy party who had exercised for so many years so unnatural an activity, to the great disturbances of our finances and of trade, will now subside, whether victorious or vanquished, into satisfied repose; and that merchants, manufacturers, and ship-owners, may henceforth pursue their lawful industry in peace."

And in his principal speech, he said:—

"I have supported wise and prudent reforms, come from whom they may. I affirm that I have not broken a single pledge, that I am now as I was then, distinctly progressive. But still—and I do not say this to disparage other gentlemen—while I have been a progressive, I have been a temperate and prudent reformer. I am not the man to rush at once from the arctic to the antarctic pole. I have not rushed to the antipodes. I do not see the wisdom of that course. I do not blame those who do so, but I merely say that I am not one to do it. I ask, and I have a right to ask, to be judged by the question, whether I have honourably and faithfully carried out the principles on which I was originally elected. It occurs to me at this moment, that in an address I issued in 1836, I used in writing a metaphor similar to that into which I have been now unintentionally drawn. I said I was not of the torrid or frigid, but that I dwelt politically in the temperate zone. I do not pretend to say that in this I am right, or to disparage those who take a different view, but merely, so far as my personal honour is concerned, I have deceived no man." On the 7th July came the result:—Roebeck, 2092; Hadfield, 1853; Parker, 1580; Overend, 1180.

On hearing these numbers announced in the committee room, Mr. Parker said:—

"Gentlemen,—What Paradise Square\* and all the assembled hosts against me could not do, your kindness has done. I can resist opponents all the world over. I thought when I came into this room that I could also have borne your kindness, but it overpowers me, and I feel it very painful to say farewell. It is not unmanly, after so long a connection, to entertain that honourable feeling. I have often at similar times inculcated good temper when I have been at the head of the poll. I hope I have not borne prosperity in an improper manner, and I hope to-day to show by example that I can bear the bitter lessons of adversity; for I feel that though defeated, while I have had such fast friends as those around me, there does not attach to me a particle, or the smallest sensation of disgrace. A good deal of my unpopularity, I take it, arises from the fact of my having held office under Government; yet I have always felt a sort of elastic satisfaction in the kindness of my friends. And much as I may regret this termination of our connection, I shall carry into my retirement the satisfaction that, on the one hand, I have done my duty—and on the other, that there is a large portion of the electoral body who, in the moment of my greatest unpopularity, have held to that opinion."

At the declaration of the poll, he said:—

"Of course, gentleman, I am a man—but I do not think it unmanly—I do not think it beneath the character of a man who feels this severance, to say that I do feel it severely. But I have this ample consolation, that I retire into private life, having been supported by those gentlemen, at this poll, on all occasions, who originally did me the honour of introducing me to the favour of the borough; and I believe when you come to consider matters to-morrow—though I do not ask you to feel otherwise

\* A large square in the centre of the town of Sheffield, the *Campus Martius* of that place, on which have been fought so many hard contests, political, municipal, and social. (Gatty's ed. *Hunter's Hallamshire*, p. 177.)

with my successful competitors than becomes the honourable position they have attained—I do not think, when you come to consider my course of conduct for twenty years, that you will feel otherwise as to me, than that I am a person who has had the misfortune, through a sense of duty, to take a course which you may not approve. But, gentlemen, we part—I hope we may indulge the sentiment—we part, I hope, good friends. Nobody can say that I have endeavoured, in any respect, to do otherwise than was the conscientious course of my conviction. I accept your decision. You have a right to give it, and most respectfully do I bow to it. As to what has taken place, most gratefully do I feel to the friends by whom I have been supported—the 1700 good and true men at the poll, who have stood by me from first to last. I have a right to thank my friends, and I am sure you will not think the worse of me when I say, in taking my leave of you, that I hope this borough will prosper, and that its trade and commerce may attain the perfection of progression, which it has ever been my object to assist and endeavour to obtain for you.”

The *Sheffield Times* paid the following just tribute of esteem and affection to the character of Mr. Parker on his defeat:—“After an association of twenty years’ Sheffield has deprived itself of the services of Mr. Parker. Even those who have most bitterly and least scrupulously attacked the politician, have felt constrained to bestow their encomiums upon the man. With all the incentives to private slander, which the heat and animosity of an election introduces, no one has ventured to utter a word but what is good, and true, and just, of the private character of Mr. Parker. If Mr. Parker has a single enemy in Sheffield, it must be from the same morbid cause which made the Athenian ostracize his wise fellow citizen—namely, that he could not bear to hear every one else speak well of him. Mr. Parker carried with him from the political defeat of Sheffield, a unanimous tribute of respect and esteem from all who have openly expressed their sentiments. The quarrel must then have been with his political opinions. Yet is he now what he ever has been, a steady but certain traveller in the path of improvement. All electors (to say nothing of non-electors) are not yet sufficiently intelligent to distinguish between promises which are made sparingly by one man, because he promises only what he believes he can perform, and the promises made more largely by another, just because they cannot be performed. We know not what Mr. Parker’s present intentions or future career in life may be, but we believe that never did a defeated candidate carry away with him more of the good wishes, the sincere respect, may we not say the affectionate regard, of the main bulk of the inhabitants. This is a feeling which is already growing and increasing day by day in the minds of the people; even those who most sincerely opposed him on political grounds, now almost regret they did so; and such is the reaction of feeling, that we believe if the battle were to be fought again next week the decision would be reversed, and Mr. Parker placed once more even at the head of the poll. We cannot have any doubt that Mr. Parker fully reciprocates the good feeling of the town towards him; that if he should again enter parliament Sheffield will have the benefit of a *third* member, and that in such event, whatever place he may sit for, he will never fail to represent the interests and promote the welfare of Sheffield.”\*

Nor did the Muse withhold her meed of eulogy; the following is taken from the *Doncaster Gazette*:—

## SONNET.

TO JOHN PARKER, ESQ., ON HIS REJECTION FOR SHEFFIELD.

’Tis not for thee to fear the doom, the curse  
Of those for whom, in Freedom’s holy cause,  
Thou stood’st by equal rights and equal laws,  
Regardless still of self, and self’s own purse.  
The law of truth and right is thine: far worse  
The maddening impulse, with its rents and flaws,  
When, rushing headlong, passion knows no pause,  
And faith and gratitude are out at nurse.  
Parker—be Parker still! The reckless storm  
Will spend its fury, though the lightnings shiver,

\* REPRESENTATION OF THE WEST-RIDING.—We understand that in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, the Right Hon. John Parker, ex-M.P. for Sheffield, will be requested by a numerous and influential body of electors, to offer himself as one of the representatives of the West-Riding in the room of Mr. Cobden, whose views on the question of the war have rendered him unpopular amongst a very large portion of the community.—*Sheffield Times*, Feb., 1855.

And thunders roll, and the dread oceans foam  
 And kiss the skies, while earth's foundations quiver.  
 Fear not ! Stand firm ! And the returning wave  
 Will lift thee to thy place—to bless, and blessing, save.

*Doncaster, July, 1852.*

This ended Mr. Parker's public life. He received the well-deserved honour of a seat in the Privy Council, on which he was sworn 24th October, 1853; and in February, 1853, he married Charlotte Eliza, daughter of George Vernon, esq., of Clontarf Castle, near Dublin; and took up his residence at Darrington Hall, near Pontefract, where he shared in the public duties of the county, having qualified as a magistrate for the West Riding, on the 22nd November, 1854. His late constituents presented him with a silver candelabrum, which bore this inscription :—

To the  
 Right Honourable John Parker,  
 The First Member of Parliament for the  
 Borough of Sheffield ;

In which capacity he served his Constituents and his Country, ably, diligently, and faithfully, for Twenty Years, and honourably filled important offices in the Government; this Testimonial of Gratitude and Esteem, purchased by Voluntary Contributions, is presented by his Townsmen and late Constituents. July, 1854.\*

After spending several years at Darrington, he removed to the metropolis, and there, in congenial society, he passed the remainder of his days, admired and loved by all who truly knew him. Mr. Parker leaves no children.

In 1840, he succeeded the first Lord Wharnccliffe as chairman of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, but resigned the chair in 1846, when he became Secretary of the Admiralty. In 1843, he succeeded his father as steward of the Manor Court of Sheffield, resigning that office in 1847, when the County Court was established. In October, 1855, Mr. Parker took the chair at the annual meeting of the Sheffield School of Design, where he made a long and interesting address.

Mr. Parker's younger brother Hugh, was in the army, and after honourable service lost his life by the famine fever in Ireland, in 1847, where he had undertaken the duty of relieving the dying people. The disposal of the estates of Mr. John Parker's father in 1843, terminated the long connection of the Parker family with Sheffield as residents in its neighbourhood; and a new generation has arisen, that knows not the Parkers of Woodthorpe; the Shores of Meersbrook, Norton, and Tipton; the Sayle of Brightside; the Read of Wincobank; and other names that until forty years ago were household words in Hallamshire. But when the death knell sounds, Sheffield men may perchance still give a passing thought of gratitude to Hugh Parker, their patriarchal magistrate, and John Parker, their first member.

The interment of the late Mr. John Parker took place on the 9th of September, in the quiet churchyard of the village of Healaugh, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, where the funeral ceremony was of the most simple and unostentatious character; those present being Mr. Thomas Walker, of the Woodlands, near Doncaster; Lieut.-Col. E. S. Pegge-Burnell, Winkburn, Notts.; Mr. Charles Jackson, Balby, near Doncaster; Mr. Edward Brooksbank, Healaugh; Mr. Benjamin Heywood Brooksbank, Tickhill; Mr. John Holmes, butler to the deceased; and Miss Holliday, maid to Mrs. Parker, widow of the deceased. The selection of Healaugh as the last resting place of the subject of this notice arose from the circumstance of both his parents, as well as his eldest sister, who was the second wife of the Rev. Edward Hawke Brooksbank, owner of the estate, and patron of the living, being also there interred.

C. J.

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\* This is intended as a centre-piece for the dinner table. A base of rock-work is of triangular form; at each angle rises an appropriate figure representing Vulcan, Neptune, and Commerce, emblematical of Mr. Parker's connection with the town of Sheffield, and the positions he held in the Government. The height upwards of three feet, and the weight between 500 and 600 ounces. The piece was manufactured by Messrs. Thomas, James, and Nathaniel Creswick. By his will, Mr. Parker has bequeathed this candelabrum to his eldest nephew, Lieut.-Col. Edward Strelley Pegge-Burnell, of Winkburn, Notts., and Beauchief, Derbyshire.

## THE VENERABLE BEDE.

BY J. FOGGON.

THE order of our duties have required of late that we should repeatedly pass the site of the old Benedictine monastery at Jarrow. The few remains (and they are not many) of the olden times, with the environs, scarcely ever fail to remind us that we are on historic ground, and urge the desire which would fain revive a representation of the past, as it appeared twelve centuries ago. Here are ruins by the side of the present church of St. Paul, which evidently bear different dates; some of them belonging to the fifteenth century, others dating back to the time of the Normans. The fragments which can be regarded as bearing relation to the priory built by St. Benedict in 682, and plundered and burnt by the Danes in 867, and which remained desolate and abandoned for two centuries, are but few indeed. A stone in the chancel of the existing church of St. Paul contains an inscription in Roman letters, which informs us that the ancient church of Benedict was dedicated to St. Paul, on the 24th of April, in the fifteenth year of King Egfrid. The side windows, now blocked up, are of a very rude description, and supposed to have been a part of the building erected by St. Benedict. The old chair, very roughly fashioned, is said to have been used by Bede himself; although it is certainly difficult to conceive how this last-mentioned relic could survive the desolation of two centuries after the absolute destruction of the place by the Danes. But even if we could accredit these remains as the veritable works of the seventh century, yet we cannot raise a fabric or exact representation of the past from a few mysterious inscriptions, time-battered relics, or isolated and obscure traditions.

Both the internal and external life of that confraternity of men dwelling here as monks at the beginning of the eighth century, is very different from anything that endures. The abbot of the establishment would, as Bede informs us, perform the most menial duties, threshing and winnowing corn, giving milk to the lambs and calves, and serving in the kitchen, the bakehouse, and garden.

The architectural outlines, as well as the details, of the monastery, as a structure, the dress, the order of living, are all characterised by a rude simplicity contrasting strongly with the present time. Yet the most interesting subject for thought lies in the remembrance that Jarrow once possessed the most learned man of the West. Bede, an associate of the monastery, discharging the menial service of the monastic rule, appearing, in connection with his fellow monks, with missal, singing book, psalter, and penitential for worship at the consecrated hour, was at the same time devoting his energies to study and literary effort, which produced results that gained the admiration of his age. Since the period of the good monk's labours at Jarrow, great changes have come over both the inward and outward life of society—changes so many and great as would make it very difficult, we opine, for a member of the ancient association to reconcile himself to the new circumstances, could he appear among us now. The Tyne that flows to-day has been deprived of its rural scenery, which skirted

its banks twelve centuries ago. The present murky atmosphere of the place, the air vitiated by numerous gases, the little river Done too, that winds its course round the south side of the present church of St. Paul, and some remains of an ancient structure which are in close proximity to it. This brook, once limpid in its "liquid lapse," now so inky-coloured, so slimy, so offensive to the smell, so little of pure nature left, that it would render one of the olden recluses inconsolable were he to appear here to-day. The many monasteries and Roman edifices which William of Malmesbury tells us studded the country in that day, have all now disappeared. The monkish footprints on the sands are nearly all effaced and gone. Yet the centuries which have intervened, however they may have affected more sublunary things, have at least left the fame of the great teacher of Jarrow undiminished.

The "Venerable Bede," "whose works still follow him," was born in the year 678, probably at the village of Jarrow, or in its immediate neighbourhood. His youthful life was spent under the shadow of the Wearmouth monastery, in an off-shoot of Benedict's house, which had been founded by his scholar Ceolfrid. His connection with the Wearmouth monastery began as early as the seventh year of his age, and continued for thirteen years. He had for teacher in theology, a monk whose name was Trumhere; while he received lessons in music from one John, an arch-chanter from Rome, who was attracting multitudes from the adjacent parts of the country to witness his skill. He was ordained deacon at the age of nineteen, and was made priest at thirty; the service being performed on each occasion by John of Beverley, Bishop of Hagulstead (Hexham), in the county of Northumberland. Bede had mastered the Latin and Greek thoroughly; he possessed also some knowledge of Hebrew. For the age in which he lived, he was a scholar in the very widest sense of the word. He studied and wrote on history, philology, physical science, and poetry. As a teacher, he prepared many disciples to fill the highest positions in the church; the number of his pupils being at times as many as six hundred. A monastery in those days, in association with the name of a great teacher, served the purpose, in some measure, of the University yet to come. A name like that of Bede's at Jarrow, or like that of Anselm's at Bec, in Normandy, during the eleventh century, acted as a talisman to draw large numbers of students to wait at their feet. The accidental bursting forth of great genius, learning, or piety in the monastery, was the occasion for nobles, clergy, knights, and monks to gather round the great name. It is such names as Bede's and Anselm's that furnish materials for history.

In considering Bede's great success as a scholar and author, it must be recollected that the monk of Jarrow was one of the pioneers of Anglo-Saxon literature. At this period, the vernacular of the English tongue was only in the course of formation. Caedmon, a monk in the priory of Whitby, who died in the year 680, had composed certain poetical paraphrases of parts of Holy Scripture in Anglo-Saxon; Ekbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, had translated the Gospels; these and other small efforts were the only helps Bede's own nation

could as yet afford in aiding him in the great work he accomplished as a scholar and author. These fragmentary, and we may add rudimentary, attempts in the way of literature, could form no adequate foundation for the literary structure raised by our monk. Bede had, no doubt, the benefit of writings in composing his various works on science and philosophy, which the semi-barbarism of his people could not supply. Ueberweg, in his *History of Philosophy*, thinks that the works of science and philosophy by Bede are greatly indebted to the compendiums of knowledge prepared by Cappella, Boethius, and other Latin fathers of the fifth and sixth centuries. Benedict, the founder of the twin monasteries at Wearmouth and Jarrow, repeatedly visited Rome, and among the treasures he brought home were valuable collections of books, so that richer stores of literature were placed at the command of the studious youth than were known this side of Italy. Bede's most worthy work is what he achieved as an historian; for, while what he accomplished in the direction of science for his times, has been superseded in later ages, his *Ecclesiastical History of England* still holds that honourable place in the nation's literature it has held for many centuries. Bede is, in fact, the father of Church History for Britain; in his work alone are we supplied with anything like an extended account of the introduction and progress of Christianity into the British Isles during the first seven centuries. It is true that in the perusal of the earlier portions of Bede's history, the reader will be struck with the paucity of information as to the state of Britain from the first century up to the year 597; a few sentences suffice in describing the condition of the people, and the productions of the country; and that space of time which embraces the duration of the British Church is dealt with in a laconic manner. It would appear now that we shall never arrive at any certain knowledge as to either the party, or exact date when the gospel was first preached in the British dominions; the tradition that St. Paul preached the gospel in the island lacks historical evidence. Neither is the tradition, related by Bede, in regard to the British King Lucius having obtained missionaries from Rome, supported by any authentic proof. It is admitted as pretty certain that Christianity had taken root in that part of Britain which was under Roman rule, in the second century; but who the persons might be by whom it was first introduced, is altogether unknown. But little can be gathered from our author as to the first introduction of Christianity to the ancient Britons; or when and how the new doctrine first came into conflict with Druidism—a religious institution—which, at that time had attained a complete organization. There was a priesthood, with its several orders, the leaders of which were not only intrusted with the dispensing of religious rites and ceremonies, but with the instruction of youth, and the administration of justice. How this ancient and marvellous religious invention of man, which had so deeply rooted itself in everything that was British, was overthrown we are not told. We only know that Christianity did vanquish it, while but a little of the history of the conflict has been put on record. And yet, perhaps, the sources



available for our author would not allow more than what he has given us on this portion of his work. Vortigern, King of Britain, invited over, in the year 449, the Angles and Saxons to assist in repelling the invasions of the Picts and Scots. These Anglo-Saxons, "wild and warlike, with blue eyes and flowing hair, pagans in religion, worshipping the powers of nature, for a whole century continued to pour into the island," soon turned against the Britons, and ultimately became the masters of the country. The British churches, through the existing hostility between them and their conquerors, could do but little in the way of converting the new comers. Hence Christianity suffered fearfully from the ferocious and superstitious Angles and Saxons; the sacred edifices were everywhere destroyed to the foundation, the people were slain by the sword, and we are told the whole land was now one harrowing scene of murder and devastation. The ravages and desolation wrought by the Saxons at this time, may help us in accounting for the mutilated and meagre records left in regard to the British church. It is difficult to conceive how anything in the sense of archives, annals, or memoirs, which would have served to throw light on this period, could escape the overwhelming ruin which befel the churches now. Hence the lack of that information by which we should have been enabled to determine what was peculiar and distinctive in the British churches, in contradistinction to that form of doctrine and order of worship introduced into the island by Augustine and his monks. This we do know, that a heated and protracted controversy soon arose between the leaders of the British churches and the Romish missionaries, in relation to the time when the Easter festival ought to commence, and the form of tonsure for the clergy. It is said that the British churches rejected the injunction of clerical celibacy and the primacy of Rome; they refused auricular confession, and the doctrine of purgatory. There were not the same hierarchical tendencies as in the case of Rome. While the British churches were not free from the superstitious doctrine of the mass, the worship of saints and relics, yet they were capable of views far more liberal than those of Rome. Besides, the Romish missionaries were much inferior in spiritual power and successful labour when compared with the men sent forth by the British churches in Lindisfarne and Iona. The representatives of Rome did something in nominally converting the southern portion of Britain, while that of the North was accomplished by the noble labourers sent from the monasteries.

In the year 660, the whole Heptarchy had accepted Christianity; and with the exception of Kent, which still held to Rome, adhered to the British confession. It was at a general synod held in the monastery at Whitby, in 664, that the Romish confession gained the supremacy.

The Abbey of Whitby was "the Westminster of the Northumbrian kings. Within its walls stood the tombs of Eadwine and Oswi, with queens and nobles grouped around them." The British church had its headship or centre at Lindisfarne. It was Lindisfarne and Rome that struggled for the spiritual headship of western Christendom at this time. "From Lindisfarne poured forth preachers over the heathen realm during the seventh century. Chad went to convert

the Mercians, Boisil guided a little troop of missionaries to Melrose, Aidan wandered on foot with King Oswald, as his interpreter, preaching among the peasants of Northumbria and Yorkshire." It was Colman, third Bishop of Lindisfarne, that represented the British church in the synod at Whitby. The fables brought forward in the discussion by Wilfred, the Romish missionary, namely, that St. Peter had given preference to the Romish views of keeping Easter, and that the apostle had the power of opening and shutting the gates of heaven, decided King Oswy, and thus finished the discussion. The Abbess Hilda, the first lady of Northumbria, who had been set apart to this life, was appointed by Aidan, and was now, with her followers, found on the side of Colman. Within a few weeks subsequent to the decision of the synod at Whitby, the razor completed the conversion of the Heptarchy to the Romish confession; Ireland submitted soon after. In a few years Scotland succumbed. The brave and liberal monks of Iona were the last to submit to the dominion of Rome. This last stronghold of the British churches did not yield till 716. It is matter for regret that the British churches should ever have been brought under the influence of Rome. The Saxon, German, and Slavonic races would undoubtedly have done better under their own culture. There were dangerous attempts to the faith in men seeking as early as the times of the apostles, to fetter the churches with Oriental culture and ceremony; and the culture of Greco-Roman heathenism only brought spiritual enslavement to the Saxon and German churches, they never did much until they threw off its yoke at the Reformation. If England and Germany had rejected the ecclesiastical authority of Rome in the seventh century, it would have been a very different Europe during the Middle Ages.

Another matter, and one which forms a prominent feature in Bede's history, is the large amount of the miraculous element which is incorporated with the life, death, and relics of the good men of the period which the history traverses. We may accept the sincerity of Bede and his informants in reference to the achievements of the pious men of the period, yet great caution is necessary in regard to this part of the work. We would not attempt to limit either the order or measure of the Divine operation in the Kingdom of God. The tendency with many at the present time is either to ignore or deny the invisible and supernatural. Our ancestors, at the time when Bede wrote, not only possessed great veneration for religion, but surcharged it with the supernatural. The functions of Deity in regeneration, sanctification, consolation, and providence, as with us, did not suffice for them; they had ghostly visitations. We admit that we do not now live in a miraculous age as did Moses and Elijah; yet we cannot accept the proposition in an absolute and unqualified way, that miracles are no longer performed. "The history of modern missions affords many wonderful occurrences which unmistakably remind us of apostolic times."\* We are not prepared, however, to admit *in toto* all that Bede records on the subject. "A worthy work indeed," says Fuller, when speaking of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, "though in some respects we could

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\* Christlieb "Modern Doubt and Christian Belief."

heartily wish that his faith had been less, and his charity more. Faith less in believing and reporting so many prodigious miracles of the Saxons ; charity more, I mean to the Britons, being no friend to them, and over-partial to his own countrymen ; slightly and tenderly touching British matters, only thereof to make a pedestal the more fairly to rear and advance his Saxon History thereupon." Our pagan ancestors were involved in a superstition, the origin of which is unknown to us, a superstition inherent in the whole spirit and soul of the ancient Briton ; the products of which are terrible for us to contemplate. Besides, the kind of gospel which Augustine brought in 596, was very deficient in both positive truth and grace. The Romish missionary came with his forty monks pontifically arrayed, bearing a silver cross and painted banner. Such attempts could do but little in extruding the dread error which oppressed the reason and conscience of the ancient Briton. They introduce a new set of circumstances in religion, but the converts of the Romish missionary can only view them under the old superstitious idea ; and the nominal convert easily puts his heathenish glamour on everything connected with the new situation. Besides, Bede "himself is so full of the positive value of Christianity, that he loves to dwell on the virtues it breeds rather than on the vices that co-exist with and in spite of it. He is so enraptured with the heavenly theory, that he overlooks the deficiency of the earthly practice. Hence his thoughts are fixed rather on the misfortunes of those who have not received the faith, than the misdoings of those who have received it, and disgrace it."

It is an unquestioning age. It is ruled by the credulous ; yet Bede's *Church History of the Angles* is a treasure for more reasons than one. The knowledge which the book affords of English history from the earliest times, also of the British churches, is not extensive, yet valuable. The work really treats of the period intervening between the year 596 and the year 781. After describing the introduction and progress of the new religion in Kent, where Augustine commenced his labours, the history then proceeds to notice the commencement of Christianity, with its operations and accompanying incidents, as it found its way into the various kingdoms of the Heptarchy. Many portions of the book are rich in interest, and furnish us with valuable information regarding the early history of the nation. The material out of which the history is built, consisting of facts, incidents, and fables, is large, and appears to have been collected with great pains. Places are described with great accuracy. In addition to Bede's labours in his *Ecclesiastical History*, his writings became the chief guide of the youth of his time in their academical studies ; and at the same time he provided popular religious discourses which, under the authority of the bishops, were read by the clergy to the people. He wrote also commentaries on different portions of Holy Scripture.

Bede died in the monastery at Jarrow, May 26th, 785, in the sixty-second year of his age. His last days on earth, as described by Cuthbert, one of his pupils, is a scene so depicted that after having been once read, it is not easily forgotten. The disease of which he died, Cuthbert tells us, was seated in the stomach, and was so painful that it caused him to "draw his breath with pains and sighs." Under the

progress of the disease there is entire submission to the Divine will. He is most cheerful and joyous, he gives thanks to God day and night, yea every hour, with an earnestness such as the world has seldom witnessed. During the whole period of his last sufferings, he continued to give or read lessons to his disciples. The final scene is touching and solemn. We look on him as giving paternal admonition to his fellow monks, while he is also engaged in dictating the last chapter of an Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel according to St. John. The young man serving as amanuensis, informs his dear master that there is one sentence not written; he answered, "Write quickly;" soon after the pupil said, "The sentence is now written," the dying man replied, "It is well, you have said the truth. It is ended. Receive my head into your hands, for it is a great satisfaction to me to sit facing my holy place where I was wont to pray, that I also may call upon my Father." And thus on the pavement of his little cell, singing "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost," he breathed his last, and departed to the heavenly kingdom. All who witnessed the passing away of the sainted father said they never had seen any one die in such devotion and peace. The remains of Bede were laid in the convent church of Jarrow, the place in which his life and labours had passed. After his death, his fame as a teacher, as well as his example for great and true piety, spread through the Western Church. Bede's writings were much sought after, and greatly prized by the teachers in Germany in the eighth century. In less than a century after his death, Bede was counted a saint; altars were erected in his honour, and May 27th kept as his feast day. The profound veneration in which his name was held during the Middle Ages, led to the loading of his memory with much that was legendary. The relics of the great teacher became immensely alluring. Thousands visited his tomb. It became a fund of treasure to the monastery at Jarrow. It was so much so as to incite the jealousy and the avarice of the neighbouring cathedral of Durham, as to lead a priest of the cathedral church of Durham, of the name of Elfred, to steal the bones of the Venerable Bede, and transport them to Durham. The theft was kept secret by the brethren until all who could have claimed the body were dead; and so Bede's bones remained until the beginning of the twelfth century, when the relics of St. Cuthbert, with those of Bede, were placed in a linen bag in the same chest. Fifty years afterwards, Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, erected a magnificent shrine of gold and silver, adorned with precious stones, in which the bones of Bede were laid. In the reign of Henry VIII., the beautiful shrine was destroyed, and the holy relics were treated with every insult by the infuriated and ignorant mob. What became of Bede's bones after this, no one knows. To day there is due from us a memorial of gratitude to this laborious teacher, this simple, childlike, pious man. For he was not only great as a scholar, but great as a Christian. He led a life of prayer, without which there is no greatness in the kingdom of God on earth.

# ON THE FIRST FIVE DESCENTS IN THE PEDIGREE OF SWYNNERTON, CO. STAFFORD.

BY THE REV. C. SWINNERTON, BENGAL CHAPLAIN.

In a former paper in the *Reliquary*, I hazarded the conjecture that the name of the second Norman lord of Swynnerton was Robert, supporting my supposition by various arguments drawn from the probabilities of the case.

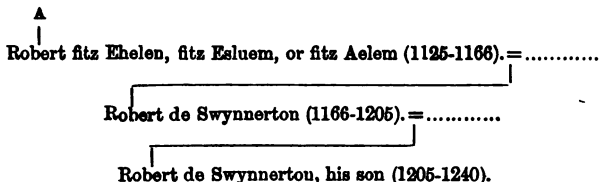
The admirable notes upon the *Liber Niger Scaccarii* of Hen. II., which have been published by Col. the Hon. G. Wrottesley, in the first volume of the William Salt Archaeological Society, have confirmed this supposition. The second lord of Swynnerton was known to his contemporaries as Robert fitz Aelen, or fitz Ehelen.\* My second conjecture, however, namely, that Robert fitz Aelen died about 1125, and that his is the effigy of a Norman cross-legged knight, in Founder's place in Swynnerton Church, is altogether disproved. Robert fitz Aelen was living so late as 1166, the date of the *Liber Niger*. The date of the Founder's effigy, according to the judgment of the late Mr. Planché, *Somerset Herald*, cannot be more recent than 1125. It follows that it is the tomb of Aslen, or Aelen, himself, the founder of the line, and builder of the original Norman fabric, of which portions still remain.

These, and the following considerations, appear to settle definitively the first four descents of the Swynners. In the reign of John, *circa* 1207, Robert de Swynnerton was sued for the restoration of certain lands in Hamton (or Hatton?) which had been pledged or mortgaged to his father, Robert de Swynnerton, for the space of three years, which three years were then overdue.

Granting that the land was pledged four years before, say in 1203, we may assume that Robert de Swynnerton, the elder, died in or about 1205. But it is evident that, living so late as 1205, this Robert de Swynnerton could not possibly have been identical with Robert fitz Ehelen, or fitz Aelen, of the Kenilworth Chartulary, and of the *Liber Niger*, since Ehelen, or Aelen, himself was flourishing in 1086, the date of the Domesday Survey. But he might easily have been identical, and probably was so, with the "Robert de Swynnerton" of Swynnerton, who, in or about 1175, settled by gift on the Knight Hospitallers of Maltby, half a knight's fee in his manor at North Ranceby, in Lincolnshire. From this evidence, the following pedigree of four descents is clearly deducible:—

Aslen, Edelo, Ehelen, Esluem, or Aelen, = .....  
the Domesday tenant of Swynnerton, in co.  
Stafford, and of a manor in North Ranceby,  
co. Lincoln (1066-1125). (These are the dates,  
chiefly approximate, of succession and death.)

\* *Wm. Salt Historical Collections*, vol. i., p. 174. He is called also Robert de Suinourton in a deed of Hen. I. (1100-1185) quoted in a previous paper.



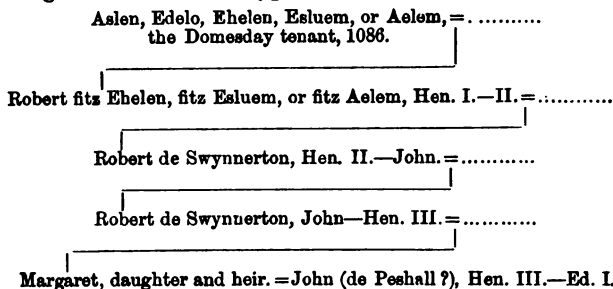
The last Robert de Swynnerton must have lived well into the reign of Hen. III., since he appears in Testa de Nevil, a Staffordshire Feodary of (about) 1242, as holding his fee of Swynnerton by the rule of the Fief of Mortain. In the early part of the century, he had so far distinguished himself under his feudal chief as to be reckoned worthy of deprivation of lands; for in the first year of Hen. III., 1216-17, we find the Regency ordering that his estates should be restored to him because he had returned to his allegiance, clearly showing that in the civil wars which had desolated England during the stormy period which marked the close of the reign of John, he had struck for liberty and Magna Charta on the side of the Barons. But it should be noted, as throwing light on the history of the times that, though royal command had restored him to his lands, he had still to fight in the King's Bench for the advowson of his Church at Swynnerton, which, whether by gift of King John, or by other wrongful seizure, was claimed and held by the monks of Kenilworth.

On the death of Robert, we are introduced to a new name in the pedigree, and, as it appears, to a new point of departure. He was succeeded by a "John de Swynnerton," concerning whom the following remarks are of importance:—1. It was probably, though not certainly, he who rebuilt the ancient church, so as to constitute himself a Second Founder.\* 2. In his law-suits he is never mentioned unless in association with his wife, Margaret. It is not the plaintiff, or the impeding John, but the plaintiffs or the impediends John and Margaret de Swynnerton, whose names conjointly appear on the pleadings. 3. About the year 1245, Stephen de Peshall made over to him all his lands in Peshall, which John settled on a younger son, who succeeded, not as "de Swynnerton," but as a "de Peshall." 4. The coat-armour of the Swynntons, and of the Peshalls, is identical, with this exception, that the Peshalls display on their shield the canton which commemorates a match with a daughter of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. 5. When the Heralds were accustomed to visit the various counties in the Tudor period, it would appear that the lords of Swynnerton, whom they visited, always referred themselves back, not to Aslen the Norman, but to John de Swynnerton, as the founder of their line. This coincidence repeats itself again and again in the Visitations.

Who then was this John de Swynnerton? Was he a Swynnerton at all? Or was he a member of another family, who, marrying Margaret, the (presumed) daughter and heir of Robert de Swynnerton, adopted the name of Swynnerton in honour of his wife, and of her inheritance? It would almost seem that he was a Peshall, and if so,

\* The style of the architecture is the sole evidence for this supposition.

a descendant of Geoffrey le Savage in the time of Hen. I., whose younger son, Helyas, was the tenant of the manor of Peshall in 1166. Supposing for a moment that this theory could be established by evidence, we having the following extended pedigree; but it must not be forgotten that this is hypothetical, and requires proof:—



A few additional remarks on the Founder's tomb in Swynnerton Church will fitly close this paper. When the Norman figure was accidentally disturbed during the progress of church restoration some years ago, the remains of the knight were found in a narrow built-up chamber immediately beneath the monument. This is a very remarkable fact, and points to the conclusion that not one, but probably several different interments have taken place beneath the one all-covering slab, with its one recumbent statue. There cannot be a doubt that the little chancel of Swynnerton Church was originally used as the mortuary chapel of the Swynnertons, and of their nearest connections. Their bodies were probably laid one above the other on shelves, in stone sarcophagi, or in built-up compartments, until, in the time of the Edwards, the whole of the limited space being filled, it became necessary to build a separate mortuary chapel against the south wall of the chancel, which was subsequently known as the Lady Chapel.\* This is a theory which would fully account, not only for the singular circumstance that the knight whose remains were exposed lies on a level with the chancel floor, but also for the other difficulty in deciding the history of the tomb, namely, that the canopy which at present surmounts and adorns the recess, belongs to a comparatively late period of pointed Architecture. It follows that the knight who lies immediately beneath the slab, may not after all be the original of the old stone Crusader which reposes above. I do not say that he was not a Crusader too. A family with such traditions might well have had representatives at the Crusades of both Richard I. and Prince Edward.† But the effigy belongs to an earlier period. It is

\* The last Swynnerton lord directs his body to be buried in the Lady Chapel.

† Indeed indications are already apparent that in full probability, Robert de Swynnerton, who died in or about 1205, was one of the Crusaders of 1192, under Richard I., since Robert, Earl of Stafford, himself "went to Jerusalem" on that occasion; and it is not at all unlikely, nay, it is extremely probable, that Robert de Swynnerton, "homo Roberti de Stafford" with others of his vassals, accompanied his feudal superior. Hence it is to distinguished valour displayed in this Crusade that I should feel disposed to attribute the origin of the family motto, traditionally said to have been granted in the Holy Wars—"Avaunturez et marchez avaunt!"—(*Historical Collections, Stafford*, vol. i., p. 209).

in short, the figure of Aslen himself, the founder of the House, while the body beneath may have to be referred to some generations later. Succinctly stated, the two arguments in favour of Aslen are—

1. The date of the work cannot possibly be later than the year 1125.
2. The figure is that of the founder. There are two objections to my general supposition, however, which deserve consideration—1. The skeleton beneath corresponds exactly in length with the figure above (6 ft. 2 in). 2. The beard of the knight, which was in perfect preservation when exposed, had not a grey hair.

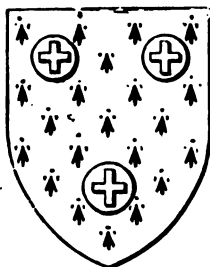
These objections may be thus met:—The last knight interred may also have been 6 ft. 2 in. in height, and he too may have been cut off in his prime, *i.e.*, before he had reached the age of fifty or fifty-five. Even if it could be shown, which is perfectly possible, that only one body lies beneath the stone, the effigy would still be that of Aelen the Norman, and so in that case would the body be that of Aslen, while the cusped canopy would be referable to the necessity of repairs at a later period. And in view of proof being forthcoming that one body only has been interred, it may be as well to show in this place, that the objection as to age cannot affect the claims of Aelen.

There is no reason for supposing that Aelen was more than fifteen or sixteen years of age at the date of the battle of Hastings (1066). In the history of our own army, it is a well-known fact that the sons of gentleman have frequently received their commissions, and that they have even seen active service, before they have attained the age of sixteen. An example in point is that of "Redan" Massy, the famous Brigadier of the late Afghan war, who by his timely action in the Chardeh Valley saved Sherpur from capture, and General Roberts' scattered forces from frightful disaster. This gallant officer lay wounded on the slopes of the Redan before he was sixteen. And in the train of the Conqueror there must have been many a similar case—many a young gentleman of comparatively tender years eager to win his spurs on some memorable field. It follows, therefore, that Aelen de Swynnerton need not have been more than forty-five at the date of the First Crusade, and he may have been younger still. And it follows that he may have been to Palestine, and returned from the pestilent East to die, before he had seen fifty years.

For my part, whether the knight lies in stately solitude or not, I love to think of that grey old sculptured stone as guarding, with sword and shield, the whole of the children of his line; those knights of the race who belong to the original stock—Aslen himself, Robert fitz Aslen, Robert of Knight Hospitaller memory and the last of his House, that Robert de Swynnerton, who maintained his rights against king and abbot alike. The one faithful sentry, clad in full panoply, watches for them all. He lies in his dim recess, with his feet to the east, his eyes seemingly fixed upon the site of the altar, as if waiting in stony patience for the day which may yet dawn, when the Host shall again be elevated in the Sanctuary, and when the Masses of the Requiem, for which he endowed with broad lands the church of his own building, shall once more startle his dull cold ears with the witchery of a sound once familiar, now well-nigh forgotten. It is a sad and a pathetic thought, that the grim old statue which was



intended to keep warm the memory of him who originally built and endowed this church, and who had struck many a hard blow for altar and home, should at this day be an object merely of wonder and speculation in the spot where he lived and died, so that the country-folk of his own domain, the descendents of his own hardy followers, if asked the question, "Who lies there?" can only shake the doubtful head and mutter, "Some old Crusader!"



ARMS OF HEATHCOTE,  
OF DERBYSHIRE.

*Ermine, three Pomeys, each charged with a cross, or.*

## HEATHCOTE OF CHESTERFIELD, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

(From *Le Neve's "Pedigrees of Knights."*)

Sr Gilbert Heathcote one of the Sheriffs of London, Kted at Guildhall 29 October 1702, the Arms he useth are Arg. 3 pomeys or palletes, on each a cross formy Or. Crest out of a murall crown Az. a pomeys or ogress. No arms of right supposed to belong to him as being a Derbyshire family. See Mr. Brailsfords letter to me Nov. 25 A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1706. He bears the arms of an old family of Hethcote found in the old Ordinaries. Arg. on 3 Hurts as many Crosses Or. See my Ordinary fol. 283. Had afterwards a grant or confirmation from Garter Sr H. St. George and Sr John Vanbrug Clarenc. A D 1708.

Gilbert Heathcote of Chesterfield in Derby = Anne dau'r of George Dickins of shire dyed 24 of April 1690 aged 65, buried in the Chancell of Chesterfield Church. Chesterford buried by her husband . . . day of . . . 1706.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote\* Sheriff of Lond. 1708, Kted. = ...  
as above lives in Low Layton p'ish in Essex.  
Lord Mayor of London for the year 1711.

Thomas  
Elizab. } both dyed young.

Gilbert Heathcote esq<sup>r</sup> son & h<sup>r</sup>, Member of  
Parl<sup>t</sup> for . . . . . in the County of . . . . .

\* A circumstance connected with a nephew of this Sir Gilbert Heathcote, is brought to light in the pedigree of Sir Martin (or Matthew) Holworthy, Knt., entered by Le Neve. . . . . Holworthy of Hackney, son of Sir Martin, had, it appears, two daughters, one of whom was married to, and the other (her sister) seduced by, this said Heathcote; which sad circumstance ended in the death both of herself and her brother. The entry in the pedigree is as follows:—

..... Holworthy Esqr= . . .  
lives at Hackney, Midds.  
married and hath issue.

..... Holworthy, Gent.  
dyed before his father  
unmarried, of Grief for  
his Sisters misfortune.

1. .... married to ..... Heathcote son & heir of  
..... Heathcote of London Merch<sup>t</sup>, brother to  
Sr Gilb<sup>t</sup> H. K<sup>t</sup>.
2. .... debauched by the said Heathcote, who dyed  
in childbed, buried in St Pauls Covent Garden  
1721.

There was at this time a William Heathcote, merchant, of London, whose son and heir married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Parker, Lord Macclesfield, by his wife Jennet, daughter of Robt. Carrier, of Derby:—

1. George Parker.
2. Thomas Parker.

1 d<sup>r</sup>. Elizabeth [Parker] married to Will or Thomas  
Heathcote, son and heir of William Heathcote, of  
London, merchant, and ..... com. South'ton.

[ED. "RELIQUARY."]

## A CORNISH TRADITION: A WRESTLE WITH THE DEVIL.

BY THE LATE WILLIAM BOTTRELL.

THE name of William Bottrell will be known to most of the readers of the "RELIQUARY," as the contributor to its columns of some remarkable fire-side stories and traditions of Cornwall, and as the author of one or two admirable volumes in which such stories were, cleverly and painstakingly, collected together. Known, mainly, by his nom-de-plume, "*The Old Celt*," under which signature most of his hearth-stories and traditions were given to the world, William Bottrell died, respected, beloved, and mourned at St. Ives, in his his native county, on the 27th of August in the present year. He was born at Raftera, in Cornwall, in 1816, of a good old yeoman family; and, after much travelling in Spain, Canada, and Australia, finally came back to his native country to lead the life of a recluse at Hawke's Point, Lelant. According to a writer in the *Cornishman*, here he lived in a hovel and cultivated a little moorland. He had a black cat called "Spriggans," and a cow and a pony. These animals would all follow him down the almost perpendicular cliff, over a "goat's path," and no accident ever happened to them. In those days Mr. Bottrell was a favourite with the tanners, who were pleased to tell him their ancient legends and hearth-side stories. These legends and stories, which otherwise would have been lost, he carefully preserved, and published from time to time in a local newspaper. They have since been collected and re-published in three volumes (1870-80), under the title of "Traditions and Hearth Stories." To the last of these volumes a preface was prefixed by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrna. Some time before his death, he forwarded to me the following and some other traditional stories for insertion in the "RELIQUARY," and I have the melancholy satisfaction of now giving this one to my readers in his own words, but without the advantage of having been submitted to him for revision. The sequel story I may probably print in another number.—LLEWELLYN JEWITT.

THERE was a famous wrestler of Ladock, called John Trevail, but more generally known among his comrades as "Cousin Jackey," from the common practice of thus styling favourites who may not be relations. One Midsummer's-day Jackey went into a neighbouring parish and threw their champion wrestler. In his pride, he said, as he swaggered round the ring, "I'm open to a challenge from any man, and wouldn't mind having a hitch with the Devil himself, ef he'd venture!"

After the wrestling he passed a few hours with his comrades in the public-house. On his way home, alone, about the "turn of night," he came to a common called Le Pens Plat, which is two miles or more from Ladock Churchtown. As he was going on slowly, from being somewhat tired and not very steady in the head, he was overtaken by a gentleman dressed like a clergyman, who accosted him in gentle tones, saying,

"I was at the wrestling to-day, and I think you are the prize wrestler! Am I right?"

"Yes, sir, I won the prize that I now carry," replied Trevail, who felt very uneasy at meeting there such a strange, black-coated gentleman at that time of night, though a full moon and clear sky made it almost as light as day.

"I am very fond of wrestling myself," resumed the stranger, "it's an ancient, manlike exercise, for which we Cornishmen have always been renowned; and, as I

want to learn more science in my play, I should much like to try a bout with you ; say for your gold-lace hat and five guineas, which I will stake."

"Not now, sir, for I'm tired," Jackey replied, "but I'll play you after dinner-time if you please, when I've had a few hours' rest—say two or three o'clock, if it will suit you."

"Oh no; it must be at midnight, or soon after; now the nights are short," said the stranger, "it would never do for one in my position to be seen here wrestling with you, high by day; it would scandalize my cloth in these particular and gossip-loving times."

Trevail hesitated, and thought of the wild words he had uttered in the ring. He had then challenged the devil, and he felt persuaded that he was now face to face with his enemy, in this lonely spot. Thinking it best, however, to be as civil as possible he agreed to the stranger's proposal to meet him there at midnight, or soon after; they shook hands to the bargain, and the gentleman gave him a purse with five guineas in it for his stake, saying at the same time,

"You are well known to be an honest fellow, I've no fear of your not bringing the money and your prize won to-day; and if, by any mischance, I shouldn't come the money is yours; but there's little doubt of my being here sharp upon midnight."

He then wished Jackey good morrow and went away, over the common, by another path leading northward. The poor fellow felt, as he trudged along homeward that he had sold himself to the Old One. In looking down when he said good morrow (he couldn't bear the stranger's eye) he saw what he believed to be a cloven foot, peeping from beneath his long black skirts. Poor fellow! He felt as bad as gone, unless he could be rescued some way. But he could devise no plan by which to avoid his fate.

Dragging himself along, as best he could, afraid to look behind him, he got to his dwelling about three o'clock in the morning. His wife, on hearing the door opened, came downstairs. Seeing Jackey's haggard looks, she refrained from "jawing" him, as usual when he came home late, and the want of her rough talk made him feel worse than ever! Jackey took from his pockets the bag of guineas and threw it into his tool-chest amongst a lot of lumber, saying, "Molly, my dear, doesn't thee touch that shanny leather bag for the world! 'Tis the Devil's money that's in am!" Little by little he told her what had happened on the common, and concluded by meaning out—

"Oh Molly, my dear, thee hast often wished the Old Neck would come and take me away bodily, and now et do seem as ef thy prayers are to be answered."

"No, no, Jackey, my son, never think of et," sobbed she; "whatever I said was only from the lips outwards and that's of no effect, my darlan. I can't afford to lose thee yet for awhile. As the sayan is, 'Bad as thee art et might be wes (worse) without thee.' Go thee wayst up to bed, my son; et mayn't come to that awhile. I'll this minute put on my cloak and hat, and away to the passen. No good for thee, nor all the world, to say no, for he only can save thee."

On her way to beg Mr. Wood's assistance she called up a croney with whom she was on pretty fair terms, just then.

"Arrea! soas; what's the matter?" exclaimed the gossip, looking from her chamber-window. "Have anybody cried out that you're in such 'stroath' (hurry) at this untimely hour?"

"Come along to the passen's," replied Molly. I'm so 'flambustered' (worried) I can hardly speak! Somethan dreadful have happened to our Jackey; and you mustn't drop a word to any body, for your life, of what I'll tell 'e on the road."

The reverend gentleman, being an early riser, was standing at his door, looking out in the grey of the morning, when he saw the two women, in much agitation, coming towards him. Ere he had time to speak, Jackey's wife, with her apron to her eyes, sobbed out, "Oh, your reverence, I be a poor woman ruined and undone, that I be; for our dear Jackey have ben and sold hisself to the Old One, and will be carried away bodily the very next night ef you don't save am! That a will."

After some questions Mr. Wood got an inkling of the case, and said to Molly,

"Make haste home, my good woman, and tell Jackey from me to cheer up; I'll see him presently and tell him how to act, and I'm pretty sure the Devil will meet his match, with my assistance."

Shortly after sunrise Mr. Wood entered the wrestler's dwelling and found him stretched on the chimney-stool sound asleep. When Jackey knew the wise step his wife had taken—the only one indeed of any use under the circumstances—he became tranquil and, worn out as he was with great exertion of body and mind, he soon forgot his troubles. Mr. Wood roused him and said,

"Why, Jackey, is there any truth in what your wife has just told me, or did you fall asleep on the common and have an ugly dream? The chamois bag that Molly spoke of may contain nothing more than wart-stones that bad luck cast in your way, but tell me what happened from first to last and let's see the bag."

Trevel related his adventures and concluded by saying, "Tes all like an ugly drem, sure enow, your reverence, and I wish it were nothing else, but the Old One's money es there in my tool-chest and I remember every word that passed; besides I should know him again among ten thousand,—such fiery eyes I never beheld in any other head, to say nothan of the glimpse I had of his cloven foot."

Then Jackey brought the bag, holding it at arm's length with a pincers, as he might a toad. Urged on, he opened it and turned out five pieces of glittering gold.

The parson having examined them said.

"The sight of these spade guineas, with what you have told me, leave no doubt that you bargained to wrestle with the Devil; for he it is; you could get this gold no other way: I'm certain you wouldn't use unfair means to obtain it. The money seems good enough, whatever mint it might have been coined in. Yet take courage, you must be as good as your word, and to-night meet the Old One, as you call him. Don't fail to be at the appointed place by midnight and take with you the stakes, as agreed on."

Jackey looked very dejected on hearing this; intimated that he didn't like to go alone, and that he had trusted to have Mr. Wood's company.

"You must keep your word with the Devil," continued the parson, "or he may come and fetch you when least expected. I shall not go with you, yet depend on it I'll be near at hand to protect you against unfair play."

Whilst saying this Mr. Wood took from his pocket-book a slip of parchment, on which certain mystic signs and words were traced or written.

"Secure this in the left-hand side of your waiscoat," said he, in giving it to Jackey; "don't change your waistcoat and be sure to wear it in the encounter; above all, mind ye—show no fear, but behave with him precisely as you would with any ordinary wrestler, and don't spare him, or be fooled by his devices."

Jackey's wife now came in. She had been "courseying" (gossiping) on the road, to ease her mind. Mr. Wood left the dwelling. And Trevel, now in pretty good heart, went with him some distance.

On parting the parson cautioned him to keep the matter private.

"That I will be sure to do," replied Jackey; "I haven't told a living soul, but my wife, and she can keep a secret first-rate—for a woman! There's no fear now of my showing a white feather, thanks to your reverence."

At the appointed time our prize-wrestler went boldly to Le Pens Plat Common and waited near the spot agreed on. At midnight the gentleman in black arrived by the same path he took in the morning. They looked hard at each other for some minutes, without speaking, till Trevel said, "I'm come in good time you see, and there are the prizes on that rock. You know the rules of the game, I suppose, that one must lay hold above the waist; whichever makes three falls in five bouts wins the prize; it belongs to you, as the challenger to take the first hitch."

Still the stranger made no reply, and kept his gleaming eyes on the wrestler, who, feeling uncomfortable under his persistent stare, looked towards the rock, where the prizes lay, and said "Then, if you won't wrestle, take your money, and no harm done."

That instant Trevel felt himself seized, all unawares, by his waistband and lifted clear off the ground. It seemed to the man as if the Old One rose with him many yards above the earth; and "it's far-re-well to all the world with me now," thought Cousin Jackey to himself.

During a desperate struggle in the air, however, the man got his right arm over his opponent's shoulder, and, grabbing him on the back with a good holdfast, took a crook with his legs. In the encounter the wrestler's breast, or rather, his waistcoat, touched the Evil One, who, on the instant, lost his hold, fell flat on his back, as if knocked down, and writhed on the ground like a wounded snake. The wrestler pitched to his feet as he came down, never the worse, but his temper was now raised to such a point, that he was ready to fight or wrestle with any man or devil.

The other rose up with fury in his countenance, and exclaimed, "You have some concealed weapon about you that has wounded me; cast off that waistcoat."

"No, by golls!" replied Jackey, "that I won't, to please ye; feel my jacket if you like; there's no blade in am, not even a pin's point, but tes you that show the queer tricks; catch me off my guard agen, ef you can."

Saying this he clinched the Old One like a vice; but they had a hard struggle for more than five minutes, pushing and dragging each other to and fro at arm's length. The Old One seemed afraid to close in. Jackey felt all out of sorts with the blasting gleams of the other's evil eyes, and couldn't get a crook with his legs. At last, making a desperate plunge, he freed himself from the Devil's grasp; took him with the "flying mare," and threw him on his back with such a "qualk" as made him belch brimstone fumes.

The Devil quickly sprung up, looking very furious, and said, "I'm deceived in you, for your play is very rough, and I desire you to request Parson Wood to go home. I am confused and powerless whilst he is looking on."

"I don't see Mr. Wood, nor anybody else but you," returned Jackey.

"Your sight mayn't be so good as mine," replied the other. "I can only just see his eyes glaring on me from between the bushes on yonder edge, and I hear him mumbling something too. If I'm foiled again it will be all owing to your confounding parson. I hope to serve him out for this some day."

"Never mind our parson, he can wrestle very well himself," said Jackey in a cheerful tone, "and do like to see good play, so come on at it agen." Saying this he grasped his opponent in a "Cornish hug" with more vigour than ever, laid him on his back as flat as a flounder, and said, "There, you have had three fair falls; but if they don't satisfy 'e, I've more science to teach 'e yet." The wrestler kept a sharp eye on the prostrate one, intending to give him another thumping qualk the instant he rose, unless he asked for quarter. During the half-minute or so that he watched the demon craming on the ground like a serpent, the sky became overcast and the moon obscured with gathering clouds, which seemed bursting with thunder. Looking closely, in the dim light, at the gentleman in black, Jackey was frightened to see that, in a twinkling, his feet and legs had become like those of a huge bird; his skirts changed to a pair of wings; and his form was still changing to that of a dragon, when he flew away, just skimming the ground at first, and leaving in his wake a train of lurid flames; then soared aloft and entered the pitch black clouds, which, on the instant, became all ablaze with lightning, and thunders roared, echoing all around from hill to hill. As the black cloud ascended with a whirling motion, it appeared like an immense wheel revolving in the air, flashing lightning and shooting thunder-bolts from all around its border.

The demon's sudden change and flight, with the noxious vapours spread around, so confused and stupefied Jackey that for a minute or so he lost sight of all above and below. Whilst still like one in a trance gazing on the sky, now clear overhead, he felt a hand on his shoulder, and heard Parson Wood say, in cheery tones, "Well done, my boy; I was proud to see thy courage and good play. See, there's the devil's battery," continued he, pointing to a small black cloud so far away as to be almost lost to view; and casting a glance round, he noticed on a rock Jackey's gold-lace hat and the bag of money.

"Come, my son, rouse thee," said he, "take up thy prizes and let's be off homeward."

The wrestler took up his hat, but looked askant on the bag of guineas, as if unwilling to touch it.

"Take the money," urged Mr. Wood. "It's fairly won; but some old sayings are passing in thy mind such as 'A guinea of the devil's money is sure to go, and take ten more with it.' 'What's gained over the fiend's back will slip away under his belly;' and other old saws of the like meaning, which don't refer to such money as that; but to unfair gains gotten by those thieves in heart, who are too greedy to be honest. Yet even such often hold fast the cash for themselves and theirs, when the devil cries quits, by taking them all."

Trevail took up the bag; and as he pocketed it, a flash of light drew their attention to the fiend's retreat, now so high, that it appeared a mere dot in the clear sky. They saw a streak of fire leave it and, descending like a shooting star, fall in a neighbouring parish.

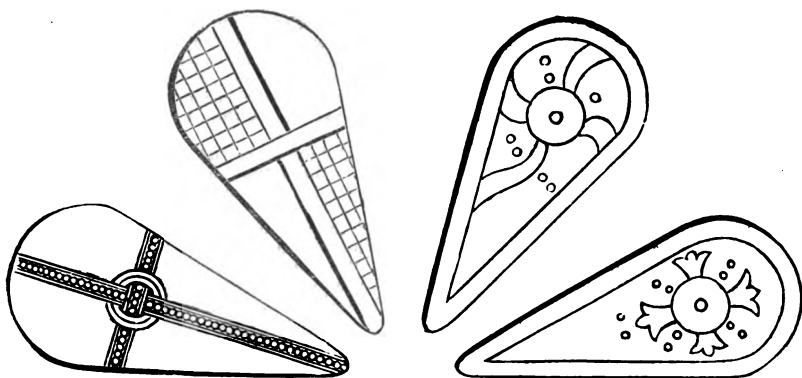
"Mark that, Jackey!" exclaimed Mr. Wood, "for its no other than your wrestling devil, or one of his company, who has come down among St. Endor witches; and it strikes me that we havn't seen the last of him yet."

"There's a hut on a moor just where he dropped," said Jackey, "in which a number of hags meet every now and then; and when they have agreed on the mischief they are to work, about midnight, they fly away on their brooms or ragwort stalks. In the small hours of morning they are often seen beating homewards in the shape of hares. Many old hags over that way get what they like for the asking. If any one of them hap to be refused she'll shake her bony finger at the one who denies her, and say, 'You will wish you had,' and sure enow, from the fear of some ill-wish falling on them or theirs, the old witch is pretty sure to get all she looked for."

PLATE XX.

PLATE XX.





Figs. 1 to 4. NORMAN SHIELDS WITH BEARING OF THE CROSS.

## THE CROSS IN HERALDRY, AND SOME OF ITS MORE PROMINENT FORMS.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.

As an armorial bearing "the cross," says quaint old Boswell in his "Armorie," in 1597, "is the most triumphant signe and worthiest," and therefore "the same shall first have place;" and his way of treating upon it is so curious that his words "shall first have place" in my present brief notes on some of the more ordinary forms of the Cross in Heraldry.

"King Arthur," he says, "that mightie Conquerour, & worthy, had so great affection and loue to this signe, that hee left his Armes which hee bare before, wherein was figured 3 dragons and another of 3 crownes, & assumed, or took to his Arms, as proper to his desire, a crosse silver in field vert: and on the first quarter thereof was figured an image of our Lady, with her Sonne in her armes. And bearing that figure, he did many maruieles in Armes, as in his bookes of Acts and valiant Conquests are remembered.

"Thus in olde time it may be perceiued, what Princes thought of the Crosse. So hath it bin thought good to the wisdom of God, that Christ should subdue the vniuersall world through the Hornes of the Crosse.

"Many of the Jewes, which crucified that innocent Lamb and our Sauuour Jesus Christ on the Crosse, when he was deliuered unto them, wishing his blood to light upon them and their children, to the destruction of themselves and their successors, did afterwards worship the Crosse, which before cried in the multitude, Up with him, up with him, crucifye him. The Crosse, being afore odious and a thing of reproach, was made by Christ a triumphant signe, whereunto the world boweth downe the head, which Angels do worship, and Devils do feare. Hereon he vanquished the power of the tyran Sathan, and all the puissance of this world. In this signe it behooveth vs therefore to get the victorie, and not otherwise to triumphe, then under the Standard of our heauenly Prince, which is Christ.

"It is also to be read, that this signe of the Crosse was sent from God to that blessed man Mercurie, as Vincentius in Speculo historiali, of the marvelous death of Julia the Apostata, Libro 15, saeth, that an Angell brought unto the sayd Mercurie all



Armous necessarie for him, with a Shield of Azure and thereon figured a Cross-flowrie, betwene foure Roses Tolde as it is written, that this Shield, with the signe of the Crosse therein, was sent from Heaven: so J reade in the Chronicle of Gawin, which he writeth Super Francorum gestis, that in the time of the French king Charles, the seventh of that name, the Sunne shining, and the Element being faire and cleere, there appeared, and was seene both of the English men, and French, a white Crosse in the cleere firmament, Which heavenly signe so seen of both Nations, they of the French, which as then moued rebellion against their Prince, did take as an admonishment from Heaven, of their dutie and obedience due unto him, Such veneration by them was given unto the signe of the Crosse, fearing the persecution, and punishment that would fall upon them, for such their rebellion, as they had then already committed.

"Thus it may be seene, that the Religion which they conceived at the sight of the signe of Crosse, did so alter their mindes, and mollifie their harts, that they did returne from their wicked practises of Rebellion, unto their obedience, with craving pardon.

"As this signe of the Cross was then seene of the French in the Element, which was (as I recollecte) in the time of the noble and puissant Prince, king Edwarde the thirde, Soe the said Gaguine reciteth in his Chronicles that the Armes which the French Kinges nowe beare, were sent from Heaven to Clodoneus, then king of France, when he was baptized, and became a Christian, id est. ; 3. Lilia aurea quibus subest cœli ferent color, quem Azurum Franci dicunt. That is to saie three Lilies Golde, in the colour of the faire and cleare Firmament, which in French is called Azure.

"And of the saide miracolous Ensignes Gaguine writeth these two verses as ensue :

"Hæc sunt Francorum celebranda insignia Regum,  
Quæ demissa Polo, sustinet alma fides."

".....Nowe to retourne to the signe of the Crosse, from the which I have so much digressed. The Armes which of olde Heraultes are called Saincte George his Armes, are thus to be blazed *Latine*, *Portat unum Scutum de Argēto cum quadam Cruce plana de Rubio*. *Anglice*: He beareth a shielde argent, thereon a plain Crosse gules. The Ensigne of the noble Citie of London, hath the like field and Crosse, sauing that on the dexter part thereof is seene a Daggare, colour of the Crosse. Semblablye the City of Yorke hath the same field and Crosse, both in mettall and colour, but the Crosse is charged with five Lyons passant Gardant d'Or, as here appeareth."

In English heraldry there are many varieties of crosses. These are—the Cross, or Cross of St. George; the Saltier, or Cross of St. Andrew; the Cross of the Passion; the Couped Cross; the Cross Humettée; the Cross-Crosslet; the Cross-Crosslet and other Crosses Fitchée; the Cross Potent; the Cross of Calvary; the Patriarchal Cross; the Cross Botonée; the Cross Patonse; the Cross Flory or Fleury; the Cross Fleurette, or of fleurs-de-lis; the Cross Pommée or Pommettée; the Cross Avellane; the Cross Patée; the Cross Formée; the Cross Patée fitched at foot; the Cross Moline or Milrine; the Cross Ancrée; the Cross Barbée; the Cross Ancettée; the Cross Tau;\* the Cross Furchée; the Voided Cross; the Maltese Cross; the Fylfot Cross; the Cross Ragulée; the Cross Portale; the Cross Double Clavie; the Cross Fourchée; the Cross Urbée, etc.

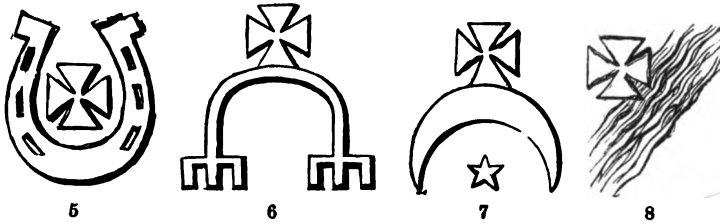
In foreign heraldry other forms of the Cross occur, and it is very commonly, and in most countries used in combination with other bearings. It is also frequently found in connection with heraldic and knightly badges and cognizances.

The Crosses used in Russian and Polish armorial bearings are, in many cases, totally different in their arrangement and connections from any in our own country. My learned friend, the Baron de Bogouschefsky, to whom I am indebted for a vast deal of information

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\* Of the Cross Tau, and the Fylfot Cross, I have already written at considerable length in these pages, and refer my readers to vol. xv. pp. 65 to 71, and xxii. pp. 1 to 10.

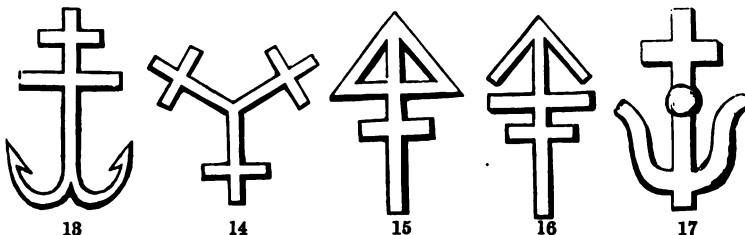
upon Russian antiquities, furnishes me with some interesting particulars relating to this bearing. The most usual cross used in Russian and Polish heraldry is what we should describe as the cross pattée, which in Russia is known as St. George's cross, St. George being the patron-saint of that country as well as of England; but others are of course used. There are no special terms in Russian heraldry for the different crosses; they are simply described as "Dwaynoy Kresst" (double cross) "Treynoy Kresst (triple cross), etc. The cross usually surmounts, or is borne in connection with, some other object. Of these, I give here some few examples.



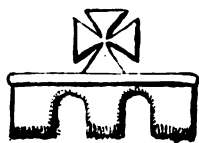
The cross within a reversed horseshoe, fig. 5 is the bearing of the Polish family of Tautovski; the cross surmounting an "Arch-Ipatorski," fig. 6, that of Leukevich of Poland; a gonfalon or church



banner surmounted by a cross, that of Prjigodaki of Lithuania; a reversed crescent surmounted by a cross and with a star beneath, fig. 7, that of Obolyaninov of Russia; a plain cross over a river, fig. 8,



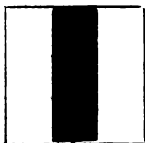
that of Skinder of Lithuania; a cross between two wings and surmounted by three stars, fig. 10, that of Novakovski of Lithuania; an arrow within a horseshoe surmounted by a cross, fig. 11, that of Bomeyko of Lithuania; three crosses "joined together by the ends, and forming three triangles" fig. 14, between three flowers, those of Bakovski of Lithuania; and a burial-cross, not quite joined in cover, with two horizontal bars, fig. 17, that of Michnevich of Lithuania.



In the arms of Bogouschefsky the cross also occurs. In this instance the bearing is two fishing-hooks surmounted by a double cross, fig. 13.

Singular combinations of the cross, with other emblems, occur also in the armorial bearings of some of the old German and other continental families. To trace out all these, however, or even to give a glance at their characteristics, would occupy more than my allotted space. I therefore proceed to speak of some of the more notable forms I have enumerated.

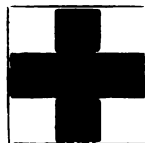
The plain, or "St. George's cross," in heraldry, is the simplest form of cross, and extends in each direction to the limits of the shield. Originally, probably, the stays or clamps of metal or wood for strengthening the shield, it became afterwards an heraldic figure; and, with the saltire, the chief, the pale, the bend, the fess, the chevron, the pile, and the quarter, is one of the honourable ordinaries; it is, in fact, a combination of the pale and the fess, the one being the upright, and the other the transverse, strengthening bars of the shield.



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Some early examples are shown on figs. 1 to 4. 1 and 2 are from the shields which occur on a set of carved chessmen of the twelfth century, discovered in the Isle of Lewis, 8 is from the Bayeux tapestry, and 4, from an illuminated MS. (*circa* 800); these not only show the cross, but have the characteristic central boss or umbone of the Anglo-Saxon shield.

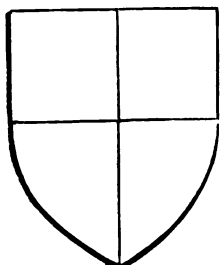
The plain red cross—the "Cross of St. George"—is the national device of England, and many curious legends are told regarding its appropriation. It is said that Constantine the Great, the first Christian Emperor of Rome, whilst fighting against the infidels, saw a red cross in the clouds, with the motto "IN HOC SIGNO VINCES," in consequence of which he immediately assumed the red cross on a white sheet as his banner, and under this sign he led his troops forward with uninterrupted victory. Constantine being a Briton by birth, our nation has adopted his device—*argent*, a cross, *gules* (or, as it is commonly called, the Cross of St.



ROMAN ALTAR FROM CILURNAM.



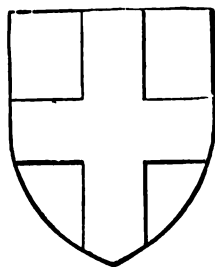
George), which has become the national ensign of England; the Republic of Genoa carry the like device, St. George being their patron saint. The national ensign of Denmark is gules, a cross argent, which, Nisbet says, was reported to have "dropped from heaven, when King Waldimore II. was fighting against the infidels in Livonia, at the sight of which the Danes took courage and obtained a complete victory, and to perpetuate that favour from heaven they have ever since made use of it as their ensign." But the truth appears to be that the king, observing his men giving ground to the enemy, who had beaten down Waldimore's standard bearing an eagle, he raised up a consecrated banner, or silver cross, which had been sent him by the Pope, and under it rallied his troops, and ultimately gained the victory. Upon this achievement the people were made to believe that the banner had been sent from heaven, and so the tradition originated.



22. ARMS OF SOLNEY.

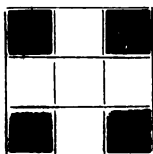


23. GARTER BADGE.



24. ARMS OF BURNVILLE.

This cross is very extensively used in heraldry in combination with other bearings which may be placed in a variety of ways, either upon it, or between its limbs. The division of the shield into quarters also originates from this form, and instead of "quarterly" is occasionally described as "per cross." Strictly speaking the width of the limb of this cross, in heraldry, ought to be one-third that of the shield itself. In a square shield it would be composed of five out of nine squares into which it would thus be divided (fig. 25).

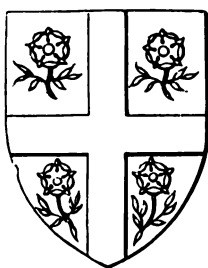


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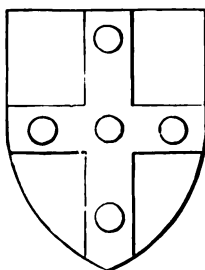
In other shaped shields the lower limb would be extended to the bottom, and thus give origin to the next two forms, the Latin cross, and the cross fitched at the foot—the cutting off the lower angles to the pointed shape of the base of the shield. The division, "party per cross," is shown on fig. 22, the Arms of Solney, which are, party per cross (or "quarterly,") *argent*, and *gules*. The next example (24) is the plain cross, as borne as the national cross of England (*argent*, a cross, *gules*\*), and Denmark (*gules*, a cross, *argent*), and in the bearings of several families.

The next (figs. 26 to 28) I give as examples of the cross "between" other bearings, and "on a cross" other bearings—the first being

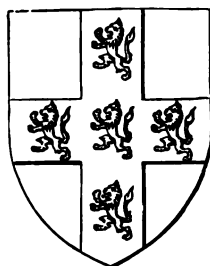
\* Also shown on Fig. 28, the badge of the Order of the Garter.



26. ARMS OF BARNSELEY.

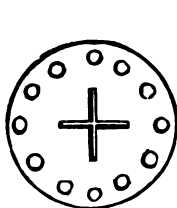


27. ARMS OF ABNEY.



28. ARMS OF WAKELIN.

the arms of Barnsley, *Sable*, a cross between four roses, slipped, *argent*; the second, those of Abney, *argent*, on a cross *sable*, five bezants. Another good example is the funeral standard here engraved.

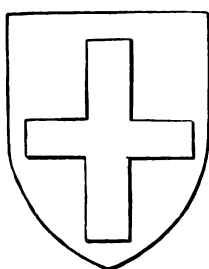
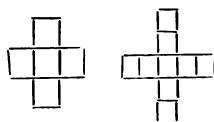


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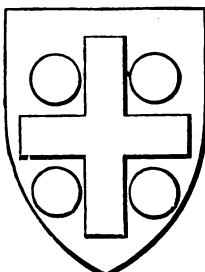


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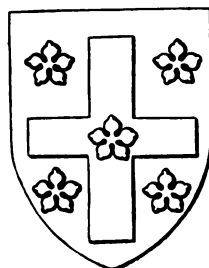
The same plain cross, cut off at the ends of the limbs, so that all are of equal length, and yet do not extend to the outline of the shield, is a very common form, and is variously called a "Greek Cross," "Cross Humettée," "Cross Alezée," etc. It may either be formed of five cubes,\* or of nine.



81. ARMS OF DUKINFIELD.



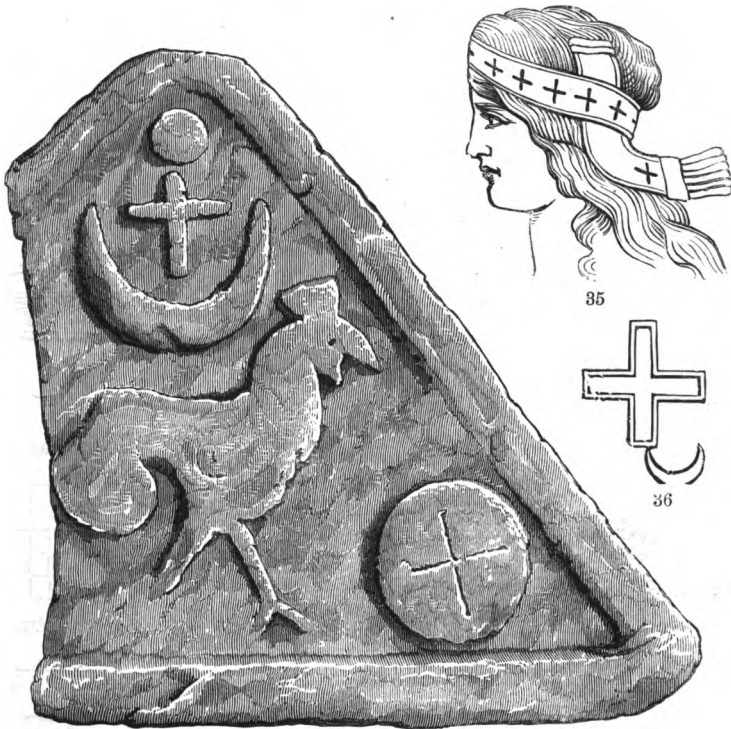
82. ARMS OF CLAYTON.



83. ARMS OF HODGKINSON.

\* The five cubes of which the simple Cross is composed, naturally indicate the five wounds our Saviour suffered on the Cross—the centre, the spear wound in the heart, and the other four, those of the nails in hands and feet.

stone at Chesterholm (Vindolana) on the Roman Wall. This remarkable stone bears the figure, in relief, of a cock, above which is the mystic symbol of the cross between the crescent and sun, and in front is a circular figure, also bearing an incised cross. The cross and crescent in this case are precisely the same as those on the tomb of the martyr Launus in the catacombs. The stone, about which much has been written, is probably the work of one of the Gnostic Christians. Mr. Hodgson thus attempts to explain the meaning of these symbols : " This triangular stone," he says " is charged with a cockatrice, lunette,



34. ROMAN SOULPTURE FROM CHESTERHOLME.

cross, and umbilicated moon, one above another, and the globe with lines dividing it longitudinally and latitudinally into four quarters. The umbilicated moon, in her state of opposition to the sun, was the symbol of fruitfulness. She was also the northern gate by which Mercury conducted souls to birth. The cross the Egyptians regarded as the emblem of reproduction and resurrection. It was, as Shaw remarks, the same as the ineffable image of eternity that is noticed by Suidas. The crescent was the lunar ship, which, in Mr. Faber's language, bore the great Father and the great Mother over the



waters of the deluge; and it was also the boat or ship that took aspirants over lakes or arms of the sea to the sacred islands to which they resorted for initiation into the mysteries, and which carried souls from the river of death to the happy bowers and meadows of Elysium. The cockatrice, cock-adder, or basilisk, is said to have had, as here represented, a head like a cock and a tail like a snake. Perhaps these hieroglyphics were connected with some festival of the Pagan year; and the star, called the basilisk in the heart of the celestial lion, was intended to be represented here. The globe, divided into four quarters, is plainly the old tale about the upper and lower hemispheres—Ceres and Proserpine—the regions of the living and the dead symbolised by the equinoxes; and the gates of Cancer and Capricorn—the doors into time and eternity by the solstices." Combination of cross and crescent is common in Russia, as well as in Turkey;\* and on Plate XXI. is a remarkably fine Roman sepulchral slab from Cilurnum, on which the crescent is in the centre of the pediment, and the cross at its angles. It records the death of a Roman citizen of Leicester, in the following words:—"D[IS] M[ANIBVS] TITVLLINIA PVSSITTA CI[VI]S (?) RAETA VIXIT ANNOS XXXV MENSES VIII DIES XV." (To the Divines Manes. Titullinia Pussitta, a citizen of Leicester, lived thirty-five years, three months, fifteen days.) Another Roman altar bearing a series of crosses within circles, was found at Castlesteads, and is engraved on Plate XXII. This same simple cross "was the unequivocal symbol of Bacchus; the Babylonian Messiah, who was represented with a headband covered with crosses," as shown on Fig. 85. In like manner, the sacred vestments of early and



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other ornamentation. One example (Fig. 37) will suffice: it is a gold filigree cross, found many years ago in a Saxon grave in Derbyshire.

\* Warburton, in his "Crescent and the Cross," says, "The Crescent was the symbol of the City of Byzantium, and was adopted by the Turks. This device is of ancient origin, as appears from several medals, and took its rise from an event thus related by a native of Byzantium. Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, meeting with great difficulties in carrying on the siege of this city, set the workmen one dark night to undermine the walls. Luckily for the besieged, a young moon suddenly appearing discovered the design, which, accordingly, miscarried: in acknowledgment whereof the Byzantines erected a Statue to Diana, and the Crescent became the symbol of the State."

(To be continued.)



ROMAN ALTAR FROM CASTLESTEADS.



## THE OLD COUNTESS OF DESMOND:

A NEW SOLUTION OF AN OLD PUZZLE.

BY MISS HICKSON.

*(Continued from page 75.)*

FOREMOST amongst the new colonists of Munster, in 1584, as he well deserved to be, was Sir Walter Raleigh. No man had done better service against the rebels and their continental allies, his name was indeed a terror for generations in the wild west of Kerry, where he and his brother officers and soldiers, under Lord Grey, had mercilessly cut to pieces the Spanish and Italian contingents who landed there to carry out the behests of the Papal bull, which declared Queen Elizabeth deposed and excommunicated. It is certain that no Elizabethan grantee of Desmond's forfeited estates was more hated by the Irish and old Anglo-Irish than Raleigh; but this hatred was through wholesome fear restrained and kept *in petto*, under a veil of respect and deferential friendship, which seems to have won upon the generous and somewhat visionary nature of the poet-soldier. His Cork Seignory included great part of Imokilly, the ancient inheritance of John Fitz Edmund Gerald's ancestors, feudatories of the Desmond Earls. The manor of Inchiquin, a sub-denomination of Imokilly, and the jointure land, according to the deed discovered by Mr. H. P. Hore (*vide ante* page 88), of which more presently, of the old Countess, had in early times formed part of the See lands of Cloyne, so that not only John Fitz Edmund Gerald, but his old friend and connection, ex-Marian Bishop Skiddy, had long standing claims on it. These claims were under the new regime, which gave the whole of the district to Raleigh, ostensibly worthless, it is true, but we may be very sure that by the majority in Munster in 1586, they were held good, nay, sacred. In Skiddy's case, indeed, "*Nullum tempus occurrit Ecclesie.*" When Raleigh received his grant of Inchiquin, Skiddy seems to have been residing close by at Youghal, although he had just been ousted from his retreat in the Wardenship of the College there, by the Protestant Bishop of Waterford, who took possession of the Wardenship, and held it in commendam with his See. How or where poor Bishop Skiddy, thus twice expropriated between 1566 and 1586, by the religious changes, and the covetousness of the age, managed to exist after he lost the Wardenship we have no means of discovering, to a certainty, that is. But one thing is very certain, that if the "old, old Countess," our mythical heroine, were really residing, as her admiring biographers believe, or if any of her adherents were residing at Inchiquin Castle in 1586, the expropriated Marian Bishop and Warden of the Protestantized See and College, would have been their highly favoured and most welcome guest. In the eyes of the innumerable devoted adherents of Roman Catholicism, and the Desmond Geraldines around Youghal and Inchiquin, his claim on the revenues of the latter place as Bishop of the See, to which it had once belonged,

and as a suffering martyr for his creed and country, would have been superior even to that of the house of Desmond. Those claims, as I have said, were utterly spurned and set aside by sacrilegious force, as the Irish thought, and all that remained to them to do was to adopt the policy which Lord Lytton in his "New Timon" tells us the greatest Irish lay champion of Repeal and Roman Catholicism in a more scrupulous age did not hesitate to adopt; that is to meet unjust force and persecution by fraud. How this was accomplished at Inchiquin in 1586 we shall now see.

In his very interesting and valuable little works on the Old Countess, printed in 1861 and 1863, Mr. Sainthill gives in full the following documents, which have been hitherto generally accepted as the best proofs of her marvellous longevity. The first four of the documents mentioned here are copies of the originals in the State Paper Offices of London and Dublin; the rest are copies of original leases lent to Mr. Sainthill, by his friend, the Rev. S. Hayman, the learned historian of Youghal.

I. Deed of Assignment dated 5th August, 1575, of her Castle and dower lands of Inchiquin, by Katherine, widow of Thomas, 12th Earl of Desmond, to Gerald, 15th Earl of Desmond, sealed, but not signed, by her in presence of John of Desmond, Thomas Fanning, Maurice Shehan, and other witnesses.

II. A Re-Assignment of the same Castle and lands, dated two days later (7th of August, 1575), by Gerald, 15th Earl of Desmond, to Maurice Shehan and David Roche, to the use and behoof of John Synnott, his heirs and assigns, "free of all rents or exactions or anie dutie or demande thereoute," for a term of 31 years, beginning on said 7th August, 1575. Sealed (not signed) by Gerald, Earl of Desmond, in presence of John Poer, Lord Curraghmore, and four other witnesses.

III. Enrolment of the above deeds by John Synnott at Dublin, on the 28th of November, 1586.

IV. A series of questions put by the Government to Sir Walter Raleigh on May 12th, 1589, respecting the extent of his Seignories and their condition, what rents are due out of them to the Crown, how many English tenants are planted on them, and how many freeholds he has made, etc. To one of these questions: "Have you made anie division of the lands of your Signorie into freeholdes, farmes, and other inferior tenements according to the plott in that behalfe sett downe, or what is the caswe you have not done so yett?" Raleigh's answer is: "I have passed fourteene freeholdes out of my xx<sup>iii</sup> and divers leases and copyholdes so as of that xx<sup>iii</sup> ther remaineth unto mee, but one olde Castle and demayne w<sup>ch</sup> Castle and demayne is yet in occupacon of the old Countes of Desmonde, for her joynture."

V. A Lease dated 21st July, 1588, from Raleigh to one "John Clever of London," of four hundred acres of Inchiquin Manor, for one hundred years, at a yearly rent of £5, so long as the *old Countess of Desmond then occupying the Castle and demesne land in the said Manor lives; but the said rent of five pounds according to the lease is to be raised to ten pounds, that is, doubled, on her death, when also the tenant Clever is to furnish and support a horse soldier who is to live on the lands, and assiste in the affairs of the Crowne in Irelande.* Clever further covenants to build a good slated house on the land, and to enclose a hundred acres of it with good fences, and to pay a penny per acre for all bog, or barren mountain, or heath, converted into good ground, should the Queen charge Raleigh one farthing per acre for the same.

VI. Another lease of the same 400 acres, dated 1st February, 1589, from Raleigh to Robert Reeve and his wife Alice, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, but for ever, at a rent of five pounds yearly, *while the old Countess lives, the said rent to be raised to ten*

*pounds on her death ; when also the lessees are to supply the horse soldier to assist "in the affairs of the Crowne."* This lease contains a clause that if on measurement the lands are not found to contain fully 400 acres of arable land (English measure), then Sir Walter Raleigh binds himself to give the lessees, Robert and Alice, an equivalent for the deficiency out of his other lands in Cloyne or Poulmore.

As regards the first and second documents on the above list, all "authorities" on the old Countess's history agree in believing that this assignment of her jointure lands to Earl Gerald, in August, 1575, exactly a month, be it noted, after John Fitz Edmund Gerald had been enfeoffed of the See lands of Cloyne by Bishop Skiddy, and about a year after the Earl had executed his fraudulent assignment of all his estates to the same John and two associates, was only a part of this latter project. However this may be, we must bear in mind that the said jointure lands had once been part of the See lands of Cloyne, and that both John Synnott and Maurice Shehan, who figured in the assignment of them in 1575 by the old Countess to the Earl, had also been parties and signatories with John Fitz Edmund Gerald and Skiddy, the expropriated Bishop of Cloyne, to that larger fraudulent assignment of all the Earl's estates in 1574, which Sir Henry Wallop's foresight or ingenuity had scattered to the winds. Respecting the second and third documents in the list, Mr. Sainthill in his first volume on the old Countess, published in 1863, says, "The question naturally arises, why did John Synnott on the 28th of November, 1586, enrol those deeds executed by the old Countess and the Earl, on the 5th and 7th of August, 1575?" He, then, proceeds to answer this question by a reference to the clause quoted on page 74 of the fifth Act of the Parliament of 1586, framed to defeat fraudulent assignments by rebels, and he adds, somewhat hesitatingly, and inaccurately :

"When this Act was passed in May, 1586, the assignment to Synnott became first known by his enrolling it on the 28th November following, on the chance of obtaining the life interest which it gave him in the barony and castle of Inchiquin. In this he evidently failed, if indeed he ever took any steps beyond the enrolment, the fraud being clear from the Countess having continued uninterruptedly to occupy the Castle, and to exercise her rights of ownership on the baronial lands, for Raleigh informs us that she was living in the Castle in 1589, three years after Synnott's enrolment, and in Sir Walter's leases her prior claims are acknowledged by his rents doubling on her death, which event seemed near at hand from her great age. *But whatever may have been Synnott's motives for enrolling the deed of assignment, we are indebted to him by it for the legal certainty that the old Countess was the widow of Thomas, 12th Earl of Desmond, who died in 1534, by this her own ensealed deed.*"

Now, in the first place it is to be observed, that it was not a life interest which Earl Gerald granted to Synnott in the lands of Inchiquin, but an interest for thirty-one years, beginning in 1575 ; the lands at the expiration of that term were to revert to Maurice Shehan and David Roche, to the use and behoof of the Earl and his wife, and their heirs male, with the usual remainders. This term of thirty-one years is worth noting, because it expired within a year or two of the time when, as we are always told, the venerable Countess also expired at the Castle, on the lands. The near coincidence of the

termination of the lease, with the alleged termination of the life of their venerable "claimant" is significant. Not that I mean at all to insinuate that it was the lease that killed the venerable claimant, rather, indeed, do I feel sure it had a powerful influence in prolonging her wondrous existence, and that her death was 'caused by quite another event in the changeful history of the Desmond's forfeited estates, of which more hereafter ; but I ask my readers to bear in mind that the lease of thirty-one years would necessarily terminate in 1605-6, and that the best authorities agree that she died in 1604. John Synnott, of Wexford, a member of an old Roman Catholic family, evidently a devoted adherent of the rebel Earl, had, I believe, a far deeper motive for enrolling his lease of thirty-one years of the manor of Inchiquin than Mr. Sainthill, feeding his imagination on the fascinating romance of the venerable Countess, suspected, and so far from failing in the work he, Synnott, had at heart, I equally believe, and feel assured that he perfectly succeeded in it. By enrolling the assignments and lease in November, 1586, he complied with the requirements of the Act passed in the preceding May, and he placed on record for the benefit of the public the claims of the old Countess. She died, probably, long before her seal was affixed by Synnott and Shehan (the rebel Earl's Secretary), acting as the agents of John Fitz Edmund Gerald and Skiddy, to the assignment of the 5th of August, 1575. But even if she did survive until that date, and did really fix her seal to the assignment with her own hand, we may be very sure that that was almost the last act of her long life, and that she died before the actual outbreak of his rebellion, it may be at the age of ninety-eight or ninety-nine. The claims temporal and spiritual of Bishop Skiddy, and the Fitz Edmund Geraldines from time immemorial on Inchiquin, did not, however, die out with the Countess or the Earl, and the certainty is, that after their defeat in the matter of the larger assignment, they resolved to save that fragment near Youghal, at all events, out of the fire ; and that in pursuance of that resolve Synnott took the bold step of enrolling the smaller assignment, but that, fearful, with good reason, of a second failure, he made it appear that the deceased jointureess was living still. He and his confederates, John Fitz Edmund Gerald, Skiddy, and Shehan, rightly judged that after the exposure of their attempted fraud, only six months before, any enrolment of an assignment of a portion of the same forfeitures, made by the rebel Earl in favour of any one of them, would be looked on with suspicion, and its validity closely investigated. Their position as claimants would be in the highest degree unsafe, while on the other hand, they knew, that to such a claimant as the aged Countess, the Queen and Raleigh would be certain to show a merciful consideration, esteeming her as one wholly innocent of rebellion, and likely soon to die without troubling either Church or State. I am strongly inclined to think that the assignment and re-assignment of Inchiquin in 1575 were forgeries *in toto*. But even if this were not the case, if both documents were genuine, and sealed by the Earl and Countess on the 5th and 7th of August, 1575, I cannot for an instant doubt that they were both used in 1586 to assist in the

carrying out of a gross fraud, one of a kind quite common in Ireland, especially at that time, the jointure being kept alive long after the jointress was dead; some one of her many devoted friends being employed to personate her when Raleigh visited her in the retirement of the old Castle, while John Synnott and ex-Bishop Skiddy were the actual, though not the ostensible recipients, of the money paid by Raleigh. These were the two who benefited most by the fraud, but it probably originated in the scheming brain of John Fitz Edmund Gerald, and was successfully floated by his social and political influence.

I am quite aware that Irish readers whose imaginations have been bewitched by the current romances, and wholesale fictions circulated about the old Countess, and even English ones, who have not studied in the State Papers, and in the byeways of history, the extraordinary state of Ireland between 1567 and 1604, may question the possibility of Raleigh being so duped in the matter of the jointure, especially as he tells us that he had seen the jointress. But I must ask such readers as are really desirous not to mistake the *vrai-semblance* for the *vrai*, to have patience with me while I call their attention to certain indisputable facts, which not even the most enthusiastic champion of our venerable "claimant" can put aside; and which speak strongly for the correctness of my opinion on her famous "case."

When Sir Walter Raleigh received his grant in 1585-6, and for several years before, and after that date, Munster was, as I have already said (*vide ante* page 73) a howling wilderness. Hollinshed's *Chronicle* tells us that from "one end of Munster to another, from Waterford to the extreme West of Kerry," a distance of a hundred and thirty miles, which included Inchiquin Manor, "no man, woman, or child, was to be seen except in the towns, nor any beasts but wolves, foxes, and such like ravening creatures." Spencer, in his eloquent words, describes the Irish and Anglo-Irish ruined by the rebellion, as "creeping out of the woods looking like anatomies of death," forced to feed on "cresses and trefoil as a feast," and often digging up the carcases of dead and buried beasts, or the corpses of the slain in order to devour them in their famine pangs, sometimes following the Queen's troops and entreating to be put to death by the sword, as a quicker escape from their miseries. After the death of the Earl, in 1584, had ended the war, the province was comparatively tranquil, tranquil that is, as Macaulay says of the whole island in 1691, with "the ghastly tranquillity of despair;" but still whole districts, especially round the strongholds of Roman Catholicism, like Youghal and Waterford, were wildernesses unknown to and impassable for the English undertakers and officials. In October, 1586, the Commissioners for the survey of forfeitures, one of whom was Sir Henry Wallop, were at Youghal, from whence they write to Burghley that they have delayed many days in the town endeavouring to have a proper survey made of Raleigh's grant, and an account taken of the claims upon it, but that the work is an "extremely difficult and painful one," not only because the land from "lying long waste, is overgrown with tall grass, furze, heath, and brambles," but that the weather also is "extremely foul," and that the undertakers have all



left the neighbourhood for the winter. This letter, although purporting to come from the seven Commissioners, Norris, Symthe, Calthorpe, Wilbraham, Alford, Golde, and Wallop, treasurer at war, seems from the following passage to have been written by the latter,

"In the meantime we are to let your Honours understand that whereas her Majesty was entitled to sundry plowlands by office found in the time of the last Commission held *here by me the treasurer*, Sir Valentine Brown and the rest, it now appeareth unto us in bounding the same we are and shall be driven to lose divers parcels thereof by reason of sundry claims of jointure and other titles that are now challenged in the said lands."

The "jointure claims and other titles" here mentioned by Wallop, as things of which he had only just heard, although he and Browne had sometime before found the lands forfeited, were, doubtless, those of the old Countess and Synnott, which the latter now set forth before the Commissioners at Youghal, in October, prior to his enrolment of them at Dublin on the 28th of the following month. He was evidently feeling his way for the enterprise of the enrolment. Whether he received any encouragement from Wallop, whether in fact the treasurer was not a consenting party to Synnott's fraud, it is hard to say. Wallop was more than once accused by his brothers officials of trafficking in forfeitures, to the detriment of the Crown and his own private gain. This may have been merely a jealous calumny, but it is certain that, although the Queen had forbidden both her Lord Deputy and Treasurer to purchase lands in Ireland, Treasurer Wallop had trafficked and purchased considerably from the Synnott family in Wexford. If we admit him guiltless of all collusion in Skiddy's and Synnott's frauds, still his intimate connection with the latter's kindred in Wexford, which laid the foundation of his Irish estate, would naturally make him willing to give the claimant on Inchiquin favourable, or at least a patient hearing. As if he anticipated that the "new jointure claims and other titles" might appear questionable and unacceptable to Burghley, Wallop adds, by way of a consoling set off, that he has discovered several pieces of land which were "concealed" from the Commissioners in former surveys, and hopes to discover many more. He winds up by saying that the bad weather, and the absence of the undertakers, making work impossible, he intends to return to Dublin until the following spring. He did so, while his brother Commissioners went to stay at Cork for the winter. In 1587, however, their work progressed but little. They write again from Youghal and its neighbourhood, complaining that English surveyors to measure the lands fairly can hardly be obtained, and that the Irish surveyors and witnesses on whom they must depend for information as to boundaries, cannot be trusted. The few English surveyors they were able to obtain had a "bad time" of it. One of them, Arthur Robbyns, writes to Walsingham, in September, 1587, that while he was attempting to survey part of Raleigh's grant, in Cork, "huge stones were flung on him from the top of a ruined Castle," and he goes on to complain piteously that in "moste partes the people will neither suffer mee to have house room, or foode, or drinke, for any amount of money, so as I am nigh to perishe." His position, in fact,

much resembled that of a Boycotted or Bence Jonesed bailiff in the same district to-day. And even when the work of surveying under difficulties, and with doubtful accuracy, was accomplished, yet more formidable obstacles arose for the unlucky undertakers. Hosts of claimants armed with claims good, bad, and indifferent, bills, bonds, assignments, settlements, conveyances, leases, and mortgages, rained in on the Commissioners and the Exchequer. Sir Edward Fitton, who had a grant of lands in Limerick, writes to Burghley, in July, 1587, evidently in fear that nothing will be left to him or any other grantee in that county in consequence of the multitudinous claims on the revenues of the land. "A general claim," he says, "is laid to *all* the lands appointed for the undertakers." Solicitor-General Wilbraham writes in December, 1586, from Dublin, that the surveys made by Browne and Wallop are "incurably defective," and Chief Justice Gardiner writes from the same city in the same month, to Burghley, informing him that several of Her Majesty's records have been embezzled, and some "quite lately forged and enrolled fraudulently to Her Majesty's great disherison." Wilbraham wrote again in 1587, that Robbyns refused to swear to the truth of his survey, and report of the forfeitures, and that the "sergeants have in many places given the surveyors false boundaries to please their neighbours, and conceal the Queen's rights." He adds, after saying that they have spent five weeks in Munster hearing claims and titles to the forfeited lands :

"We had very many heavy bills and fair evidences showed us, whereby it appeareth the Irishry, especially by their daily feoffments to uses, practice as many fraudulent shifts for preserving their lands from forfeiture as in England, and albeit their evidence be fair and very lawlike without exception, yet because fraud is very secret, and seldom found for her Majesty by jury, we have put the undertakers for the most part in possession, who dwelling but half a year upon the lands, shall have better intelligences to discover these false practices than the Commissioners can possibly learn out. They plead their causes by lawyers, who almost all of them in these parts have purchased titles against her Majesty."

A few days later, he writes that "the people by forgery daily hatch" claims on the forfeited lands, and repeats his advice that the undertakers should come to reside on their lands, and kill such claims "in the nest before they have feathers to fly." It was in pursuance of this counsel or command that Raleigh came to reside in the house of the expropriated Bishop and Warden at Youghal, and there, as he imagined, made the acquaintance of the old Countess, who, it is said, had resided close by in Inchiquin Castle, ever since the death of her husband in 1584. We have no reason to suppose he ever saw the venerable "claimant" until 1588 or 1589. Not one of the seven or eight Commissioners, whose business it was to hear her claims set forth, seem ever to have laid eyes on her at all during their prolonged stay at Youghal, they never once mention her name. She must have been introduced to Raleigh for the first time in 1589 at latest. Can anyone who knows the social state of Youghal and its neighbourhood at that time, doubt that in that stronghold of Roman Catholicism and the Geraldines, where Earl Thomas had founded the College of which Skiddy became Warden, and where he (the Earl) died in 1584, at

least a score of ancient dames could be found in 1584-1604 any one of whom would have gladly undertaken to personate his dowager, and delude and plunder the hated heretic Raleigh for the benefit of the expropriated Bishop and Warden and John FitzEdmund FitzGerald? As Wilbraham rightly said, the only way to check such frauds as that which Synnott perpetrated in the enrolment of the assignments, was for the undertakers to reside on the lands, and watch closely what was going on around them, either with their own eyes or through those of their English tenants. And this brings us to the fourth and fifth documents on the above list, i.e., to the leases of a portion of the Manor of Inchiquin which Raleigh gave to his English tenants, Clever and Reeve, in 1588 and 1589. By the insertion of the clause in those leases that the rent was to be doubled the moment the old claimant in the Castle on the Manor died, Raleigh, all unconsciously, of course, once and for ever deprived himself of the safeguard against imposition which Wilbraham's wisdom suggested, he gave his English Protestant tenants the strongest possible inducements to join with the Irish Roman Catholics in duping him, or at least to carefully conceal the duping of him by these latter. The Munster undertakers, great and small, found it very difficult to get honest and industrious English farmers to "transplant" into Ireland. The undertaker himself, when he resided on his grant, had the protection of a strong fortified house or castle and a guard of soldiers, or else, like Raleigh, he lived in or close to a town; but the English farmer who came to Ireland to live in a thatched cottage or wooden shanty in the country, and to cultivate the waste land, was at the mercy of a desperately hostile set of neighbours, likely to burn and plunder his barns, and even murder him and his family. Many of the English farmers who did come to brave these dangers were, like many of the colonists of Ulster twenty or thirty years later, "the scum of the nation, who, from debt or breaking or fleeing from justice, came hither" (*vide* Reid's History of Irish Presbyterianism); and almost all were impoverished, needy men, not likely to be over-scrupulous when they were tempted to improve their position in Ireland by passively consenting to a fraud on their generally absentee landlord, perpetrated by Irishmen of great influence like John FitzEdmund Gerald, Synnott, and Skiddy, and their numerous followers in Imokilly. In fact, unless the English farmer purchased peace by consenting to such frauds, he was almost certain to be worried out of the province, his life made a burthen to him while he remained in it, either by open violence, or by a more aggravating system of underhand annoyance and injury, against which he and his landlord were equally powerless. The result of all this was that the undertakers in a few years were compelled to take the old Irish and Anglo-Irish for tenants, in spite of the law forbidding them to take the former. If they did not take them their lands must lie waste. Besides, the Irish and Anglo-Irish tenants were always willing to pay a far higher amount of rent than the English tenants.

*(To be continued.)*



Figs. 1 and 2. PATTERN CROWN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

## MOTTOES ON ENGLISH COINS.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRE.

If any one examines the edge of a five-shilling piece, he will perceive that in place of the usual milling on gold and silver coins, there is an inscription in raised letters with the words "DECUS ET TUTAMEN" ("An honour and defence"), and the year of the reign, as, for instance, "ANNO REGNI UNDECIMO," as on above engraving. This is a relic of a custom which, in the period extending from the reign of Edward III. to the close of that of Charles II., was almost universal; it being then the practice for each piece of money to bear on one face a motto—a short pithy distich, either religious, classical, or having reference to circumstances contemporaneous with the date of issue. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the coins of King Edward III. were the first so minted—those of previous reigns bearing the name and titles of the monarch only, or with the addition of the name of the monyer, and of the town where the piece was struck—a custom which an old poet is said to have noticed in the following couplet:—

"The Kynge's side salle be the heda, and his name written,  
The croyce side what cite it was coyned and smitten."



3. SHILLING OF HENRY VIII.

4. NOBLE OF EDWARD III.

5. ANGEL OF HENRY VI.

The couplet "*Posui Deum, adiutorem meum*," "I have taken God for my helper" (fig. 3), appears on the groat and half-groat coined by the third Edward, and became a favourite with succeeding sovereigns, being on coins of Richard II., Henry IV. and V., Edward IV. and Richard III.; it is on the shillings of Henry VII. and VIII.; the crown, shilling, sixpence, and groat of Elizabeth; crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, of Edward VI.; and in the plural number on the mintage of Philip and Mary.

Another legend, perhaps, equally common, was the verse from the gospel "I.H.C.," or, "*Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat,*" "But Jesus passing through the midst of them, went on His way" (fig. 4). Miss Lawrence, in her delightful but little known "*Lives of the Queens of England*" (vol. 11., p. 164), states that this quotation from the Scriptures was considered a charm against thieves. Why so, would be an interesting subject for enquiry. It appears on the rose-nobles of Edward III. and Henry V., on the rials of Henry VI. and Edward IV., the rose-royal of Henry VII., his sovereign and those of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and finally, on the gold rial of Queen Elizabeth. If it is correct to state that the use of the above was connected with any superstitious charm, it appears singular that it should have been employed so long after the establishment of Protestantism.



6. GOLD HALF-CROWN OF HENRY VIII.



7. QUARTER-NOBLE OF HENRY IV.



8. BRONZE FARTHING OF CROMWELL.

"*Exaltabitur in Gloria*"—"He shall be upraised in Glory" (fig. 7)—was another motto used by Edward III. on his rose-nobles, and it is found on the quarter-noble of Henry IV. and V. "*Domine ne in furore tua arguas me*"—"O Lord reprove me not in Thy wrath"—occurs on the half-noble of the same kings. The rose-noble of Richard II. had, according to Speed, the versicle "*Auxilium meum a Domino*"—"My help is from the Lord."

Henry IV. has on his farthings "*H[enricus] D[omi]ni G[r]atia Rosa si[ne] sp[ina]*," the letters in brackets being omitted; complete, it reads in English, "A rose without a thorn;" it became a favourite motto on coins of subsequent reigns, and is found on those of Henry VI., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth. On the reverse of the gold half-crown of Henry VIII. (fig. 6), the legend is "*Henricus VIII., Rutilans Rosa sine Spina.*"

Henry V. coined money in France entitled "*Saluts*," from the circumstance of the Salutation, or the Annunciation as we now call it, of the B. Virgin, being represented on them. They bore the words, "*Christus vincit, Christus signat, Christus imperat*"—"Christ conquers, Christ signs, Christ commands." Rapin, in his "*History of England*," states that the same inscription, little altered, was on the coins of Louis XIV. The Salut was evidently of French origin.

The groat of Henry VI. has the aspiration, "*Sit nomen Domini benedictum*"—"May the name of the Lord be blessed." The Angels (so called from having the figure of S. Michael upon them) of Henry VI. and Edward IV. have the prayer, "*Per crux tua salva nos xpi redemptor*"—"O Christ, redeemer, save us through Thy cross" (fig. 5).

The half-nobles of Edward IV. and Henry VIII., bear the first line of a hymn, in praise of the cross, as follows:—"✠ *O Crux ave spes unica*"—"✠ Hail, O cross, our only hope." What would people now say if Queen Victoria put the beginning of a sacred song upon her coinage?

The pretender to the throne, Perkin Warbeck, issued a groat inscribed with the hand-writing upon the wall mentioned by the prophet Daniel—"Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," contracted into "*Mani, techel, phars.*"

The use of religious mottoes continued a favourite practice long after the change in doctrinal opinions had been established in the 16th century; the legends on the coins of the Protestant monarchs still partaking of the sentiments of their predecessors. The sovereigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth bear the words, "*Scutum fidei protegit eum*"—"The shield of faith will protect him (or her)." Edward's testoons have "*Timor Domini fons vitæ*"—"The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life," others "*Inimicos eius induam confusione*"—"I shall cover his enemies with confusion."

Queen Mary I. has on her sovereign "*A D(omi)n(o) factu(m) est ista et est mira(bilia) in ocu(lis) n(ost)ris*"—"This is the Lord's doing, and it is wonderful in our eyes," the same being upon her gold rial; Elizabeth used it on her angel, James I. on his thirty-shilling piece, and James II. on his rose-rial. Considering the purport of the verse, its use alike by Protestant and Catholic potentates, is somewhat amusing.

The motto "*Veritas temporis filia*"—"Truth is the daughter of time," which occurs on Mary's groat, was her personal one. Camden mentions a crown of this Queen with "*Mundi salus unica*"—"The safety of the world is in One alone."

In the reign of James I. the inscriptions on some of the coinage bear reference to the union of the two countries England and Scotland, one thence called a "uniat" has "*Faciam eos in gentem unam*"—"I will make them into one nation;" a happy conceit when the permanent character of the connection is considered. Another equally felicitous was "*Quem Deus conjunxit nemo separet*"—"Whom God hath joined let no one separate." James's fifteen shilling piece, half-sovereign, crown, shilling, and sixpence, together with the Oxford crown and the fourpence of his successor have "*Exurgat deus dissipentur inimici*"—"Let God arise and His enemies be scattered."

The mottoes on the coins of Charles I. are characteristic and varied. His uniats and ten shilling pieces have the legend "*Cultores sui deus protegit*"—"God will protect His worshippers;" the angel, "*Amor populi præsidium regis*"—"The love of the people is the defence of the king." The rose-royal bore "*Præsum ut prosum*"—"I govern that I may help," his spur-royal "*Unita tuemur*"—"We defend the Union" (?); his uniats have also "*Floreat concordia regna*"—"With concord kingdoms flourish;" the same motto being on those of Charles II. The Pontefract half-crown of both Charles's have "*Dum spiro spero*"—"Whilst I breathe I hope." Charles I. two-penny and three-penny pieces, "*Justitia thronum firmat*,"—"Justice strengthens the throne;" the shillings, half-crowns, and sixpences of

this period are inscribed "*Christo auspice regno*"—"With Christ for leader I reign," a favourite motto of this age; it occurs under a large painting of the royal arms, dated 1686, at Burton, Sussex.

Hitherto the language employed on our coins had been exclusively Latin, which is, perhaps, remarkable, considering how frequently French was that of the mottoes of our kings, public bodies, and private individuals; but it was left for the Protector to introduce the use of our mother tongue on our monies; thus his copper farthing has "*Charitie and change*," the pewter one "*For necessary change*." The practical, matter-of-fact character of these sentences offers a marked contrast to the verses of sacred writ and fragments of hymns so often hitherto employed. His twenty shilling, ten shilling, crown, shilling, and sixpence bear the motto "*God with us*;" but Cromwell used Latin on some of his specie, as on the silver crown is "*Pax queritur bello*"—"Peace is sought for in war"—(the same being on his great seal); the rim of the same coin bears, "*Has nisi periturus mihi adimat nemo*"—a passable rendering of which may read, "Unless prepared to perish, no one can deprive me of these things."

At the restoration of the monarchy Charles II. inscribed on his crown, "*Hanc deus dedit* 1648," and "*Post mortem patris pro filio*"—"These things God gave, 1648, after the death of the father to the son."

James II. introduced the "*Decus et tutamen*" on the rim of the crown piece as we still have it on those of our present Queen, but from this reign of the Second James mottoes became less and less frequent; though, on the celebrated Queen Anne farthings we read "*Pax missa per orbem*"—"Peace is sent through the world," and, more rarely, "*Bello et Pax*"—"In war and in peace." An attempt to revive the practice appears to have been made by Mr. Wyon, who, on his pattern crown struck 1847, placed the sentence "*Tuetur unita deus*" in old English type upon the proposed coin.

Many interesting particulars could be related concerning the mottoes on the coins of foreign lands, where the custom obtained equally with our own country; thus Frederick II., King of Naples, when promising certain reforms, had money struck with this inscription, "*Recedunt vetera nova sunt omnia*"—"Old things go back and all become new." Another story tells us how the Grand Master of Malta, La Valette, when building Valetta, being hard pressed for money, issued small coins in brass and of mere nominal value; they bore the words, "*Non es sed fides*," that is, if freely translated, "Not money but credit;" the issue was most punctually redeemed by him in future years. The coins of the "Pope of Fools," in France, bore the appropriate verse, "*Stultoru(m) infinitus est numerus*"—"The multitude of fools is infinite."

The practice of embellishing coins with appropriate mottoes might be revived at the present day with much advantage, and help to take away from the monotonous and prosaic characteristics which prevail in the coinage of the latter half of the 19th century, an epoch which has done so much to advance and foster the love of the beautiful, not only in art and poetry, but in the ordinary surroundings of our homes, and the outward accompaniments of our lives.

## PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

(Continued from page 101.)

## §. VII.

## Qualitie of people.

1. The nature of these Midland people & theire originall Cæsar in his tyme did thus display. The interior parts of Britann saith he (lib. 5 de bell. gal.) are inhabited by those who by tradition doe report themselves to be Aborigines the first inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> Cuntry, borne in y<sup>e</sup> Iland. For y<sup>e</sup> most part they use noe tillage but live of milk & flesh, & are clad w<sup>th</sup> skins. [p. 208 (S)] Strabo saies they are so simple & barbarous y<sup>t</sup> many of them for want of skill know not how to make cheese, although they abound w<sup>h</sup> milke, others are ignorant in gardening & tillage. [p. 203 (A)]. *Mela* saies, y<sup>e</sup> farther they are from y<sup>e</sup> continent soe much more ignorant only rich in cattle & large bounds. *Xiphilinus*. They live in Hutts or Cabbins naked & w<sup>th</sup>out shoes; They will infinitely indure hunger, could & labour, in y<sup>e</sup> woods they feede upon y<sup>e</sup> barks & rootes of trees. They have a certaine kind of meate w<sup>ch</sup> if they take but to ye quantetie of a beane they will neither hunger nor thirst. For Goddesses they did worship *Andates* w<sup>ch</sup> signifies *Victorie*, & *Adraste* a Goddess y<sup>t</sup> tooke away from man both memorie & witt you may terms then *Entheates*. *Gildas* saies y<sup>e</sup> had almost as many divelish Idolls as y<sup>e</sup> *Ægyptians*.

What our English Strabo Mr. Camden and our Mercator Speede have writt for y<sup>e</sup> manners soile, ayre, & y<sup>e</sup> rest, I refer you to them at y<sup>e</sup> beginning where they are transcopied out to a word, neither will I wrong these Authors like a Mango to mangle & mixe them amongst myne owne; w<sup>ch</sup> might prove Eagle feathers to moulder all my weaker plumage.

The nobilitie & gentrie are wholly intended in y<sup>e</sup> very bulke of y<sup>e</sup> booke, & thither I refer you. *Circumsita hic sunt plurima loca, quæ nomen et sedem claris, familijs fecerunt*, only this I reapeate from Mr. Camd.

The common sort of people out of a genuine reverence, not forced by feare or institution, doe observe those of larger fortunes; courteous & readie to shew y<sup>e</sup> waie to helpe a passinger. You may say they are lazie & idle in a better sense for (except y<sup>e</sup> groover) they have not whereon to sett themselves on worke, for all their harvest and seede tyme is finished in six

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weeks, the rest of tyme they spend in fothering y<sup>e</sup> cattle, mending their stonn-inclosures, & in sports.

The cuntry woemen are chaste and sober, very diligent in their huswifery, they hate idleness, love and obey their husbands. Only in some of y<sup>e</sup> greater townes many seeming sanctificeturs use to follow ye presbyterian gang, & upon a lecture day putt on their best rayment, & hereby take occasion to goe a gossiping: your merry wives of Bentley will sometymes looke in y<sup>e</sup> glass, and chirpe a cupp merrily, yet not indecently.

For generall inclination & disposition the Peakeard & Moorlander are of the same ayre, they are given much to dance after ye bagg-pipes, almost every towne hath a bagg-piper in it. From this their ingenuitie is discovered.

For Dancing is an exercise  
Not only shews ye Mouters-witt  
But makes y<sup>e</sup> Behoulder wise  
As he hath power to rise to it.—B. J.



Give leave to an excursion ! In king Alfred's tyme in y<sup>e</sup> latter end of y<sup>e</sup> 9 cent : came over greate swarmes of Danes, & tooke much from ye king : but he in y<sup>e</sup> habit of a Common Minstrill discovering ye weakness of theire Tents, defeated them. Quere if ye Bull-running at Titbury be not instituted in memorie of this. That Piper y<sup>e</sup> catcheth y<sup>e</sup> Bull is to be K. of Pipers y<sup>e</sup> yeere following, & may crowde out all other musitians where he comes, hath many other priviledges, but of this in his place.

Theire exercise for a greate part is y<sup>e</sup> Gymnopaidia or naked boy an ould recreation amongst y<sup>e</sup> Greeks, & this in foote-races. You shall have in a winters day, y<sup>e</sup> earth crusted over w<sup>th</sup> ice, too Agonists starke naked runn a foote race for 2 or 3 miles, w<sup>th</sup> many hundred spectators, & y<sup>e</sup> betts very smale.

They love y<sup>e</sup> Cards, & in this they imitate the Spaniard who instade of kings, Queens & knaves; they have kings knights & souldiers; but in all y<sup>e</sup> rest to y<sup>e</sup> Ace noe Tradesman, Lawyer, or Divines signifying y<sup>e</sup> all other are but asses to play at Cardes. But this Countrie hath Picks & Spades amongst y<sup>e</sup> Miners, and these men at Chris mas tyme will carry tenn or twentie pound about them, game freely & returne home againe all y<sup>e</sup> yeere after very good husbands.

7. For Diett y<sup>e</sup> Gentrie after y<sup>e</sup> southe'n mode, two state meales a day, w<sup>th</sup> a bitt in y<sup>e</sup> Buttery to a morneings draught : But your Peasant excedes y<sup>e</sup> Greeke, who as Athenæus sayes have fowre meales a day, as may be gathered from y<sup>e</sup> number of Egestions by Hyppocrates (2 progn. 15) that is breakefast, dinner, supper, & a collation after supper. But these & y<sup>e</sup> Moorelanders add three more, y<sup>e</sup> bitt in the morning, y<sup>e</sup> Anders-meate, & yenders meate, & soe make up seaven. And for certaine your good howse-keeper, espetially in summer tyme does allow his people soe of commessations.

(A.) sec 8. wee have noe Eudemicall etc. Vid. p. 192 (b).  
Vid p. 209. The Gentleman sect. 10.

[p. 197 b.]

### §. VIII.

#### Land commodities.

1. My friends friend brought from y<sup>e</sup> farr cuntries a very refulgent stone full of light & lustre, noe Pearle Carbuncle or Diamond so orient, as beautifull as y<sup>e</sup> rosesie fingered morne, w<sup>ch</sup> casting raies did fill all y<sup>e</sup> ambient ayre w<sup>th</sup> a glorious & an enflamed splendor. Impatient of y<sup>e</sup> earth w<sup>th</sup> his owne force it will suddenly fly on high, neither can you keepe it close, but it must be kept in a large open far place. There is extraordinarie purity & claritie in it, soe y<sup>t</sup> it is not, nor can not be soiled w<sup>th</sup> any filth or staine. It hath noe certaine shape, but constantly unconstant, & mutable in a moment. And since it is most beautifull to behould it will not suffer itselfe to be touched, & if w<sup>th</sup> violence you strive, it will sharply strike, not much unlike y<sup>e</sup> precious stone *Pyrites* Solinus writes of, w<sup>ch</sup> if one hould hard burneth y<sup>e</sup> fingers. If you take anything from it, it is made nothing y<sup>e</sup> less. It is usefull & very necessarrie for very many things. It is neither beast nor bird but a meere inanimate creature. And yett in some sense both male & female; & when femall, she will jump or move two miles in y<sup>e</sup> twinkling of an eye. Probatum est. I have oft seene & knowne this stone in Darby = sh. in greate plentie. Here is noe studied absurditie for strangeness of y<sup>e</sup> effect to be admired noe difficultie of tryall never to be convicted, noe ridiculous

tradition to breed in some suspicion in others doubts, no test of melancholy or superstitious tempers. In a word, I will exauctorate *Ædipus*, & resolve y<sup>e</sup> riddle; It is a Coale kindled in his fire & flame, *ignis flamma*. Pliny had he noticed it would have named it Anthrax. [vid. p. (A) 192 b.]

Noe one cuntrie in y<sup>e</sup> world hath more plentie of hard coale, & none so good; in soe much as they give denomination to all other of other countries. The harde Coale wheresoever it comes is cald y<sup>e</sup> Darby-shire Coale London and else-where.

2. Stibium w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Greeks call Stimmi, & y<sup>e</sup> shoppes call Antimonie is found here in y<sup>e</sup> proper veines; or rather it is a scummie caust over y<sup>e</sup> lead oare. W<sup>th</sup> this y<sup>e</sup> Grecian Ladies used to colour y<sup>e</sup> eybrowes. Stibium besides his drying qualitie w<sup>ch</sup> is common to all mettals, it hath an astrictive facultie, & therefore is putt in medicins for y<sup>e</sup> eyes, soe proper as y<sup>t</sup> they call such Collyries or Sioffs by y<sup>e</sup> name of Stibium or stibates, as lenitives, by y<sup>e</sup> name of Opiates, though there be noe stibium or opium in them. Aëtius makes mention of K. Alexander's stibium for some uses, yet hath not any stibium in it. This stibium hath an other admirable qualitie, it imparts his effluence into an infusion, & yet the bodie neither abates virtue or weight: & therefore of late is used infinitely in phisick for a vomit. 'Tis said D. P O raised a mightie fortune of many thousand pounds only by a greate peece of Vitrum Antimonii worth an ob. Set in a gould ring in nature of a gemm, infusing it in a cupp of wine, it would worke violently drunk in y<sup>e</sup> morning, & many tymes have good effect. To give myne opinion; this magnum magnale, Pancreston, Pandora's box, or rather Universall Pander, it was accompted amongst y<sup>e</sup> Delaterias, venomous medicins, & never used by Greeke Arabick or English, untill less then this hundred yeers, & whereas they sell y<sup>e</sup> Antimonial cupps for 50s. you may buy a pound of stibium for 8d. in y<sup>e</sup> shoppes.

[fo. 198.]

But is this all? Noe, Cynthus wispers in myne eare, & tells me I must not forgett my former words. That Darby-shire is y<sup>e</sup> white Circle, the little seared skarr y<sup>e</sup> circular spott upon y<sup>e</sup> tunicle of y<sup>e</sup> Yolke, wherein as from y<sup>e</sup> cheefe centre y<sup>e</sup> Plastick forming power breakes forth: 'This is all made good by this stibium. Something to prepare you. Herodian saith y<sup>e</sup> Britanns knowe noe use of raiment, & y<sup>t</sup> they marke their bodies with various pictures, & all shapes of liveing creatures. Tertallian calls them y<sup>e</sup> British stigmas or marks, & y<sup>t</sup> from children they are incorporate in *Visceribus* i.e. in y<sup>e</sup> flesh w<sup>ch</sup> is betweene y<sup>e</sup> skin & bone, & y<sup>t</sup> these painted marks do increase w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> bodie: from hence they were called Britanns—from *Brith* w<sup>ch</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> ould British or Welsh signifies painted or coloured, & Tania a word added by y<sup>e</sup> Greeks w<sup>ch</sup> signifies a region, the painted cuntrie. Now this painting first began in Darby-sh. or at least y<sup>e</sup> materiall drugg wherew<sup>th</sup> it is performed is cheefely here, & here y<sup>e</sup> prototype; & y<sup>t</sup> is stimmi.

This stimmi is like to Cupids shaft y<sup>t</sup> will perse to y<sup>e</sup> hart & touch neither flesh nor bone; stimmi will impress a figure in y<sup>e</sup> bodie & corrupt neither flesh nor bone. And here is a mistake of y<sup>e</sup> greatest Authors (who never entred farr into the land) as Cæsar Mela, Pliny who say y<sup>t</sup> they painted themselves w<sup>th</sup> Wad, for Wad will only discolour y<sup>e</sup> skin for a tyme, like y<sup>e</sup> greene shales of Walnuts but soone wash & wear out. The mistake, they tooke Glessen from Glastum; but gless signifies a deepe blew, & from

hence Glessenbury & Dugless from y<sup>e</sup> blew ponds or lakes about them. The Græcian Dames understood y<sup>t</sup> when they had it brought from soe farr a continent, it was for greater use than to give a smale tincture to y<sup>e</sup> ey. The true Etymon or derivation of *stimmi* is from *stigma*. Every scioclist can tell you how y<sup>e</sup> letter *Gamma* is easely melted away, as y<sup>e</sup> Latin Angelus from y<sup>e</sup> Greeke. The Italian Voglio, Signior, the English signe raigne. The word is metaphor'd some tymes to a good sense, the Listrians Mercurie elegant St. Paule writes to y<sup>e</sup> Galathians, Ego stigmata Domini Jesu in corpore meo porto, I beare y<sup>e</sup> stigmes of y<sup>e</sup> Lord Jesu.

And thus in all pbabilitie y<sup>e</sup> Darby-shire men were y<sup>e</sup> first formed & first named Britains and gave denomination to all the rest. But I will not dwell w<sup>th</sup> too scrupulous a diligence upon this, but leave it to y<sup>e</sup> readers judgment.

3. Pliny y<sup>e</sup> father of all fopperies makes mention of y<sup>e</sup> Ceraunia, y<sup>e</sup> Chalazia; Heiracites, Geranites, ægophthalmus: Cyamea Nigra, Cissites, Rhodites;—Aëtites, Taos these are y<sup>e</sup> p'tious gemms viz. y<sup>e</sup> thunder bout the Haile-ston, the Hawks-ston, y<sup>e</sup> Cranes neck y<sup>e</sup> goates-ey; the black Crane, y<sup>e</sup> ivie y<sup>e</sup> Rose=ston; the Eagle ston w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> white taile, the Peacock. Here you may see Nature at leasure wantoning & rioting in her mimick invitations: prettie check=stones for children to play w<sup>th</sup>, Tricomies trifling gugawes to be compared to y<sup>t</sup> matchless gemm y<sup>e</sup> Milston, & his many uses, w<sup>ch</sup> I omitt bycause knowne to all. I will translate these lines, not to y<sup>e</sup> language but y<sup>e</sup> application.

Yee glorious trifles of y<sup>e</sup> East  
Whose estimation fancies raise,  
Pearles Rubies Saphirs & ye rest  
Of painted gemms, what is yo<sup>r</sup> praise  
When as y<sup>e</sup> Milston his rich use displaies.

Your Lapidaries talke of Amulets & Periapts & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Amathist is good against surfeit & drunkenness; but all men know y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Milston is good against hunger & thirst.

[fo. 198 b.]

4. Sithe-stones. A.C. Augur qui primus cotem novaculâ scidit; here might have learnt his art. They furnish all England w<sup>th</sup> this necessarie commoditie, & also w<sup>th</sup> grindlestones.

5. Numa Pompilius here might have learn't his straine of Frugalitie. Here are your best Fictilias made your earthen Vessells potts & Pancions att Tycknall & carried all East=England thorough—sed nulla aconita bibunt' Fictilibus. Ju: Dubitacles a potter of Corinth was y<sup>e</sup> first y<sup>t</sup> made Vessells of redd chalke.

Limeston is y<sup>e</sup> foundation of all y<sup>e</sup> nor-west part of y<sup>e</sup> Cuntrie w<sup>ch</sup> for his espetiall use for manuring of land is now common. But pray' give leave to name y<sup>e</sup> first author of y<sup>e</sup> invention & y<sup>e</sup> place. It was one M<sup>r</sup> Hammore of Worthington two miles from Darby-sh. y<sup>t</sup> was y<sup>e</sup> first Inventor & improver of burning lime. This lime-ston beeing calcin'd by a Promethean fire & quenched in y<sup>e</sup> Dove & Wye causes all y<sup>e</sup> fertilitie upon y<sup>e</sup> Dove bank etc.

Free-ston they have none, & this was openly declar'd at a publique sessions w<sup>th</sup> this description of it by y<sup>e</sup> Master Masons, it soe soe fine & smooth a stone, y<sup>t</sup> you may cutt it like butter w<sup>th</sup> a knife.

(To be continued.)

## Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

### HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF CROXALL.\*

THIS sumptuous volume by Mr. Ussher stands far apart in excellence of arrangement, completeness of treatment, and beauty of issue, from any other parochial history that has been published, and may be taken as an example for others to emulate and follow. Fortunate indeed is any parish that has in its midst, or connected with it by family or other ties, a gentleman so able, willing, and liberal-minded as to devote himself, his best energies, and his means, to putting on record whatever information could be got together relating to its history, genealogy, and antiquities; and Croxall is to be heartily congratulated on thus being elevated to a high position among the localities of the kingdom to whose history attention has been wisely directed. We know of no topographical volume, devoted to any one single parish—and we have had no little experience of works of the class—that has given us such entire satisfaction, and seems so free from faults and shortcomings as this, and we heartily thank Mr. Ussher for the noble and able manner in which he has completed his self-imposed task, and given it to the public. He has left nothing undone, and what he has done, has been done well.

To show how thoroughly Mr. Ussher has understood the requirements of a parish history, and how completely and fully he has carried out his plan, we need only say that he gives, first of all, a well-written Historical Sketch of the parish of Croxall, from the very earliest times downwards, with full and valuable notices of the families of Curzon and others, to whom it has belonged, with elaborately tabulated pedigrees; and then proceeds to give careful lists of the field names, and an account of the roads in township and parish. An excellent illustrated account of the Church then follows, and the Curzon, Horton, and other monuments, in which it is peculiarly rich, and the stained glass, are carefully and minutely described. Then follow literal copies of all the other monumental inscriptions, both *in* the Church, and in the Churchyard, and this is a feature we specially commend and should like to see done for every graveyard in the land. Extracts from the Churchwardens' accounts commencing in the year 1698, and an account of benefactions are next given, and then we have an entire transcript of the parish Registers, from 1586 down to 1812, which has been compiled at immense labour—but labour well bestowed. Burials in Woollen comes next, and is followed by an important list of Briefs collected in the Church, from 1689 downwards. Of these Briefs 111 it seems were for the repairs of Churches and Cathedrals, 146 for the "relieve of poor sufferers by fire," besides others for various objects, including inundations, "sufferers by thunder and hail," "distressed Irish Protestants," casualties at sea, redemption of captives, etc. The Hall and Village are next described, and armorial and other particulars given, and these are succeeded by a large number of reprints of original documents, deeds, and other matters relating to the place.

Another large portion of the volume is devoted to the township of Catton and Oakley, on each of which the same care and exhaustive treatment has been bestowed as on Croxall itself. In this division we have tabulated pedigrees of the families of Albini, St. Amand, and Horton, and a vast amount of valuable information. The work, which is exquisitely printed of large quarto size, is illustrated by no less than thirty-eight plates, besides a number of maps and pedigrees. Many of the plates are printed in colours; others are carefully drawn in fac-simile, by the author and his highly accomplished wife; and others, the views, are beautifully produced in platinotype by Mr. Keene.

We repeat that this is, without exception, the most satisfactory topographical work of its kind that has ever come before us, and we emphatically say to all who wish to know "How to write a History of a Parish" *not* to go to the poor little book published under that title, but to take Mr. Ussher's "Croxall" as their example and guide.

\* *An Historical Sketch of the Parish of Croxall, in the County of Derby.* By RICHARD USSHER. London and Derby: Bemrose & Sons. 1 vol., 4to, pp. 266. Illustrated. 1881. (Only 150 copies printed.)

MESSRS. MANSELL & Co. (271, Oxford Street,) have, among other novelties in gift cards, introduced some noteworthy novelties. Crewl work groups of flowers on satin ground, and hand-painted groups of flowers, heightened with gold, on the porcelain cards to which we have before called attention, are novelties worth the naming; while the "Landscape Gems" in photography; the "Japanesque" series, in soft white greys; the etchings of "Domestic Pets;" and the "Silhouettes" are all thoroughly good. Miss Laura Troubridge's series of "Children in Wonderland" deserve an extra word of praise; they are truly exquisite.

## THORNEY ABBEY.\*

THE History of Thorney Abbey, one of the most important ecclesiastical foundations in the county of Cambridge, has, we are glad to see, been at length most excellently and exhaustively written by the Rev. R. Hyett Warner, who, having for some years been Curate of that parish, had peculiar opportunities for collecting together all that could be gathered regarding the place. The Abbey, dedicated to SS. Mary and Botolph, had a Mitred Abbot, and was founded by Saxulph, Abbot of Peterborough, under Wulpher, King of Mercia, in 662. It was burned by the Danes in 810, and re-founded by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, who procured possession of the land from its then holder, Ethelfleda, and from others, in 973, and re-built in 1089, by Abbot Gontier, or Gunter. Its last Abbot was Robert Blythe, of Norton, in Derbyshire, who was also Bishop of Down and Connor, who, at the dissolution, in 1539, received a pension of £200 a year. The Church was 200 feet long. The nave of five bays, 70 feet long, has a Perpendicular clerestory, a small triforium, and a recessed west door. The west front, massive Norman, has square turrets, with octagonal Perpendicular terminations, panelled, 100 feet high. The Perpendicular case of the west window has above it a battlemented screen, niches with nine images, and elaborate panelling. The large arch over the doorway is of the reign of Henry VIII. The five pier arches, bold and massive, rest on pillars alternately round and shafted, 1088-1125, and carry a small triforium. The aisles and clerestory are destroyed. A detached conventual building remains. Among the deeds and other documents connected with the Abbey are some of very remarkable character and of more than usual interest. Of some of these Mr. Warner gives translations and notices, but one reference of about 1066, at all events, seems to have escaped him. It is as follows: This is the agreement that Ulf and Madselm, his Consort, made with God and St. Peter, when they went to Jerusalem. That is [they give] the land at Carlton to Peterborough after their day, for the redemption of their souls; and the land at Bytham to St. Guthlac's [i.e. Croyland]; and the land at Sempringham to St. Benedicts, at Ramsey; and the land at Lofington and at Hardwick, to Bishop Ealdred, at full price; and the land at Shillington, and at Hoby, and at Morton, whereon are due to the Bishop eight marks of gold. And if they come home, let the Bishop be paid his gold; and if neither of them come, let the Bishop do for their souls as much as the land is better than the gold is. And if it betide the Bishop other than all good, let the Abbot Brand enter on the same agreement. And I have given the land at Manthorpe to the Abbot Brand; and the land at Willoughby I have given to Siferth, my kinsman; and the land at Stoke she has given to Lyfgyfu, her kinswoman: and the land at Strothorpe she has given to Ingemund; and he gives to her in return the Westhall, at Winterton. And let the land at Overton be sold, and be applied for the souls of them both. And two lands I have given to my Mother, viz. at Kettleby and Cotum; and she has given me Messingham and Kytleyby. And if I come not home, let Ingemund have the land at Carrington; and the land at Claxby I have given to Healdane, my brother; and the land at Ormsby, and all that I there possessed, to St. Mary's Convent, and let my pages have the land at Linbeorh 'if I come not home; and let the land that she has at Loughton be given to Thorney." The volume is altogether a valuable contribution to history, and to antiquarian and topographical literature, and we cordially thank Mr. Warner for the pains he has taken in its preparation.

\* *History of Thorney Abbey.* By REV. B. HYETT WARNER, M.A., Vicar of Almeley. Wisbech: Leach & Sons, High Street; London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 276, and lxx.

## ENGLISH ETCHINGS.\*

THE sixth and seventh parts of this charming and purely artistic publication are now before us, and fully justify our expectations and the opinions we had expressed of their predecessors. To part six, Mr. Percy Thomas contributes an exquisite, high-class, and faultless etching of the late Dean Stanley, which alone is worth more than the cost of of the whole part. So good, indeed, and so excellent is this plate, that H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales have each, with gladness, accepted copies as mementoes of the man who was honoured with their friendship. Next we have "Baking Out-cake—Yorkshire" forcibly and effectually etched by A. W. Bayes, who in the composition and accessories of his picture has shown himself far more conversant with the etching tool than with the domestic process he has endeavoured to represent. The third plate, a "Cottage near Leith Hill, Surrey," is prettily rendered by W. Holmes May. The gem of part 7 is the interior of a room in the famous "Cock Tavern," in Fleet Street, by A. W. Bayes. It is followed by a charming rural "bit," "The Hill-side Spring," by F. Emeric de St. Dalmas, and a simple pastoral, "A Merry Christmas," by S. H. Baker. It is satisfactory to see a work of this high-class character so well maintaining its position among Art-publications, and we cordially wish it an overflowing success.

## SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN. \* †

IN the present volume of the *RELIQUARY* we had the extreme gratification of engraving, for the first time, the recently-discovered, highly interesting and exquisitely worked solid silver mitre and crozier of Bishop Wren, which we accompanied by a brief notice of his life, and allusions to the family to which he belonged. In connection with that interesting matter we have now the gratification of calling the attention of our readers to two admirable works, just published, the one on Sir Christopher Wren himself, and the other on Spires of Churches he designed and built.

In the first of these \* Miss Phillimore has brought together a large mass of genealogical and historical information regarding the family of Wren and its more noted members, and has woven them together into a most interesting, readable, and instructive narrative. She has evidently given thorough attention to her subject, has carefully read and studied most that has already been written concerning them, from the "Parentalia" of 1750 downwards, and left no available source untried and no statement unsifted. With regard to the "Parentalia," the authoress has had unlimited access to "the old heirloom copy," in which, besides other things, "several letters, rough drafts of treatises, Garter records, and other MSS., in the handwritings of the Bishop, the Dean, Sir Christopher himself," and others, are inserted and preserved. With such abundance of materials to work upon, with a mind keenly sensitive to the interest of her subject, and alive to the importance of strict attention to, and scrupulous accuracy of, every scrap of detail, Miss Phillimore seems to have entered on her task with commendable devotion, and to have completed it in a manner in every way creditable to herself, worthy of her subject, and pleasing and satisfactory to her readers. The account of the trials, vicissitudes, imprisonments, and other troubles of Bishop Wren is the best ever written, and will well repay attentive perusal; while the memoirs of the great architect, his nephew, Sir Christopher Wren, from cradle to grave, is circumstantial, masterly, and good. "Once a year," we are told, "it was his habit to be driven to London, and to sit for a while under the dome of his own Cathedral. On one of these journeys he caught a cold, and soon afterwards, on February 25th, 1733, his servant, thinking Sir Christopher had slept longer after dinner than was his wont, came into the room and found his master dead in his chair, with an expression of perfect peace on the calm features. They buried him near his daughter, in the south-east crypt of St. Paul's, by one of the windows, under a plain marble slab, with this inscription:—Here lieth Sir Christopher Wren, the builder of this Cathedral Church of St. Paul, &c., who died in the year of our Lord MDCCXXXIII., and of his age XCL.' The spite of those who had hampered his genius in life showed itself again after his death. The famous inscription written by his son:—'Subtus conditur hujus Ecclesiae et Urbis Conditor Christophorus Wren, qui vixit annos ultra nonaginta, non sibi, sed bono publico'—['Beneath is laid the builder of this church and city, Christopher Wren, who lived more than ninety years, not for himself; but for the good of the State. Reader! if thou ask for a monument, look around thee']—was placed in the crypt, and in the Cathedral itself there was nothing to preserve the memory of its architect." "In the Cathedral his memory is cherished; but in the City of London, which he rebuilt from its ashes, no statue has been erected to him, no great street has been honoured by taking as its own the name of Christopher Wren, though a name! On Fame's eternal bead-roll worthy to be fyled." May we express a hope that Miss Phillimore's volume, and that of Mr. Taylor, may be the means of awakening a renewed interest in the memory of the great genius that shall result in the removal of the reproach from the "city he builded," and that a statue may yet form as striking and fitting a memorial of him as the "Monument" he erected was of the "Great Fire" from whose ashes he caused the city, phoenix-like, to rise.

In his "Towers and Steeples designed by Sir Christopher Wren," † Mr. Taylor has, with happy effect, brought together a series of views—upwards of fifty in number, besides a large number of plans, sections, and details—of the "Towers and Steeples" of London churches which the skill and genius of that great and gifted man produced. The drawings have, in every case, been especially made from the buildings themselves, by Mr. Taylor; the sections and plans have been prepared with scrupulous care; and the letterpress, which contains a technical and constructive account of each building, is well written and full of useful information. It is preceded by a brief, but well digested sketch of the early life of the great architect, his scheme for the rebuilding of London after the great fire, and a masterly and well thought-out analysis of the excellences of his steeples and towers. It was a wise thought to bring these together in the way now done by Mr. Taylor, and he has accomplished it in a manner that is highly satisfactory.

\* *Sir Christopher Wren, his Family and his Times.* 1585-1723. By LUCY PHILLIMORE. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co., 1, Paternoster Square. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 866. 1881.

† *The Towers and Steeples designed by Sir Christopher Wren.* By ANDREW T. TAYLOR, A.R.I.B.A., Architect. London: B. T. Batsford, High Holborn. 1 vol. 8vo. 1881. Pp. 48, with thirteen plates.

## BIRKET FOSTER'S ENGLISH LANDSCAPE.\*

OF all the Art books that have come before us this, or we might almost say any other season, this is assuredly one of the most elegant and attractive. Regal in its beauty, sumptuous in its style of getting up, exquisite in the artistic finish of its engravings, faultless in its paper, and admirable in its typography, the volume bears a stamp of excellence that gives it a character far above that of most drawing-room or gift books that have ever been produced. The volume contains no less than thirty plates, drawn by Birket Foster, and engraved on wood (to use a hackneyed expression that, however, fails to convey any idea of their excellence) in the "highest style of the art," by Messrs. Dalsiel Brothers, who, as is well-known, are, and have for many years been, at the head of the profession they so worthily follow. The subjects are—"The Green Lane," "Donkeys on the Heath," "The Mill," "The Little Anglers," "The Gleaners at the Stile," "The Old Chair Mender at the Cottage Door," "The Farm-yard," "The Hayfield," "The Reapers," "The Country Inn," "The Smithy," "Cows in the Pool," "The Market Cart," "The Wood Wain," "A Winter Piece," "Old Cottages," "At the Cottage Door," "At the Brook Side," "Four Stages on the Stream, the Dipping Place, Stepping Stones, Lock, and Mill;" "Under the Moonbeams," "At Sunset," "The Village Churchyard," "The Ferry-boat," and "At Sea and on Shore." These are all actually printed by hand, from the original blocks, with artistic skill and care, on India paper, mounted on thick hand-made drawing paper, and they are alternated throughout with appropriate verses written specially, and with that beauty and finish that so eminently characterised his effusions, by the late lamented Tom Taylor. The drawings on wood are among the very best ever produced by that master of English landscape painting, Birket Foster, and the scenes depicted are just those lovely bits in which he delights, and for which he stands so high in the ranks of art; and the execution of the engravings is in every way worthy of the painter draftsman. Not a touch of the engraver is wanting, and not a line too much given in any of them, but the engravers have in every case, and in every detail, just caught the painter's feelings, and by intense study and application have given a "touch of nature," to every part. We repeat that this sumptuous volume is *the* Art-book of the season, and as we perceive the edition is limited in number, we advise our readers to lose no time in securing copies.

\* *Birket Foster's Pictures of English Landscape, engraved by the Brothers Dalsiel, with Pictures in Words, by Tom Taylor.* India Proofs. London: George Routledge & Sons, Broadway, Ludgate Hill. 1 vol. folio. 1881.

## ANCIENT BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.\*

MR. JOHN EVANS, F.S.A., after giving to the world the only two works worth naming on "The Coins of the Ancient Britons," and on the "Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain," has now followed up his herculean labours by the issue of what it was only to be expected would, as a natural consequence, follow—a similar volume devoted to "The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland," limiting those remains to pre-historic times, but not including the fibulæ of which so great and so beautiful variety are found in the three kingdoms. The contents of this admirable and excellent work are divided into the consideration of Flat and Flanged Celts; Winged Celts and Palstaves; Socketed Celts; Methods of hafting Celts; Chisels, Gouges, Hammers, and other tools; Sickles, Knives, Razors, etc.; Daggers, and their hilts; Tanged or Socketed Daggers, or Spearheads, Halberds, and Maces; † Leaf-shaped Swords, Scabbards and Chapes; Spear and Lance heads, etc.; Shields, Bucklers, and Helmets; Trumpets and Bells; Pins; Torques, Bracelets, Rings, Ear-Rings, and personal Ornaments; Clasps, Buttons, Buckles, and Miscellaneous objects; Vessels, Caldrons, etc.; Metal Moulds, and the method of Manufacture; and Chronology and Origin of Bronze. From such a list of contents some idea may be formed of the extent and importance of Mr. Evans' work, but it is only by going carefully through the work page by page, that any estimate can possibly be formed of the immense amount of labour it has involved, or of the careful manner in which the multifarious examples have been from every conceivable source got together, arranged, and classified, by him. The task was a great one, but it has been accomplished in a manner eminently satisfactory, and the volume at once takes its place as a standard and valuable authority. We trust Mr. Evans will follow it up by a volume devoted to other objects in bronze which are not touched upon in his present work, to which we accord unqualified praise. It is illustrated with nearly six hundred engravings, and issued of corresponding size and style with his "Stone Implements," to which it forms a worthy companion.

\* London: Longmans, Green, & Co. 1 vol. pps. 510. 1881. Illustrated.

† In reference to these singular implements, it may interest Mr. Evans to be informed that an example of much the same character as his Fig. 841 was found in Derbyshire with other bronze weapons; possibly this fact may help to modify the opinion he has expressed, that they do not belong to the bronze age.

## ROLLS OF ARMS.

MR. JAMES GREENSTREET, to whom the readers of the *Reliquary* owe so much for having given in its pages so many important and valuable genealogical papers, has, with his friend, Mr. Charles Russell, compiled for the "*Herald and Genealogist*" at enormous labour, a "Reference List of the Rolls of Arms, and other early authorities for ancient Coat Armour." This List has just been privately reprinted, for the purpose of enabling its compilers generously to present copies to the principal public libraries, and to the libraries of certain learned societies, and will, doubtless, be highly treasured by them, but will be found of incalculable advantage to students in heraldry, and kindred branches of knowledge. In this list no less than fifty-four rolls are described, and in each case notes are given of all known copies, as well as references to sources, in all instances in which they have been printed. To this is added a list of "Manuscripts which contain Rolls of Arms—some hundred and fifty in number—in the British Museum, College of Arms, Public Record Office, Society of Antiquaries, Bodleian Library, Queen's College, and other public and private collections, including those of the Countess Cowper, and the Borret, Grimaldi, Hovenden, Newling, and Wynn MSS. The Lists are prepared with great care, and their compilers are entitled, and will receive, the thanks of all for the trouble they have so cheerfully taken, the labour they have bestowed, and the successful result at which they have arrived. We have authority for saying that any public libraries which have not as yet been furnished with a copy of the List, on making application to James Greenstreet, Esq., 16, Montpelier Road, Peckham, S.E., will be supplied with a copy so far as the number remaining in hand will permit.

## CONCORDANCE TO SHAKESPEARE.\*

THE new and revised Edition of the "Concordance to Shakespeare," by Mrs. Mary Cowden-Clarke, just issued by Messrs. Bickers & Son, 9, Leicester Square, is a perfect boon, not to Shakesperian scholars alone, but to men of every grade, and writers of every class. The preparation of such a work in the first instance must have been herculean indeed, and its revision and correction a work of immense time and labour. Extending to no less than 860 pages, each page containing three closely printed columns of the very smallest (yet beautifully clear) type, and comprising some three hundred and thirteen thousand lines of references; this volume becomes not only a verbal index to all the passages to the dramatic works of the great poet, but a literal manual of his mind, and of the rich stores of knowledge of which it was the receptacle. Its first preparation took its fair authoress no less than sixteen years of incessant, close, and loving application; its later revisions have occupied much time and involved increased application, and it forms now, one of the fittest and grandest monuments that could be raised to the genius of the "Bard of Avon," or to the skill and industry, and incessant and ungrudging labour of the "child of music, and of song" Mary Cowden-Clarke (a daughter of the great composer, Vincenzo Novello) who, at beyond the apocryphal "three score years and ten" of life, is fortunately still permitted to see, and write a bright cheerful introductory note to, the issue of this new and compact edition. It is seldom we feel such entire and unreserved satisfaction in recommending a work as we do this. No library, public or private, and no institution, ought to be without it.

\* London: Bickers & Sons, 1, Leicester Square. 1 vol. large 8vo., pps. 860. 1881.

ROUMANIAN FAIRY TALES AND LEGENDS (London: H. K. Lewis, 186, Gower Street, 1881), is a charming little book in which a number of fairy tales are told in a pleasing and satisfactory manner. Of the literature, superstitions, beliefs, legends, and folk-tales of Roumania, we, in England, have hitherto literally known nothing, and therefore we hail with pleasure this valuable addition to our knowledge. The stories are well translated, and present such a wildness of imagination and vividness of description as is rarely met with even in the Danish or German romances. We are much pleased with the volume, and more than gratified with the exquisite photographic portrait of Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, with which the volume is adorned.

ANCIENT WOOD & IRON WORK IN CAMBRIDGE, by W. B. Redfarn. The new part, containing plates 10, 11, and 12, of this admirable publication, by our talented friend, Mr. Redfarn, has just been issued, and more than sustains the high reputation which its predecessors had attained. First, we have carefully drawn details of an ancient table and panels in Pembroke College; and, next, two masterly plates of a desk end, or poppy-head, in Jesus College Chapel. As in all other cases in which Mr. Redfarn's pencil is employed, these plates are unsurpassable in exactitude, in masterly touch, and in artistic treatment. Cambridge is, and ought to be, proud of having in her midst so gifted an artist, and one who is ever ready and willing to devote his energies and talent to the illustration of its picturesque antiquities.



## HISTORY OF LOUGHBOROUGH. \*

THE Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, whose name has so often graced the pages of the RELIQUARY, and to whom its readers, and the whole antiquarian and genealogical world, is indebted for the vast amount of valuable matter he has from time to time made known, as the result of his unwearied and incessant researches, has just issued an "Historical Hand-Book of Loughborough," to which we desire, in few words, to call special attention. No point of interest is left untouched in it, and the notices are so well condensed and arranged as to be characterised by a brevity that makes them highly commendable. The "Handbook" will be a boon to all visitors to Loughborough, and to the inhabitants will be invaluable, as putting them in possession of a vast deal of historical information not to be got at in any other book. We cordially recommend it to our readers, and tender thanks to Mr. Fletcher for the labour he has expended in its preparation.

\* Loughborough: H. Wills, Market Place. 1881. (One Shilling.)

## A BUNDLE OF GIFT BOOKS.

IN the natural course of the running away of time and the completion of another yearly cycle, Christmas comes again upon us, and brings with it—or rather, is preceded by—its usual abundance of new books, greeting cards, and gifts, and so abundant are they that they are overwhelming in their numbers, overpowering in the flood of beauty they display, and bewildering in their variety. This year there seems to be a greater abundance than ever, and their arrival by shoals has been going on for months. It is an old and trite saying that "the early bird picks up the worms," and, acting on that principle, the publishers of "Christmas Numbers," cards, and what not, each seem to strive to be in the field before his neighbour, in the hope of picking up the best crop of shillings. So early, indeed, are many of the "numbers" issued, that their name of "Christmas" is a misnomer—"Michaelmas," or even "Midsummer," would be far more appropriate! It seems to us absurd to see, in September, the bookstalls and windows crammed with so-called "*Christmas Numbers*." They are bought and read, it is true, and it is equally true they are also thrown aside and done with months before Christmas itself arrives. It may be good policy, but surely it is not good taste, to be thus so far ahead of this blessed Festival of our Lord. Surely, too, in celebrating such a festival some regard should be paid, some remembrance perpetuated, of its blessed and all-important origin. We confess we should like to see some better, and higher, and holier classes of gift-cards and books prepared for the season, and to find that there was really a good and Christian feeling pervading them. As it is, the greater the inside trash, and the more meretricious the outward display of gaudy colours on not over-decently drawn figures on the covers, the more attractive and saleable the books become. They are vended with eagerness, bought with readiness, read with avidity, and thrown aside without the mind having received one guiding word as to Christmas, one hint as to the festival of Christ's birth, or one fragment of information that can by any possibility be of use. We do not object to the general run of "*Christmas Numbers*"—far from it—but we *should* like to see a quiet, holy, Christian-like feeling pervading them. A word or two here and there, mixed up in the light and joyous reading of the stories, just to lead the mind on to better thoughts, would produce an incalculable amount of good; and we trust the time *will* come when "*Christmas*" books shall be "*Christ Mass*" books in that highest sense; that nothing unchristian, polluting, or impure shall be found in their pages.

Among really good, high-class, faultless, and altogether admirable books as Christmas and New Year gifts—indeed, for gifts at any and all times, and to persons of every class—are the New yearly or Half-yearly volumes of Cassell's "*Family Magazine*," "*Quiver*," "*Little Folks*," and "*Magazine of Art*" (Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill); the new volumes of "*Good Words*" and "*Sunday*" (Isbister and Co., Ludgate Hill); the "*Boys' Own Annual*" and "*Girls' Own Annual*," of the Religious Tract Society (56, Paternoster Row). These are "good as good can be," and our readers need have no hesitation in ordering any number of copies for presentation. So well are they all edited, so carefully are they illustrated, and so nicely are they issued, that they *must* please all into whose hands they fall.

For a Christmas present, it would be difficult to find a better or more appropriate book than Dr. Farrar's "*Life of Christ*" (Cassell and Co.). Carefully written, well digested, masterly in style, admirably printed, and "got up" in a style of such extreme excellence that leaves nothing to be desired, and at a trifling cost, it is a present that will do credit to the giver and afford intense satisfaction to the receiver.

"GOOD CHEER," "PATHS OF PEACE," and "LITTLE SNOW FLAKES" (Isbister & Co., Ludgate Hill); we can cordially, and do emphatically, recommend. Healthy in tone, excellent in matter, and faultless in illustration, their influence is holy and good, and they ought to be in every household, which their low price (6d. each) ought to ensure.

## THE EGYPT OF THE PAST.\*

SIR ERASMUS WILSON, who has lately, and most deservedly, received the honour of knighthood at the hands of her Majesty, is, surely, one of the few men living who are qualified to write, entitled to speak with authority, and to be looked to with confidence, in all matters relating to the "Egypt of the Past," and her remains that have so abundantly come down to us; and, therefore, it is with no ordinary satisfaction we notice the issue of his new, attractive, readable, and instructive volume. We have on a former occasion called attention in these pages to the learned author's work on "Cleopatra's Needle" and the Egyptian Obelisks, and our readers will not need to be reminded that it is to his liberality, energy, and untiring perseverance that England owes the securing of that marvellous monument of Egyptian skill now happily safe on the Thames Embankment. The present volume, which we have gone through with extreme satisfaction, gives to the reader by far the best, most comprehensive, and most carefully digested chronological history of Egypt through the various dynasties that has yet come before us. The author has consulted and worked up in a masterly manner the vast masses of material got together by all the best Egyptologists, and has verified, amended, added to, and greatly increased that information by his own untiring individual researches. Thus, his volume becomes a *résumé* of all that is known on the subject, and its statements are throughout illustrated with a large number of excellent engravings worked into the text.

We commend the book to the most enlightened Egyptologists, as being the work of a ripe scholar in whom they may place full confidence; and to the student, as a book upon which he may emphatically rely.

\* *The Egypt of the Past*. By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S. 1 vol. 8vo. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co. 1881. Pp. 476, illustrated.

TOM HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL (*Fun* Office, 153, Fleet Street), as usual takes the lead of the comics in the artistic excellence of its engravings, and in the really high-class character of its letter-press; it is one of the best shillingworth's of this or any other season.

"THE GENTLEMAN'S ANNUAL," and the "BELGRAVIA ANNUAL" (Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly), are thoroughly high-class, and just what Christmas Numbers ought to be. The first comprises two stories, "*Mademoiselle Angèle*," by Alice Corkran, and "*A Double Bond*," by Linda Villari, in which nothing is wanting but some illustrations, which readers "do delight to have." The second contains some dozen short stories, admirably written, and exquisitely illustrated. These two ought to be read by everybody.

ROUTLEDGE'S CHRISTMAS NUMBER (Broadway, Ludgate Hill), of quarto size, besides a number of well written and cleverly illustrated stories, is beautiful, and rendered intrinsically valuable by the addition of no less than eight full-sized plates, printed in colours from drawings by Caldecott, Walter Crane, Gustave Doré, Kate Greenaway, Hopkins, Delort, Adrien Marie, and E. Miczky. It is a marvel how it can be produced for a shilling!

## JUDY'S SHILLING BOOKS.

"MERMAIDS, WITH OTHER TALES," and "STAGE WHISPERS" (99, Shoe Lane), are two of the brightest, smartest, and best of the many books issued by the ever green, ever witty, and ever young "*Judy*," through the pen of her clever mouthpiece, Charles H. Ross. There are at least a hundred engravings in each, and these are each, alone, for the amusement they give, and mirth they provoke, worth nearly the cost of the entire number, and the letter-press thrown in, makes it a valuable investment. A thousand times better than most magazines, these "*Judy* books" are fit for every season, and appropriate to every occasion.

"THE WHITE CAT," by Ernest Warren, and "LAUGHING EYES," by the same popular writer ("*Judy*" Office, 99, Shoe Lane), form two of "*Judy's*" Round Table Books, and are admirably illustrated, by a large number of wood cuts drawn by Hal Ludlow, and engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. The stories are admirably planned, the characters well sustained, and the incidents startling enough to satisfy the most wonder-loving of readers. Our friends must read these two Shilling books.

The "BOOK OF BRIGHTON," by Charles H. Ross (99, Shoe Lane), is a sterling book, full of information, and of quaintly-told anecdote, and illustrated by the very cleverest of "*Judy's*" artists" who are known to be the brightest and best of all off-hand, dashing, and comic draftsmen. No one who has ever been to Brighton, is at Brighton, or ever intends to go to Brighton, should be without this book; and those who can't go there must of necessity buy it as a substitute. We are delighted with the "book," and so will be all who get it.

## Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

### LINES ON A DERRY BEAUTY A CENTURY AND A QUARTER AGO.

The following lines appear in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1754, p. 87.

#### A SONG.

You may brag of the beauties of *Phyllis*,  
Or *Chloe* may crack and look big;  
But would you see roses and lillies  
Luxuriant! go to the *Sprig*.\*

The *G-n-ns*† have long been the boast of  
The beau's, but I care not a fig;  
More graces than e're they could boast of,  
Adorn the sweet face of the *Sprig*.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD.

\* "A young lady at Derby."

† Gunnings.

### DERBYSHIRE GRANTS OF ARMS.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF THE ARMS OF KEELING AS A QUARTERING OF FLETCHER.

21 January, 6 William IV., 1836. Deed Poll under the hands and seals of Sir Ralph Bigland, Knt. Garter, Sir William Woods, Knt. Clarenceux, and Edmund Lodge, Esq., Norroy. Recites that the Rev<sup>d</sup> William Fletcher of the Elms near Derby, Clerk M.A. Fellow of Brasenose College Oxford, was the second son of Thomas Fletcher of Handsworth co. Stafford, and grandson of William Fletcher of Cannock co. Stafford, and great-grandson of Thomas Fletcher of Great Wirley in the parish of Cannock aforesaid gent. by Mary his wife only daughter of William Keeling and sister and sole heir of Timothy Keeling both of Sedgley Park co. Stafford esquires all deceased. The said Garter Clarenceux and Norroy did grant and assign unto the said William Fletcher the Arms following for Keeling: Gules on a Bend engrailed between two Lions rampant Or three scaling Ladders of the field, to be borne and used quarterly with the arms of Fletcher by him the said William Fletcher and his descendants and by the other descendants of his aforesaid late father Thomas Fletcher deceased. Recorded in the College of Arms 15 February 1836. [Extracted from the original Grant in the possession of the Rev. William Fletcher, D.D., Vicar of Ulceby, North Lincolnshire.]

### THE MILLER OF MATLOCK.

FULLER, in his "*Worthies of England*" (ed. of 1811), vol. 1, p. 256, thus alludes to a work written by John Stathom, a native of Derbyshire of the time of Henry VI., and entitled "*Abridgment of the Laws, &c.*":—"The first and last time that I opened this author, I lighted on this passage (in Latin)—'The Miller of Matlock took toll twice, because he heard the Rectour of the parish read on Palme Sunday, *Tolle, tolle*; i.e. Crucifie Him, crucifie Him.' " "It is the Gospel appointed for the day," is added in a foot-note.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Brookwood, Surrey.

### THE BRADSHAW AND STAFFORDS OF EYAM, CO. DERBY.

In the second volume of the "*Reliquary*" (1862), a paper upon the above subject, from the pen of the late Richard Furness, was given. To that admirable paper the following additions have now been kindly furnished by Mr. Eaglesfield Bradshaw Smith, Blackwood House, Ecclefechan, N.B.:

At page 226, beginning at 53rd line from foot of the page, read as follows:

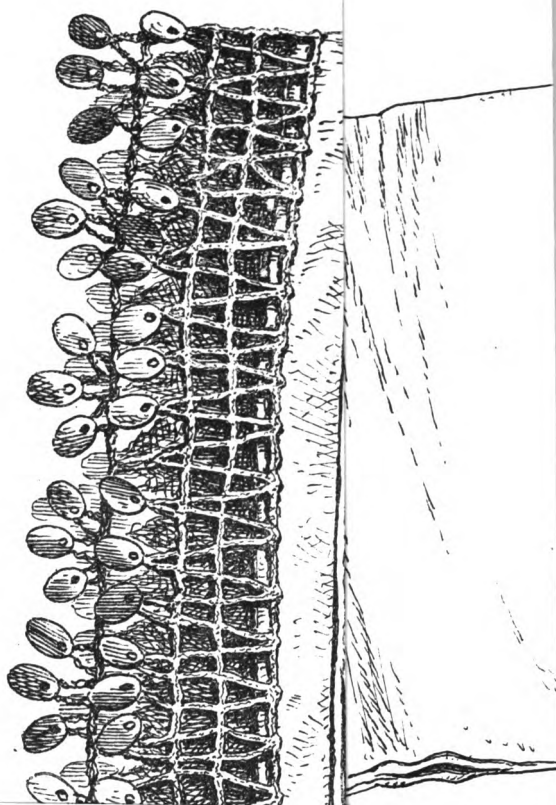
Anne, his daughter and co-heiress, inherited Eyam, Foolow, and Bretton. She espoused Eaglesfield Smith, Esq., of Langshaw, N.B., and had issue—

1. Pierce.
2. Eaglesfield, his successor, of whom hereafter.
3. Thomas.
4. Bradshaw Galliard.

Eaglesfield Smith, his heir, married Judith Elizabeth Irving, second daughter of General Sir Paulus Amelius Irving, Bart., of Woodhouse, and Robgill (by his wife Lady Elizabeth St. Laurence, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Howth); marriage settlement dated 10th August, 1811. They had issue—

Eaglesfield Bradshaw Smith, of Blackwood House, Ecclefechan, N.B., who is the surviving representative of this branch of the Staffords, Bradshaws, and Galliards, and now the owner of their patrimony at Eyam. He married Elizabeth Macdonald Lockhart, daughter of Norman Lockhart (2nd son of Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., of Lee and Carnwath, Lanarkshire).

aswell as in the contries heresabouts, there nathe beene of late sonarye rumors bruised



hart, Bart., of Lee and Carnwath, LEADERSHIP.

# THE RELIQUARY.

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APRIL, 1882.

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## THE GLOVE OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

BY W. B. REDFARN.

THE quiet and delightful little town of Saffron Walden, in Essex, is rich in the possession of an excellent museum, and of having in its midst men of high intellectual and antiquarian attainments, who know well how to appreciate an institution of this kind, and are always ready to promote its best interests and to increase its usefulness. The museum is stored with an excellent collection of antiquarian objects, many of them unique and of priceless value, and with a rare assemblage of "curiosities" and miscellaneous objects of exceptional interest and importance. Among the more remarkable historical relics preserved within its walls, is the object I have chosen for illustration—the Glove of Mary, Queen of Scots. This relic, which is carefully enclosed in a glass case, is, in the *Abridged Catalogue of the Saffron Walden Museum*, thus described:—"This curiously-embroidered glove was presented by the unfortunate queen, on the morning of her execution, to a gentleman of the Dayrell family, who was in attendance upon her at Fotheringay Castle on that occasion, February 8th, 1587. It is the property of Francis Dayrell, Esquire, of Camps;" and of this I now proceed to give some particulars.

There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that the glove belongs to the period to which it is assigned. It is, moreover, certain that it was received from the Dayrell family, by whom it was always looked upon as the veritable glove of the unhappy Mary Stuart; and there is conclusive evidence that "Marmaduke Darell" was present at the execution, as this subjoined letter incontestably proves.

*The Dayrell Family of Hinxton, Cambs.* Copy of an original found among his Majesties Records in the Tower of London, A.D. 1806, and received by Mr. Dayrell from Mr. Lysons, and now in the Saffron Walden Museum, with a glove said to have been given to Marmaduke Dayrell by the Queen at the time of her execution.

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The convenience of this messenger, with the newes wch this place dothe presently yelde: occasioneth me to trouble yo<sup>u</sup> with theis few lynes. I doubte not but wth yo<sup>u</sup> aswell as in the contries hereaboutes, there hathe beene of late sondrye rumors bruted

concerninge the Soo: Queene prisoner here; w<sup>ch</sup> all, as they have bene hitherto untrew; so now y<sup>t</sup> is most true, that she hath endured that fatall stroke this daie that will excuse her from beinge accessarye to any like matters that may happen henceforthe.

Betweene X and XI of the clocke this present Thursdaie she was beheaded in the Hall of this Castle; there beinge present at y<sup>t</sup> as Commissioners, only the Earle of Shrewsburge and the Earle of Kent, fower other Earles we joynd w<sup>th</sup> them in the Commission but came not; The Sherive of this Shire Sr Rich: Knightlye, Sr Edward Montague, w<sup>th</sup> dw<sup>as</sup> other Gentlemen of good accompte, wer also here at the Execution. Touchinge the manner of y<sup>t</sup> all due order was most carefully observed in y<sup>t</sup> she herself endured y<sup>t</sup> as wee must all truly saie that were eye wittnesses with great courage, and shewe of magnanimitie, albeit in some other respects she ended not so well as y<sup>t</sup> to be wished. The order for her funerall, y<sup>t</sup> not yet determined uppon; but wilbe very shortlye, as also for her people, who (wee thinke) shal be safelye conducted to their native countries.

Thus have yo<sup>u</sup> brieflie, that w<sup>ch</sup> wilbe no doubt very shortlye reported unto yo<sup>u</sup> more at large. In the meane tyme I beseeche yo<sup>u</sup> accepte in good p<sup>te</sup> this small shewe of my duetifull remembrance of yo<sup>u</sup>. And so w<sup>th</sup> my humble comendacions I leave yo<sup>u</sup> to the mercifull ptection of the Almightye.

ffrom ffatheringae Castle viij<sup>th</sup> of februarye, 1586.

Yo<sup>r</sup> poore kinsman to commande

Mar: Darell.

\*

To the right worshipp<sup>e</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Willm Darell Esquire hat his house at Littlecott.

I now at once proceed to describe the glove, which I have carefully drawn of its exact original size, and with all its details accurately given, on Plate XXIII. The glove is made of a light cool buff coloured leather, the elaborate embroidery on the gauntlet being worked with silver wire and silk of various colours; the roses are of pale and dark blue and two shades of very pale crimson; the foliage represents trees, and is composed of two shades of esthetic green. A bird, in flight, with a long tail, figures conspicuously among the work. It should be here mentioned that the embroidery shown in the drawing is repeated in fac-simile on the other side of the glove, and this, having been lying against the lining of the glass case, has retained the colour better than the side which has been exposed for many years to the light.

That part of the glove which forms the gauntlet, is lined with *crimson* satin (which is as fresh and bright as the day it was made), a narrow band being turned outwards as a binding to the gauntlet, on to which is sewn the gold fringe or lace, on the points of which are fastened groups of small pendant steel or silver spangles; the opening at the side of the gauntlet is connected by two broad bands of crimson silk, faded now almost to a pale pink colour, and each band is decorated with pieces of tarnished silver lace on each side.

This precious relic is in perfect preservation, and my drawing has been made specially for the "RELICUARY" from the relic itself, by the kind permission of the managers of the museum.

For and against the probability of the glove having actually formed a part of the queen's dress on the fatal morning, we have the statement made in Froude's *History of England*, p. 332, vol. xii., that the queen wore "a robe of black satin: her jacket was of black satin also looped and slashed and trimmed with velvet. After her prayers were finished, she rose and prepared." The two executioners offering to assist her, but being refused with—" 'Truly, my Lords,' with a smile

to the Earls, 'I never had such grooms waiting on me before.' "The black robe was next removed, below it was a petticoat of *crimson velvet*. The black jacket followed, and under the jacket was a body of *crimson satin*. One of her ladies handed her a pair of crimson sleeves, with which she hastily covered her arms; and thus she stood on the black scaffold, with the black figures all around her, blood red from head to foot." May it not be assumed that the queen was clad entirely in black on entering the hall? And if such were the case, would she be wearing light leather gloves, embroidered with gay colours and silver lace? Again Froude says: "Orders had been given that *everything* which she had worn should be immediately destroyed, that no relic should be carried off to work imaginary miracles"—"beads, Paternoster, handkerchief—each particle of dress *which the blood had touched*, with the cloth on the block and on the scaffold, was burnt in the hall fire in the presence of the crowd." If this glove was worn in the morning of the execution, it may have escaped with other matters, which were probably removed *before* she knelt at the block, and therefore untouched by the blood. It is curious to note that the *lining* of the gauntlet is of *crimson satin*, the same "blood red" colour mentioned by Froude! A local antiquary suggests that one, if not both, of the executioners may have been gentlemen of position, and if so, why not a Dayrell? And if this were the case, what more likely than that in place of the usual money fee, which was given to an ordinary executioner, the queen may have given her glove as a last present or fee? being aware that it was a gentleman of position who was to be her executioner.

The Dayrell family is of considerable standing and antiquity, and it received frequent notice from the Court in the reign of King Charles I., and this may have been brought about from their connection with Mary Stuart during her confinement at Fotheringay Castle. A gentleman of considerable antiquarian knowledge, writes: "Of the genuineness of the relic (the glove) I do not think there can be a shadow of a doubt;" and it certainly *looks* like the glove of a person of high degree, and has undoubtedly been treasured by the Dayrell family for generations past, as a relic of Mary Queen o' Scots.

Hinxton is 9½ miles south from Cambridge. The church is in the Early English style, and is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. John. There is an interesting monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Dayrell, who was buried at Castle Camps in 1669. The following is a copy of the inscription upon Sir Thomas Dayrell's monument:—

In Memory of Sr. Thomas Dayrell of y<sup>e</sup> ancient Family of Lillingston Dayrell in y<sup>e</sup> county of Bucks where it hath continued from y<sup>e</sup> Reigne of King William The First called y<sup>e</sup> Conqueror.

He was eminent for his Loyalty and services to their sacred Majesties King Charles y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> and King Charles The 2<sup>nd</sup> of Blessed Memory during The Late Civil Wars. He was Universally esteemed for his great learning and beloved by all who knew him and particularly by this County where in his old age he served in The Quality of Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace to The time of his death.

In his younger years he was of Lincoln's Inn where for y<sup>e</sup> Comlinesse of his Person he was chosen by consent of y<sup>e</sup> four Inns of Court to command y<sup>e</sup> Grand Masque (In which many Gentlemen of eminent Note and Quality in y<sup>e</sup> succeeding times had their



several parts) that was represented before their Majties y<sup>e</sup> King Charles and Queen in y<sup>e</sup> Banqueting House at White Hall on Candlemass Night in y<sup>e</sup> year 1633.

And a Second time by special directions from their Majties to S<sup>r</sup> Ralph Freeman then Lord Mayor of London at Merchant Taylors Hall where his Majty as a Marke of his Royal favour was pleased to confer on him The honour of K<sup>t</sup>. Hood.

He was sometime of this place and of Castle *Camps* in this County where he departed this life on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of April An. Dom. 1669. In The 66<sup>th</sup> year of his age and was interred in y<sup>e</sup> Chancel of the Parish Church near the Altar Table on The left hand.

He married Sarah one of y<sup>e</sup> daughters and Coheirs of S<sup>r</sup> Hugh Wyndham of Pilsden Court in y<sup>e</sup> County of Dorset K<sup>t</sup> and Bart. By whom he had issue 4 sons viz :— Thomas Francis Marmaduke & Wyndham & 2 daughters Mary and Sarah.

His eldest son Thomas dyed of y<sup>e</sup> small pox in y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> year of his age An. Dom. 1664 & lyes buried near this monument. His 2<sup>nd</sup> son Francis married Elizabeth one of y<sup>e</sup> daughters and Coheirs of Edward Lewes of y<sup>e</sup> Vann in y<sup>e</sup> County of Glamorgan Esq<sup>r</sup> by Margaret his wife afterwards Duchesse of Richmond & Lenox. S<sup>r</sup> Francis had by his said wife 2 daughters Elizabeth and Mary both dyed in their infancy. He dyed of y<sup>e</sup> small pox in the 30<sup>th</sup> year of his age An. Dom. 1675 and was interred near his father in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Church of Castle *Camps*. His 3<sup>rd</sup> son S<sup>r</sup> Marmaduke married Mary y<sup>e</sup> only daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Justinian Isham of Lamport in y<sup>e</sup> county of Northampton Bart by y<sup>e</sup> Lady Vere his wife one of y<sup>e</sup> daughters of y<sup>e</sup> Right Hon. Thomas Lord Leigh of Stonely in y<sup>e</sup> county of Warwick. She dyed y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> of June An. Dom. 1697 of y<sup>e</sup> small pox in the 23<sup>rd</sup> year of her age. The s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Marmaduke's second wife was Mary y<sup>e</sup> only daughter and heir of William Glasscock of Farnham in y<sup>e</sup> county of Essex Esq<sup>r</sup> by whom he hath issue 2 sons and 2 daughters. His 4<sup>th</sup> Son Wyndham dyed of y<sup>e</sup> small pox in The 22<sup>nd</sup> year of his age An. Dom. 1674 and was interred in y<sup>e</sup> Parish Church of S<sup>t</sup> Giles in y<sup>e</sup> Fields in y<sup>e</sup> county of Middlesex. He was of Lincoln's Inn where he dyed lamented by all that knew him.

His daughter Mary dyed of y<sup>e</sup> small pox in The 26<sup>th</sup> year of her age An. Dom. 1670 and was buried in The s<sup>d</sup> Church of S<sup>t</sup> Giles. His daughter Sarah was married to Francis Wyndham of Cromer in The county of Norfolk Esq. who hath issue by her 3 sons and 2 daughters.

Also in The Chancel of the s<sup>d</sup> Church of Castle *Camps* lies interred the body of Barbara Lady Hinde daughter of Anthony Powell als Herbert Esq. first y<sup>e</sup> wife of Francis Dayrell Esq<sup>r</sup> to who she bare y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Dayrell and also Susanna afterwards wife of Thomas Wynne Esq. Her 2<sup>nd</sup> husband was Eusebius Andrew of Edmonton Cóm. Middlesex Esq. (Father of Coll. Eusebius Andrew who was beheaded August y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> 1650) by whom she had issue Katharine afterwards married to S<sup>r</sup> John Lent Hall of Burford in y<sup>e</sup> county of Oxford Kn<sup>t</sup>. who dyed An. Dom. 1691 in y<sup>e</sup> 72<sup>nd</sup> year of her age & was buried near her husband in The Parish Church of Bafil-lee in y<sup>e</sup> county of Berks. Her 3<sup>rd</sup> Husband was Edward Hinde of Maddingley in this county K<sup>t</sup>. whom she survived many years and died An. Dom. 1667 in y<sup>e</sup> 89<sup>th</sup> year of her age.

Patri optimo et Charissimo Officiosae pietatis  
et memoriae ergo

Hoc Monumentum

Posuit

M.D.

PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

(Continued from page 184.)

[fo. 200.]

Insertions to y<sup>e</sup> Prolusion.

place this paragr IIII. sect. 7 (A.) p. 195.

Thus much for topick miracles. Now for prodigies w<sup>ch</sup> are seldome scene. There was a miracle in an. dn. 1661. mens. w<sup>ch</sup> I thought good here to insert. The river Darwent beneath Darby, and y<sup>e</sup> river Trent above Sawley in Winter tyme were dried up, that one might walke over drie-shod on foote. And this is allusively applyed to y<sup>e</sup> of Exod. i4. where Moses stretched forth his hands upon y<sup>e</sup> Sea, and y<sup>e</sup> word caused y<sup>e</sup> Sea to run back by a strong East-wind all y<sup>e</sup> night, and made y<sup>e</sup> Sea drie-land for y<sup>e</sup> waters were divided. As also to y<sup>e</sup> of Joshua (Josh. 14) the Lord y<sup>e</sup> God dried up y<sup>e</sup> waters of Jordan before you, untill you were gon over. Here upon divers conjectures are divulg'd concerning y<sup>e</sup> prognostick event, some dire and ominous, others auspicious. But canvass y<sup>e</sup> cause, and you will find noe prodigious signe out of y<sup>e</sup> course of Nature: Only y<sup>e</sup> Astrall spiritt (as one calls it) possessing some phanaticks, in w<sup>ch</sup> is y<sup>e</sup> Seate & dominion of unruly imaginations. For this happens many yeers in greate frosts, espetially two or three miles beneath some Mill, where y<sup>e</sup> Flood = gates beeing baracaded w<sup>th</sup> frost and ice, the waters are bridled up below. The incomparable Silvester describes it thus—

But when y<sup>e</sup> keener winter's breath began  
To Chrystaline y<sup>e</sup> Baltick Ocean,  
To glaze y<sup>e</sup> Lakes, & *bridle up y<sup>e</sup> floods,*  
And Peru wigg w<sup>th</sup> Wool y<sup>e</sup> bald-pate woods.

At Wilne ferry, when occasion desires it, they can buy att y<sup>e</sup> kings mills from a groate to a testar, ten thousand or a hundred thousand tunns of water, w<sup>ch</sup> they commonly call a dash (the cheapest commoditie as I conceive in y<sup>e</sup> world) w<sup>ch</sup> will raise y<sup>e</sup> waters at y<sup>e</sup> ferry halfe a foote or neere a foote in two houres space to raise theire Gainsburrrough vessells, and carrie them a mile or two, reserved they must watch theire opportunitie: Noe marvell then if y<sup>e</sup> Coërcive violence of y<sup>e</sup> frost stopping y<sup>e</sup> Cataract above should give a shallow to the next ford.

Such an other stupendous prodigie you have in many places in summer-tyme. The Elements doe seeme to burne like fire, and the sunn at his setting is all flameing-blood, brandishing his rayes w<sup>th</sup> a larger Perimiter than usuall. Here y<sup>e</sup> violence of fancie perverts y<sup>e</sup> faithfull representations of reason. For in Melburne Common, and diverse other glades in summer tyme, where they burne Brakin to make Wash-balls, the fuliginous clouds of duskie smolding smoake conglomerating together does offuscate y<sup>e</sup> whole

[fo. 200 b.]

Horizon for foure or eight miles, yett beeing a drie meteor is very diaphanous. Now your opticks will tell you, that y<sup>e</sup> causes of diversities of lustres, proceeds from y<sup>e</sup> contrarie lights or passages through mediums diversly limited. [fo. 203 D.] And observe moreover y<sup>t</sup> noe ordinarie Horizon extends above 4 miles from y<sup>e</sup> centre: take notice alsoe y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> clouds (as the meteorologists

affirme) extend sometymes not above halfe a mile from y<sup>e</sup> earth, att y<sup>e</sup> highest but 3 miles, soe y<sup>t</sup> any where foure miles distant from y<sup>e</sup> Caustick place, you may see y<sup>e</sup> bright sunn ride in triumph w<sup>th</sup> a serene & glorious aire. And this I have oft observed. And these two I may reckon amongst the pseudo miracles.

Place this § I. sect. 7. but enquire p. 193 (B).

By & Byen in saxon signifies a habitation, here upon wee say, where bien you, that is where dwell you? hence Darby, Bretby, etc. Wick, in y<sup>e</sup> Saxon tounge sais one signifies y<sup>e</sup> bosome or mouth of a river; another y<sup>t</sup> it notes a secure station, where many dwelling houses are built together; a third sais it signifies a Castle: and this may be applied to standwick, Colwick, & y<sup>e</sup> like. Ley denotes a lake, as Mawley de malo lacu, Shirley de limpido lacu, Horsley, Cowley, Shipley, etc. from y<sup>e</sup> poole or wating places of their horses & keyne. Others may think *ley* to be a parcell of Land lay'd downe from tillage; and if conjectures may take place not improbable from y<sup>e</sup> alluding coate of arms of many names terminating in Ley, as Shirley, Stirley, who beare Paly of severall parts w<sup>th</sup> altogether resembles Ley-lands. But here I repeate my former Apothegme, agreeing w<sup>th</sup> him y<sup>t</sup> saies, Etymologies are frivolous & fallacious, and for y<sup>e</sup> most part ridiculous; for many tymes where the proprietie of words is too strictly attended upon, the true & genuine sense is lost. And here I exauctorate myselfe of y<sup>e</sup> office of an Onomathetes, or a Nomenclator.

vid. § X. sect. 5 (E) Errata.

Here are many mistakes, and some I confess voluntarie, & these are animated by a sentence of myne owne in my *Eugenia*: *mallen doctulis aliquantulum erroribus imbui, quum cœla prorsus rerum caligine offundi*. I had rather be a little stained w<sup>th</sup> learned errors, than altogether misled w<sup>th</sup> blind ignorance. And an other cause, there are some pedantick errors w<sup>th</sup> as triviall I pass over w<sup>th</sup> a generous carelessness. But y<sup>e</sup> maine cause is. These mistakes by collision of probabilitie & uncertaintie upon conference, information & redargution, like flint & steele may strike such sparks, as may begett a bright flame to illustrate y<sup>e</sup> whole Historie.

[fo. 201.]

§ VII. sect. 9 (A).

They have noe thunder in their speech in coughing of y<sup>e</sup> teeth like y<sup>e</sup> lower Britans in France. They have noe querulous tone like y<sup>e</sup> Irish, noe wharling like them of Carleton in Leic-shire: But sumething a broad language much like y<sup>e</sup> Dorsett dialect in Greeke.  
vid. 209. The Gentleman

§ IX.

Campe and Court.

Here is noe Ackeldamas or feilds of blood, noe Theatre for Tragedies, in this shire, noe battles fought, few warlick exploits, noe transaction of State, all w<sup>th</sup> I take for blessing. Hor. qd.

Beatus ille qui procul negotiis  
Rura paterna colit sua.

see y<sup>e</sup> translation at y<sup>e</sup> end of y<sup>e</sup> paragraph. But y<sup>e</sup> cause is there is noe strong

castles, noe fortifications, whither armies may retreat, from whence they may issue. The vicinitie of Nottingham Castle & y<sup>e</sup> neighbour provinces have usurped this honour, if you call it an honour or happiness to be in continuall Al-arms. From y<sup>e</sup> high peakish mountains, whose Horizon is seen dilated, wee may, as from y<sup>e</sup> maine mast of this floating Iland, take a survey of y<sup>e</sup> bordring counties; here you may see them weltring in goare & blood, w<sup>th</sup> storms & tempests, & thunders, & devastations; in y<sup>e</sup> interim Darbyshire solacing w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Poett in this hemistick—

—Medijs tranquillus in undis.

calme in midst of y<sup>e</sup> boisterous waters. Here is noe castle kept by y<sup>e</sup> Danes, as in Nottingham for y<sup>e</sup> Mercian & West-Saxon Kings to lay siege against it for a yeeere together. Noe battles like y<sup>t</sup> where John de la Pole Earle of Lincolne (who<sup>m</sup> Rich. 3 y<sup>e</sup> Usurper had declared his heire apparant) where 4000 Irish lost theire lives. Noe conflagrations as in y<sup>e</sup> warrs between Steven and Mawde y<sup>e</sup> Empress, by Robert Earle of Gloster who cast downe y<sup>e</sup> walls & fired it. Now for Yorke = shire; here is noe Pomfreet infamous for y<sup>e</sup> murder of princes. Here is no Palme-sunday fight in y<sup>e</sup> quarrels of Yorke and Lancaster, where thirtie thousand were slaine upon y<sup>e</sup> spott. Here has been no massacres as in y<sup>e</sup> adjacent countie Stafford at Leichfeild, which is cald Cadaveru<sup>m</sup> campos from thence, where thousands of Christians in ye raigne & rage of Dioclesian y<sup>e</sup> Emp. was putt to Martyr-dome. Here hath been noe Robert Bossu the Churck-back Earle of Leicester, to cause y<sup>e</sup> cittie to be erazed by Hen. 2. No Richard y<sup>e</sup> 3. to fight a Bosworth field. Noe traitors here as when Ethelbald King of Mercians was slaine at Segges-wald by treason of his subjects. This Seggeswald I take to be y<sup>e</sup> cross from y<sup>e</sup> Fossway betwixt the lodge of y<sup>e</sup> Woulds & Leicestre. But see y<sup>e</sup> Allegiance fidelitie & charitie of our Darby-sh. to procure his bodie, & give it an honorable entombment at his pallace royall at Repton.

[fo. 201b.]

In y<sup>e</sup> common commotions & universal conquests, they have submitted w<sup>th</sup> the rest. That y<sup>e</sup> Catholick conquest of ye Romans overwhelmed all y<sup>e</sup> Realme & amongst y<sup>e</sup> rest this Darby-sh. it is noe doubt, but where theire sources garisons & fortifications should be raised here is ye dispute. Little Chester (as a peculiar or Countie-castle to Magna Chester in y<sup>e</sup> Wall neere Hault Hessel) by y<sup>e</sup> Roman monies theire found, seems to be a colonie of y<sup>e</sup> Roman souldjers /for soe y<sup>e</sup> name may import from Castrum: but I would not have every place where such coine is found to be a garrison; for then why not Chadston a neighbouring towne where greate plentie have bene turned up, in y<sup>e</sup> custodie of M.R.W. Lord of y<sup>e</sup> soile? neither do I believe y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Romans horded up all theire monies to themselves, but made use of it for exchange & barter, & soe y<sup>e</sup> subject commonly had as greate a share.

And here I must a little fling out. Since mintage & coinage are y<sup>e</sup> high prerogatives of Princes, I wonder y<sup>t</sup> every trades-man dares assume y<sup>t</sup> libertie to forge halfpence & farthings! All my care & feare for posteritie is, I am afraid y<sup>t</sup> these coynes, y<sup>e</sup> image & superscription y<sup>t</sup> they beare, will be reputed for pettie princes in a rebellious parliament.

But after I have thus expatiated to returne to memorable accidents in the

common desolation & harrassing of y<sup>e</sup> Danes this shire had his share ; And by y<sup>e</sup> Lady Ethelfleda y<sup>e</sup> Mercian Lady redintegrated. From hence Burthred y<sup>e</sup> last K. of Mercia w<sup>th</sup> his Queene Ethels-with after 22 yeers of theire raigne were exiled.

An Historian ought to be impartiall, and therefore I will continue y<sup>e</sup> true storie though something to a blemish ; And looking into y<sup>e</sup> differences of tyme, w<sup>ch</sup> in every age produceth divers effects, we shal find sometymes an alteration.

The Phisitions tells me y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> pestilence an epidemicall & generall contagion does assaile & infect all sorts of people all sexes ages & complexions, few escaping y<sup>e</sup> virulencie, I. If a man by age, some cronical disease, or mortall ulcer doe die, w<sup>ch</sup> at any other season would have caused him to render his due to nature ; yett theire will appeare some spotts & marks : such an other straine of infection did insatuate, nay strike starke-madd y<sup>e</sup> greater part of this countie in y<sup>e</sup> generall defection in y<sup>t</sup> horrid rebellion about y<sup>e</sup> middle of y<sup>e</sup> Sixteenth centurie : But seeing God hath commanded us to forgive our enemies, & y<sup>e</sup> King to forgett, by an act of oblivion, I shal spare to mention any man. After this paroxisme of a phrensie was past, like to an Ash-wensday after a Shroves-tuesday at y<sup>e</sup> Roman Carnivall, they all returned to their pristine sense due obedience and allegiance.

Here is noe high-waies or post-waies, & soe more proper to secure a forraigne enemy ; as also bycause a mediterrane cuntry y<sup>e</sup> more remote for forraigne incursions to force a rescue : soe y<sup>t</sup> here at Melburne, John Duke of Burbon was immured 19 yeers, haveing beene taken prisoner at Agencourt ; And an other great Queene was here secured at Buxtons, rather to be expunged out of all Cronicles then related.

Sect. 2. For Court-ship wee find at Nottingham in an. 1000 — two Kings viz. of Scotland & Wales yeelded themselves unto K. Edw. the Elder. At Nottingham I find Richard y<sup>e</sup> 2. an. 1392, to summon y<sup>e</sup> Aldermen of London to a Counsell, and there imprison them : And y<sup>t</sup> he removed thither y<sup>e</sup> Chancerie, from whence it was returned y<sup>e</sup> next yeere following. Al this Court-ship is here confer'd upon Nottingh. for y<sup>e</sup> Castles sake.

[fo 202.]

Mathew Paris tells me y<sup>t</sup> Hen. 2. went a hunting upon such a day into Clypton Park in y<sup>e</sup> forrest of Sherwood ; And all y<sup>t</sup> I can find by reading or relation King James went one day a hunting into Horseley-pa-ke, & from thence in progress to Darby, where one memorable accident befell. The high-sheriff attending y<sup>e</sup> King upon y<sup>e</sup> verge of y<sup>e</sup> countie, as he was delivering his speech & staff unto his Ma<sup>tie</sup> he fell downe speechless of an Apoplexie & died, not many houres after.

They have in this countie fowre Castles, but they are called for honour & ornament : as y<sup>e</sup> Castle in y<sup>e</sup> peake for y<sup>e</sup> honour of Peverell, Bolsover, Codner & Melburne w<sup>ch</sup> last is utterly effaced.

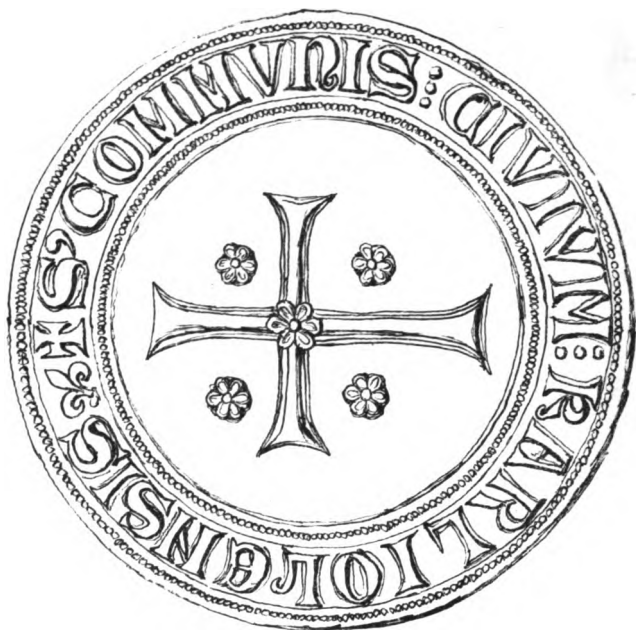
Here follows y<sup>e</sup> Ode translated by our More-lands Bard.

*(To be continued.)*





I. J. J. del.



SEAL OF THE CITY OF CARLISLE.

## THE ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS OF THE CITY OF CARLISLE.

BY RICHARD S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.,  
MAYOR OF CARLISLE.

THE ancient arms of the city of Carlisle, as used by the old Corporation until the year 1835 (when the reform of municipal corporations took place and was attended with many lamentable changes), were, or, a cross pattée between four roses, *gules*, charged in the fesse point with a similar rose of the field, as here engraved. For this bearing,

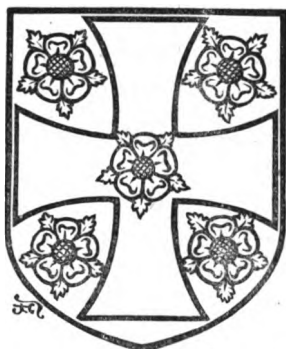


FIG. 1. ARMS OF CARLISLE.

In the outer circle is the legend  $\text{✚}$  S' COMMVNIS : CIVIVM : KARLIOLENSIS, and in the inner circle AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA. The engraving, fig. 2, of a greatly reduced size, is from Lewis, and is very rudely executed; in it the cross is, as already expressed, a kind of attenuated cross pattée fimbriated.\*



FIG. 2. SEAL OF THE CITY OF CARLISLE.

with occasional variations, there is abundant evidence, going back four hundred years or more. This is to be found on the reverse of the City Seal, where the cross appears within the inner circle as an attenuated cross pattée, or St. Cuthbert's Cross, between four sexfoils, and charged in the centre with a similar sexfoil. The surrounding legend is  $\text{✚}$  S' COMMVNIS : CIVIVM : KARLIOLENSIS. The obverse of the seal bears a seated figure of the Blessed Virgin, draped and nimbed, holding by her left arm on her knee the infant Saviour, and in her right hand a fleur-de-lis headed sceptre.

Among the muniments of the Corporation is a Letter of Safe-Conduct of the date of 1462, to which this seal is appended. The engraving, fig. 3, shows the central portion of the reverse of the seal; and it is interesting to add that

\* On Plate XXIV., I have endeavoured, in connection with my friend Mr. Ferguson's highly interesting paper, to give a faithful representation of this remarkably fine old seal, of the exact size of the original. The terminations of the limbs of the cross on the reverse, it will be seen, do not partake of the form of the cross moline as represented in error on figs. 3 and 6, and the sex-foils are also not exactly of the forms there drawn. I also give on Plate XXV., for the sake of comparison of the form of the Cross on the Carlisle seal, engravings of the Seal of St. Cuthbert's Priory, Durham, and of his Pectoral Cross.—L. JEWITT.



the same matrices are now in use that were in use in 1462. The "Letter of Safe-Conduct" to which I have alluded, is from James III., King of Scotland, and is for fifteen days' safe-conduct for Richard,

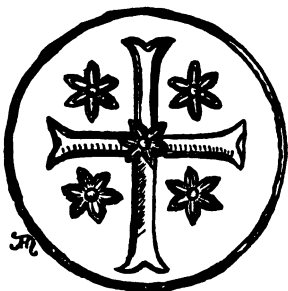


FIG. 3.

Earl of Warwick; William, Earl of Kent; John, Bishop of Durham; John, Lord Montagu; Ralph, Baron of Greystoke; and others travelling into Scotland. It is dated at Dumfries, June 17, 1462, *sub magno sigillo nostro*, but the seal of the City of Carlisle (through some cause hitherto unexplained) is appended to this document. This "Safe-conduct" is now preserved among the Corporation muniments, and is printed in the *Archæological Journal* (Vol. XVII., p. 54), where Mr. Albert Way describes the seal, and calls the roses sex-foils. He

describes the reverse as—"a plain cross with a sex-foiled flower at the intersection, between four sex-foils." Although he calls the cross plain, it does not extend to the margin of the field, and broadens out at the end of its arms, as in the engraving. Mr. Way considers the document to be a copy, merely, of a deed "*sub magno sigillo nostro*" to which the Carlisle seal has been fixed as evidence that it is a true copy, but this is only supposition, and no authority is extant for supporting it.

This coat, a red cross between four red roses in a golden field, is on the fly-leaf of the "Dormont Book," dated 1561. In this instance the ends of the cross are fleurie, not patée, and the fifth or central rose is omitted. This is the earliest authority for the tinctures. This same coat of arms (the cross patée and five roses) occurs on the seal of the Mayor of Carlisle appended to the admission of Leonard Dykes to the freedom of the City in 1640. The legend round the seal is defaced, except the word MAIORIS.\* It is curious that the deed purports to be sealed with the Corporation Seal, whereas the Mayor's seal has actually been used. The same seal, but in worse condition, is also found attached to a deed of 1678.

The cross pattée and roses appear also on the Statute-Merchant Seal of the City of Carlisle. "It is engraved on fig. 4, and is evidently half of a circular seal, from a matrix purposely cut in two. The shield has, it will be seen, borne the cross pattée, and five roses, which appear on the town seal. The legend is S[IGILLUM STATUTE ME]RCATORIS CARLILE 1670."† The matrix of this seal, or

\* Apud Ciuitatem Carlioli vicesimo secundo die mensis May Anno dni nri Caroli nune regis Anglie decimo sexto Annoq dni 1640 Maiore, ballis, et maxima pte Consilij dict Ciuitatis conuentis Leonardus Dykes Armiger Creatus factus et admissus fuit liber Ciuis et burgensis dict Ciuitatis Carlioli, pro suis auxilijs et bene meritis dict Ciuitat impensis et impendensis: Qui iuravit fidelitatem pro nro regi et Maiore dict Ciuitate more solit In cuius rei testimoniu Johnes Baynes Armiger Maior Ciuitat pred manu sua et comuir Sigillo dict Ciuitate Carlioli apposuit die et Anno supra dict. Extract ex recordis Ciuitis Carlioli pdict p me Leonard Milborne clicum Curie ibn.

† Pro. Soc. Ant., 2nd Series, vol. vii., p. 119.

rather moiety of a seal, cannot now be found, but I have been furnished by Mr. Perceval with a gutta-percha\* impression made by the late Mr. Albert Way.



FIG. 4.  
STATUTE-MERCHANT SEAL  
OF CARLISLE.

from its predecessor. It was made in 1781, as shown by the inscription round the rim, which is "JOSEPH JACKSON, MAYOR, 1781."

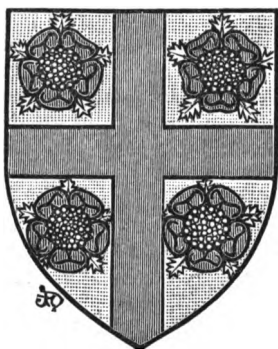


FIG. 5.

The same coat occurs on the escutcheon held by the lion on the top of "Carel" cross, which was built, as the inscription tells us, in 1682, "Joseph Reed, Maior." Here it is to be noted the cross pattée or fleurie becomes a plain cross, whose arms extend to the borders of the field and the fifth or central rose disappears. It is, in fact, simply *or*, a cross between four roses, *gules*. A new Mayor's Seal must have been made about this time, or a little later, for in 1709 I find the Mayor's seal attached to a deed of that date, and it bears a plain (thin) cross extending to the borders of the field. There is no central rose, that portion of the bearing having finally disappeared when the Mayor's seal used in 1709 was made. The Mayor's seal now in use differs only in the shape of the shield

It bears on a shield within the inner circle, a plain cross between four roses. The surrounding legend is, SIGILLVM · OFFICII · MAIORIS · CIVITATIS · CARLIOLEN. We find these same armorial bearings (the plain cross and four roses) on the exterior of the Town Hall, once under date of 1717, "Joseph Parker, Mayor," and again in 1799, "Richard Jackson, Mayor." They occur again on the fine piece of ironwork which decorates the Corporation pew, in St. Cuthbert's Church, of the date doubtless when the church was rebuilt, viz., 1778. It is also found marked on the city boundary stones.

Thus there is abundant evidence† that the ancient arms of Carlisle

\* It is thus described in the Catalogue of the Museum formed by the Archæological Society at Carlisle in 1869 :—"Moiety of a silver seal, of which the two parts, no doubt preserved in the custody of two distinct officials of the city, were united by a screw, and by a mortice and tenon. When complete it displayed an escutcheon of the City arms, and on the portion preserved appear the legend, &c." The "portion preserved" is now wanting.

† I had hoped to have additional evidence in Carlisle Cathedral. Dr. Todd, in his M.S. "Notitia Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Carliolensis," writes, "Circa An. D. MCCCCLX . . . Civitas Karliol ad Struendam Ecclesiam Nummos de publico Ærario Suppetitarunt; ut Arma Fecialia restantur quæ in Ecclesia ibidem depicta cernantur." *Arma fecialia* means the Heraldic Arms, the coats of Arms. A shield now in the roof bears a plain red cross containing four red roses in a golden field. This, of course, is modern, but one would suppose there was authority for it. At the restoration of the Cathedral in 1856 the old shields and bosses from the roof were carried away by the workmen and sold for 2s. 6d. a-piece.

were a red cross (sometimes represented as pattée and sometimes as moline) between four red roses in a golden field, while a fifth rose was charged on the centre of the cross, and that

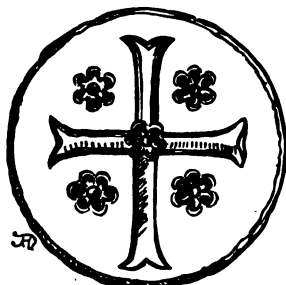


FIG. 6.

about the end of the 17th century the cross pattée became a plain cross, and the central rose was omitted. To pursue the investigation—can reason be found why a red cross with five red roses *should* be the ancient armorial bearings of Carlisle? I think there can.

An obvious and a probable way for a civic corporation to acquire its armorial bearings would be by adoption of those of some successful leader of the municipal forces. It is certainly more than a coincidence that we find the ancient family of Carlisle of Carlisle \* bearing on a golden field a red cross fleurie or pattée; and that a member of that family, Hildredus de Carloli, or de Carlisle, was sheriff of Carlisle (not Cumberland) in the reigns of Henry I. and Henry II. Another local hero, Andrew de Harcla, the gallant defender of Carlisle in the siege by Robert Bruce in 1315, also bore *argent*, a plain red cross, cantoning a martlet. "Sire Michel de Herteclau de argent a une crois de goules. Sire Andrew de Herteclau meisme les armes e un merelet de sable." A beautiful initial letter on the Charter granted to Carlisle by Edward II. represents Harcla, recognisable by the arms on his shield, defending Carlisle with great vigour and force. The citizens evidently thought much of him, and probably remembered his banner and arms long after Andrew de Harcla had gone to his death-verse on Haribee Hill, but the colour of his shield, and the shape of his cross, differ from those of the City of Carlisle. That city probably took its arms from those of the family of De Carlisle.

It yet remains to account for the red roses. I think that those have been adopted in honour of the Virgin Mary, whose cult prevailed extensively in Carlisle, and whose emblem the red rose is.† The

\* Nicholas Carlisle, in his "History of the Carlisle Family," p. 27, says that Dethick, Garter King at Arms, tempore Elizabeth, in a grant of arms recites that Carlisle of Carlisle bore those arms in the reign of Edward I. In Nicholas's Roll of Arms of Peers and Knights, compiled between 2nd and 7th of Edward II. is—"Sir William de Carlel de Or a une crois patee de goules."

† The usual emblem flowers of the B.V.M. are the lily and the flowering almond. But she is addressed in the ancient sequences as "*Rosa sine spina*," "*Rosa spinis carens*," "*Rosa speciosa*," "*Rosa mystica*" in the Litany of Loretto. Strictly her rose was the rose of Jericho, which was called "*Rosa Mariae*," and should be represented with four petals. I do not think this rule was adhered to, for on an aumry in the Cathedral I find the five-petalled rose, and Prior Gondibar, whose initials are also there, probably intended to honour the patroness of the Cathedral. It may be added that the lily took its origin, together with the rose, as an emblem of the Virgin Mary, from a misapplication of a passage of Scripture—"I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valleys" (Song of Solomon, ii. 1). The early commentators all applied this passage to Christ or (and more correctly) to his Bride the Church. But when, in later times, the *cultus* of the Virgin Mary was developed, the words were assigned to her. The "rose" here is not a rose at all, but to judge from the Hebrew word used, some bulbous plant growing on the plains, and, probably, a *narcissus*. Hence the terms addressed to the Virgin Mary, "*Rosa sine spina*," "*Rosa spinis*

Cathedral was dedicated to her, and the old name of the foundation was the Priory or House of Regular Canons (not monastery) of the B.V.M.; its chief glory was a life-sized image of her, dressed gaily with jewels and in fine clothes; while its pillars were diapered with huge red roses, and the monogram J.M. (Jesu Maria). She was, too, the patroness of the city; she had personally intervened for its protection in one of the Scottish sieges, and a chapel dedicated to her stood on the top of the English Gate. She thus came to be represented on the City Seal, and her roses (such at least is my idea) found place on the civic shield of arms.\*

Surely a coat of arms so interesting, and the sole one appertaining to Carlisle for which there is unquestionable authority, should not be discarded: rather, since the modern one has grown so familiar to us, let us keep both: and let us distinguish them, as heralds do those of France, as "Carlisle Ancient" and "Carlisle Modern."

Another distinct bearing, I am informed by Mr. Bellasis, occurs in an Alphabet of Arms at the College of Arms, tempore Charles II.; "Cumb. Carlisle—*Gules*, two keys in saltire between four cross crosslets fitchee, or (a city)"; but this, there can be no question, is an error; the arms are clearly those of the See of Peterborough.



FIG. 7. MODERN ARMS OF CARLISLE.

The arms adopted by the "Reformed" Corporation of Carlisle in 1835 are engraved on fig. 7, and may be described as *vert*, on a base wavy of six, *argent* and *azure*, a castle between two roses, *or*; on a chief, *gules*, a lion passant guardant of the fourth.

I can nowhere find that these arms were ever used or recognised by the unreformed Corporation of Carlisle. They are not given in any of the Herald's Visitations, and are not known to the College of Arms, except as occurring on certain old maps and books. So far as I can ascertain this shield first occurs

*carens*," were perhaps more correct than was intended. The so-called *rose of Jericho*, sometimes mentioned in this connection, was simply a curious plant (*Anastatica hierochuntina*) picked up by the pilgrims on the hot sandy plains near Jericho, and from its dry ligneous character easily conveyed home as a relic. I am indebted to Canon Prescott for some of the above information; also to Mr. Bellasis and the Rev. T. Lees.

\* I am rather inclined to think that here we have the explanation of the name of the residence of the Bishop of Carlisle—"Rose Castle." It is called "La Rose." "Escrit a nostre manoir de la Rose" occurs often in Bishop Welton's register (Letters from Northern Registers), while earlier still (the first mention of the place), Edward I. issues Parliamentary writs "apud La Rose," xxvi. die September (1301), Stubb's Select Charters. To this day Rose Castle is frequently called *the Rose* by the people of the neighbourhood. (See Lord W. Howard's Household Books, Surtees Society, vol. 68, p. 130). Probably Bishop Halton, when he built the Castle, named it with reference to the patroness of this Cathedral. Bishop Barnes sealed with a single rose, beautifully engraved. The seal is pendant to two or three deeds, tempore Elizabeth, in possession of the Corporation of Carlisle. Lord Scrope also executes these deeds and seals with a bird on a mount.

on Speed's Map of Cumberland, which was published in 1610,\* where it appears on a plan of Carlisle, in the corner of the county map: a fac-simile is here reproduced, fig. 8. The base here is wavy of *four* pieces only, two of which are scored diagonally according to the conventional notation for *purpure*. But this certainly means nothing: this method of indicating tinctures was not known in England in 1610, and all the other tinctures of the shield are tricked with letters.



FIG. 8.  
ARMS FROM SPEED.

The arms as just described are assigned to Carlisle, in a M.S. Book in the College of Arms, called *Arms of Towns* of the date of Charles II., and appear again in *Britannia Depicta, or Ogilvy improved, 1675*, in my possession, and on it the tinctures are denoted by scoring, and the base is wavy of four *arg.* and *az.* They appear again in an anonymous book, published in London in 1713, entitled *The Arms or Common Seals of the Cities and Borough Towns in England and Wales*, and again in Cox's *Magna Britannia* published in 1720, where the base is wavy of four, *argent* and *azure*, and the lion on the chief is passant to the sinister! The same arms occur in Guillim, of 1724, but not in the editions of 1660, 1664, or in earlier ones,† and they occur in Buck's *View of Carlisle* in 1745, where the base is wavy of four, *argent* and *sable*. They also occur in a curious old MS. of arms of towns and families, arranged under counties, and done in trick, in the possession of Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. On it the arms of "The City of Carlisle" are drawn as *argent*, in base two bars wavy, *sable*, thereon a castle between two roses *or*; on a chief, *gules*, a lion passant guardant of the third. But this, of course, is erroneous, as metal could not be placed on metal.

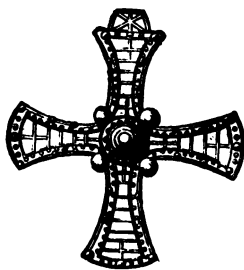
This same coat, having the base wavy of four, occurs on a stone in the wall of the Corporation House at King Garth, with this inscription:—"George Pattinson, Esqr., Mayor of the City of Carlisle, and Mr. John Brown, Mr. George Sowerby, Bayliffs 1761;" and I further find it on a silver cup belonging to the Guild of Butchers of Carlisle, and presented to them by William Nanson, of London, in 1791. This instance is remarkable as having no base wavy, and as having a crest, viz., a Standard displayed *argent*, thereon a cross *gules*—the Standard of St. George of England! What may be the

\* Speed gives no authority for assigning this coat to Carlisle. But he it also noted that he further gives the arms of "The Earles of Carlile," viz., "Marcatus E.," "Ran Meschines," "Andrew Harkley," and those of "Henry Clifford Earle," i.e. of Cumberland. On the second edition, after 1660, Speed has the arms of "James Hay, E. of Carlile," and "Charles Howard, E. of Carlile." He initials the arms of Marcatus as *b*, three spears bendwise *o*, armed *a*; of Meschines, barry *o* and *g*; and of Harkley, *a*, a cross *g*, cantoning a martlet *v*. These are tricked with letters. The chequers and fesse of Clifford he does not trick at all, but the alternate squares he scores with the notation for *purpure*, clearly meaning nothing, for the chequers of Clifford are well known to be *or* and *az*. I am writing with both editions of Speed's map before me. The second edition is from the same plate, on which the two additional coats of arms have been cut. The escutcheons in the arms of Hay (*argent*, three escutcheons, *gules*) are in the 1676 edition scored for *purpure*, but bear the initial *G* for the right colour, *gules*. The arms of "Prince Rupert, D. of Cumberland," are also given.

† I do not know about the edition of 1679.



SEAL OF THE PRIORY OF ST. CUTHBERT, DURHAM.



PECTORAL CROSS FOUND ON THE BREAST OF THE EXHUMED BODY OF  
ST. CUTHBERT.



authority for this I know not. The arms already described crop up again on a plate in Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, published by F. Jollie in 1794. This curious plate was drawn by Carlile, a well-known local artist, and engraved by James Lewis. It is perfectly clear that none of those concerned in its production knew anything of heraldry, except, perhaps, how to represent the tinctures by scoring. The plate contains five oval views of buildings in Carlisle, and round the central one (a view of the Cathedral) are ranged eight coats of arms, six of which are evidently, though in some instances falsely and reversedly, taken from the second edition of Speed's Map.

In November, 1798, Mr. Jollie, the publisher of Hutchinson's *History*, and who was a man of great enterprise, brought out the *Carlisle Journal*. He headed it with the coat of arms whose history I have been discussing, and filled up a column or two with an account of Carlisle, taken, as no doubt he took the arms, from that history, but with the base wavy of four pieces scored for *argent* and *azure*. The using by the *Journal* of this armorial heading no doubt familiarised people with it; the present heading was adopted in 1838. Jollie was the pioneer of several enterprising local publishers and printers—Jefferson, the Thurnams, and others—who have all adopted this coat as the arms of Carlisle; some giving four, others six pieces in the base. It also appears on the cheques of the local banks, who one and all score the base as *argent* and *gules*!

In S. Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, published in 1831, an engraving is given of this coat as the arms of Carlisle. The compiler in his preface states that Sir George Naylor and other gentlemen at the Herald's College furnished the arms. This only comes round to the 1724 edition of Guillim, and the MS. Book of "no great authority." But the engraving given in Lewis is the parent of some of the modern editions of this coat; it has the base wavy of six, the first example that I find. The castle, too, here first changes from its old form of a simple tower to two towers joined by a curtain wall in which is a gate.

Neither Camden, Tonge, St. George, or Dugdale, give this coat of arms; nor was it ever, excepting the instance at King Garth, used by the Corporation of Carlisle until after 1835. It first makes its appearance on the picture of Mr. G. G. Mounsey, now in the Town Hall, where the base is wavy of four, *argent* and *sable*. Up to that time I believe it to have had no sanction by the Corporation of Carlisle, and to have been the spontaneous invention of Speed, evoked out of his own inner consciousness. If so, his invention had a great success: it was taken up by the map makers, and the print sellers, and the book writers: it was adopted by the Reformed Corporation, and is now universally supposed to be the Arms of the City of Carlisle! More astounding yet: it has of late years appeared on ball-cards, and on club note paper, as the Arms of the County of Cumberland, in happy disregard of the fact that counties have not and cannot have coats of arms.



## THE FIRST VASES MADE AT ETRURIA, IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

ON the accompanying engraving, Plate XXVI., are represented, from drawings made by myself, two out of the first six vases ever made at the famous "Etruria" works of Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley. They were made on the very day of opening those works—June 18th, 1769—in commemoration of that event; being "thrown" by the great Josiah Wedgwood himself, and the wheel turned for him by his partner, Thomas Bentley. "On that day," as I wrote in 1864, and now quote, "might have been seen gathered together in one of the rooms of the 'Black Works' such a group of persons as would have made a painter's heart glad! Here sat the great Josiah Wedgwood—great in fame, great in reputation, great in worldly goods, but greater far in mind and intellect and nobleness of character—at the potter's bench, his bare arms encircling the ball of pliant clay, while his busy fingers and practical eye formed it into classic shape; and there stood his partner, Thomas Bentley, at the potter's wheel, which he turned with a care suited to the auspicious occasion, and to the requirements of his great chief. Standing by, no doubt, and watching with pleasurable anxiety the progress of the work, were Mrs. Wedgwood and many friends; while on the board in front of the 'father of potters' would be ranged the vases as he produced them." The vases thus formed, of Etruscan shape, went through all the subsequent processes of turning, baking, etc., and were ultimately painted in the purest Etruscan style, with figures and ornamental borders. On one side of each was a group of figures (the subjects each taken from Sir William Hamilton's work, and representing Hercules and his companions in the Gardens of the Hesperides), painted in red on the black "basaltes" body of the ware. Beneath the group, on each, are the words "Artes Etruriæ renascunter." On the other side of each is the appropriate inscription:—

JUNE XIII. MDCCLXIX.

One of the first Days Productions

at  
Etruria in Staffordshire  
by  
Wedgwood and Bentley.

Three of these vases—the two here engraved and one other—are still in the possession of Francis Wedgwood, Esq.; and similar ones, it is recorded, were deposited under the foundation of one of the wings of Etruria Hall, which was commenced building not long after they were made. Each vase bears a label written by Wedgwood himself, on which are the words, "*Part of Plate 129, vol 1, of Hamilton's Antiq. Hercules and his Companions in the Garden of the Hesperides.*" They are amongst the most interesting of historical or art-relics connected with Wedgwood, or the works and village of Etruria which he founded.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.



THE FIRST VASES MADE AT ETRURIA IN STAFFORDSHIRE.





SEAL OF RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, FIFTH EARL OF WARWICK.

## ENGLISH SEALS.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRÉ.

It has been asserted by some writers that the Anglo-Saxons were almost unacquainted with the use of seals, but this is not the fact, as their kings, bishops, and nobles employed them. Offa, King of Mercia, is known to have possessed one, and the matrix of that belonging to Alfric, Earl of Mercia, was dug up at Winchester, early in the present century. Alfric flourished in the latter half of the tenth century, and his seal bears the half length figure of the owner, crowned, and with a sword in his hand.

After the Conquest the use of the seal grew more and more into favour, and in later times was considered even a necessary appendage to a deed to insure its validity. Blomfield, the Historian of Norfolk, states that the earliest sealed charter known, is one of Edward the Confessor, in connection with the foundation of Westminster Abbey, and the same writer mentions a singular substitute for a seal in the 18th century, when Jeffery de Massingham and his brothers, Adam, Ivo, Philip, &c., granted the Monks of Castle Acre, Norfolk, forty acres of land, and testified and swore to it on the Gospels in the Chapter House of the Monastery; and that the grant might be more confirmed, each made an impression with his teeth on the wax. (Blomfield, quoted in "*Excursions in Norfolk*," vol. ii., p. 15). Stowe alludes to the same practice in connection with a charter of William the Conqueror granted to one of his followers. Blomfield also states that a deed was witnessed and dated in the Churchyard of Shrimpling, Norfolk, in 1294, in order that being executed in such a public and holy place, it would be well known, and insure the performance of the contract.

A process server once related to the writer how, on a certain occasion, he had been forced to eat a warrant, cut into small pieces, and well washed down with wine; a still worse fate is said to have attended a king's officer in Henry III. time, as he was compelled by Lord Clifford to devour the seal as well as the document.

When a man's seal was unknown to those beyond his family circle, he procured some one in public authority to affix his for greater security and better confirmation; thus Hugh de Scalers, or Scales, a younger son of Lord Scales, and a "family parson" of Harlton, in Cambridgeshire, because his seal was known to few, procured the archdeacon's official to put his seal of office for more ample confirmation. (Blomfield in *ibid.*, vol. i., p. 70.)

The "Great Seals" of England, being those used by our monarchs on solemn occasions, form an unbroken series from the reign of Edward the Confessor to Victoria, and present a valuable contribution to our knowledge of art, costume, heraldry, and even typography and other less important matters. The great seal of S. Edward portrays, on one side, the king enthroned, crowned, and with one hand holding a bird on a staff, with the other a sword. The inscription is—SIGILLUM EADVARDI ANGLORUM BASILEI, which differs from that on the seals of his successors in two respects, for the word *sigillum* or its contraction sig. or S. is never placed upon them, though generally used in those of corporate bodies and private persons, and assumed by Cromwell on his; the title "basilei" instead of "rex" is also a peculiarity which is not met with afterwards.

The seal of William the Conqueror gives on the obverse the monarch enthroned, and on the reverse on horseback, and bearing lance and shield. From this time our kings and queens, with the exception of Henry VI., appear so mounted on one side of the great seal. The Protector's has a map of Great Britain in place of it, but his great seal for Scotland, and that of Richard Cromwell, have the usual equestrian figures. The reason for this almost universal practice being, that only those of high birth or position were considered fit to appear so represented.

William Rufus and Stephen both bear lances, and these, like that of the Conqueror, have triple ended pennons attached to them; succeeding kings carry unsheathed swords till the time of the Cromwells, Oliver being represented with a baton and the sheathed weapon by his side, and Richard in a similar manner. After the Commonwealth our monarchs are again seen with the drawn sword.

The opposite side from that on which the figure on horseback is placed, invariably has the sovereign enthroned; the earlier seals have the kings with swords in their right hands and globes in their left; Henry III., however, has a sceptre instead of the sword, and succeeding monarchs seem to appear in like manner, though the seals do not all show this very clearly. Henry VI. has a long staff in the right hand, and sceptre in left; Edward IV. two sceptres, one issuing from the globe, as have some of his predecessors; Henry VIII. bears the globe surmounted by a simple cross only, and this usage appears in all the later seals.

The throne in the early examples is a simple panelled and cushioned bench only; Henry III. appears on a high-backed seat, of great beauty, and that of Edward II. is a lovely work of art; his successor is portrayed in a kind of niche or tabernacle; the IV. and V. Henries are surrounded by similar canopy work, but Henry VI. has none of it whatever. The fourth Edward resumed the tabernacle in all its glory, and with less beauty and elegance it appears on the seals of Richard III. and Henry VII. Classic design is first introduced on the throne of Henry VIII., and from his time no other style is used. Some of these "Pagan" concoctions are of an exceedingly florid and elaborate character, as in those on the seals of Queen Anne before and after the Union, but William and Mary on their joint seal are covered only by a tent-like canopy, the seat not being visible.

The heraldry exhibited upon the great seals is extensive and interesting. Rufus has on his, perhaps, the germ of an heraldic figure in the star seen on each side of his throne. Henry I. has a single "estole" only. Stephen has his pennon charged with a simple cross. Richard I. the moon on his dexter, the sun on his sinister side, and his shield bears the famous three leopards or lions of Old England, which continued the sole charge on both shield and horse-cloth till Edward III., whose buckler and rampant charger show the three *fleurs-de-lis* of France quartered with England, and till the reign of Anne, the arms of the former country held the place of honour and priority in the royal and national coat. Edward II. has a tower on each side of the throne, in allusion to his wife, Isabella of Castile, whose arms displayed them. Henry VIII. has France and England quartered on shields surrounded by garters bearing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, a feature continued by Elizabeth and James I. On either side of the throne of Charles I. are the lion and unicorn holding flags charged with the crosses of SS. Andrew and George. The crowned harp of Ireland is introduced on the seals of Elizabeth and James I.

The inscriptions round the great seals are noteworthy as showing the changes introduced in the titles of our monarchs. The word "basilei" instead of "rex" on the Confessor's seal has already been alluded to. Henry I., and till Henry III., the king was *Dux Normaniæ* or *Normanorum*. Henry III. and successors were, instead, *Dux Aquitaniæ*. Edward III. is *Dominus Hiberniæ et Aquitaniæ*. Henry II. being the earliest who took the title of Lord of Ireland. Richard II. first assumed on his seal that of *Rex Franciæ et Angliæ*. Henry VI. *Rex Francorum*. Edward IV. began to place England first, and entitled himself *Rex Angliæ et Franciæ*, and succeeding monarchs have styled themselves rulers of France till George III. inclusive, the Commonwealth omitted, but Charles II. re-assumed the claim. Henry VIII. was the first to change the appellation of "Lord of Ireland" to that more exalted one of "King," and he was the earliest sovereign to take ecclesiastical titles, being on his great seal denominated both "Defender of the Faith," and "Supreme Head of the Church of England and Ireland," prerogatives claimed as regards the "defending of the faith" by all his successors, but his son Edward

alone joined him in the assumptive one of supreme headship of a church.

The great seal of the Commonwealth, as engraved by Knight, to whom I am indebted for much of my information, has "THE GREAT SEALE OF ENGLAND, 1651," on one face, and on the reverse the thoroughly characteristic legend :—"1651 IN THE THIRDE YEARE OF FREEDOM BY GOD'S BLESSING RESTORED." The seal for Scotland has a Latin inscription, with the title, MAGNUM SIGILLUM (that of Richard Cromwell being similar), and they appear to have been the only ones so inscribed.

King James II., when leaving England, in 1688, carried the great seal with him; but when crossing the Thames, "prompted by an impulse which appears clearly symptomatic of a disorganised brain, he threw it into the river" (Strickland, vol. v., p. 98). The moment the breath left the body of Queen Mary II., "the Lord Chancellor commanded the great seal to be broken and another made, on which the figure of William III. was impressed solus" (ibid, vol. vi., p. 124).

In a list of the various officers of state, published in 1750, nine principal officials of the Crown are mentioned, the first in order being the Lord High Steward, the second the Lord High Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal; and it is stated that "he never appears in his public Capacity without That and his Mace." The salary attached to the office was then £7,000 per annum. The "Porter to the Great Seal" has charge of it during the day, and upon him rests the responsibility of guarding against the recurrence of the calamity which occurred in 1784, when this important legal emblem was stolen. A few years back Mr. Stockdale, the then porter, gave evidence as to the amount of wax expended monthly for its use, and which he estimated at about "four hundredweight a month," or more than two tons for each year's consumption.

The seals of monastic and ecclesiastical bodies generally bore figures of their patron saints, the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin enthroned, or her Annunciation or Coronation; occasionally, scripture scenes were introduced, as in the monastic seal of Burton-upon-Trent, which has the Last Supper, and the arms of Ulfric, the founder; in other instances events in the lives of the saints were the subjects, as at S. Alban's Abbey, where the martyrdom of the patron is represented. Like the Great Seals, and some of those of the municipal bodies, they came to perfection in the Edwardian and early 15th century periods. The beauty and minute intricacy of the designs are worthy the palmiest days of Gothic art. A beautiful specimen is that of Selborne Priory, Hants., like one of Boxley Abbey, Kent; it has the crowning of S. Mary as the leading incident. The conventual seal of Rochester has on one side a figure of S. Andrew attached to his peculiar cross, and the words round it, EGO CRUCIS CRISTI SERVUS SUM, and it was the custom to place a similar quaint motto or couplet referring to the subject delineated encircling the edge of the seal; that of S. Augustine's, Canterbury, had the effigy of the saint and the legend—

ANGLIA QUOD DOMINO FIDEI SOCIATUR AMORE

HOC AUGUSTINO DEBITUR PATRIS HONORE

Boxgrove Priory, Sussex, had its seal inscribed,

DICITUR EX LIGNO

VIRIDI BOXGRAVIA DIGNO

Sometimes the arms of the house, or punning rebuses alluding to its name, were introduced, as at Warden Abbey, where the seal bears three "Warden" pears.

If some of the mediæval seals are marvels of intricate ornamentation, others are equally dignified in their simplicity; take, for example, that used by the "Hospitalers of S. John, in England," a fine head of the Baptist, with venerable features and flowing locks and beard; or the seal of S. Mary's, Clerkenwell, London (a Benedictine nunnery); it has the Blessed Virgin seated, and in front of her—so placed as to make her lap a throne—our Lord, in His right hand a cross-headed sceptre, whilst in her left is a rod ending in a *fleur-de-lis*. The seal of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury is interesting from the fact of the old pointed oval or vesica-shape having been adhered to almost to the present day, and the original design but little altered. The seal of Archbishop Whitgift is engraved, and described in the second volume of the "Surrey Archæological Society's Collections;" and the subject represented on it is evidently our Lord in the Temple disputing with the doctors; but in the later seals, the alterations, trifling as they are, show that the artist did not know what he had to portray, or he would not have placed a beard upon the figure of the child Jesus. Both designs have a central personage enthroned, and two "ancients," one on each side, seated on rococo scroll-work; but in the earlier example, they have on their heads the peculiar horned head-dress or mitre, which invariably indicates a Pagan or Jewish priest in mediæval art. Whitgift shows his arms impaled with those of his See, which latter, as in Catholic practice, occupy the dexter side. The seal of Archbishop Charles Manners Sutton, 1828, has merely those of the diocese. The legend round Archbishop Whitgift's is, ✚ "SIGILLUM CURIE PRÆROGATIVE JOHANNIS WHITGIFTI DEI GRATIA CANT ARCHIEPI," that on the Manners, "THE SEAL OF THE PRÆROGATIVE COURT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY (1828)," this common-place and vernacular inscription certainly contrasts unfavourably with the old one in Latin. Before leaving this part of the subject, it is curious to note that the seals of our old monastic houses, and the deeds to which they are appended, are often the only remains of the stately foundations to which they originally belonged.

The seals of secular corporations and of municipal bodies are often very similar to those used by the religious ones, but do not appear to me to possess the minute and elaborate ornamentation so common in the latter, though instances may be cited of town seals which almost rival the best ecclesiastical ones. The seals of towns frequently bear figures of the patron saints, or representations of events in their lives; their arms, or the implements of the chief trades carried on in them; city guilds or trade companies show similarly designed seals;



and seaports generally have a ship on one side at least. A remarkably fine corporate seal belongs to King's Lynn, Norfolk; it has the eagle of S. John on one side, within an octofoiled circle; beneath the bird's claws issues a scroll, with the usual "IN PRINCIPIO," and the edge has round it, "✠ SIGILLUM COMMUNITATIS LENNIE." The reverse bears a beautiful full length figure of S. Margaret, with her cross-headed staff piercing "the old dragon"; over this is a lovely and delicate canopy: the whole is encircled with the text, "SUB MARGARITA TERITUR STAT CRUCE LETA." The parish of S. John, Glastonbury, had the Baptist under a triple canopy for its seal; Folkestone, its patroness, S. Eanswith; Dover Corporation had its seal engraved in 1805, it has a ship on one side, and the legend of S. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar on the other; the silver mayoralty seal of the same town bore identical subjects, the saint being the patron of the port. Pevensey has on one side of the seal a single ship, on the other two, and in one of these latter vessels is seen S. Nicholas, the legend round being "SCIE NICHOLE DUC NOS SPONTE TRAHE PEV," which Mr. Lower Englishes, "O, Saint Nicholas, lead us freely, bring us to Pevensey" (*Chronicles of Pevensey*, p. 84). Shoreham, Sussex, has also a ship on one side, and the arms of the town on the other.

At a meeting of the British Archæological Association, April 19, 1877, was exhibited an impression of an ancient seal of the City of London, bearing a gigantic figure of S. Paul standing over the Metropolis and having a flag charged with its arms. Chichester has the city arms on its seal; Bishops Stortford, Herts., two crossed swords, and a fetterlock in base.

The present seals of the companies of the City of London, like those of other bodies, are not always the same in design as those used in the Middle Ages, but underwent many changes, both at the Reformation and since. Thus at a common council, July 14, anno 35 Henry VIII., the seal of the corporation of the Bridge House, Southwark, was ordered to be changed, and a new seal to be made, because it had the figure of S. Thomas-à-Becket thereon (Allen, vol. i., p. 184); that of the Leathersellers was anciently engraved with the Assumption of our Lady, therefore, in 1634, it was ordered to be forthwith broken up, and a new one provided, bearing the company's arms (Arundel's *Remembrances of the City*, p. 298); the Cooks' Company has a modern seal, but with its arms disposed in the old manner, and a Latin legend round the edge.

The seals of private individuals, and of the nobility, were charged with their armorial bearings, monograms, or punning allusions to their names; the nobles of the Norman and Edwardian period often had them engraved with their effigies on horseback, similar to those of royalty, and bearing merlins on their wrists, both being tokens of high rank. The seal of Lady Ela, of Salisbury, in the 13th century, shows that bird upon her hand; Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, has on his an equester figure, with sword and spear, exhibiting the ecclesiastic as an earl; on the reverse he appears in episcopal vestments, and with pastoral staff. Gilbert de Clare, *temp.* Stephen, is represented

on his seal as mounted on horseback, with drawn sword, the shield and horse-cloth being charged with three chevrons. Henry Fitz-Ailwin's, first Lord Mayor of London (1189), shows him also mounted, and with falcon on wrist, both tokens of his exalted dignity. After the 13th century, these effigies of galloping horsemen get more rare, and simple coats of arms and monograms, or mottoes, take their place. The seals of private individuals do not bear figures of their patron saints so often as those of monks or bishops; an instance, however, occurs in that of Sir Ralph le Briton, appended to a deed granting William le Briton, his brother, and John, his son and heir, all his land at Sporle and Kersingham, in Norfolk; here there is a figure of the knight kneeling beneath seated effigies of our Lady and Child under a canopy, having tapers on either side of them. The inscription round the whole is, *MATER SANCTA DEI SIT TIBI CURA MEI*. The reverse has, encircling an antique head, *FRANGE LEGE CAVE TEGE*. The seal of William Morant, *circa* 1273, represents a Norman house with a central chimney shaft. A pretty series belonging to the Uvedaile family shows the characteristics of those in use among the smaller nobles and gentry during the 14th and 15th centuries. That of Margaret de Uvedaile, 1345, is remarkable for the way in which the armorial bearing of the family, a cross moline, is incorporated with the inscription. That of Thomas Newdigate, a member of a Surrey family, is a good example of a mediæval rebus; at the top is the syllable *nu*, under which is a gate enclosing the letter *D*. In some cases objects connected with the profession of the owner were used, as by Michael Stauhope, Admiral of Suffolk *temp.* Elizabeth, who has a ship in full sail, four-masted, and with the national arms emblazoned on the main sail.

An onyx seal found at West Ham, Essex, bore a griffin with the legend, *NUNCIO VOBIS GAUDIUM ET SALUTEM*. The custom of using antique gems in rings and seals was very frequent in the Middle Ages, and such jewels were especial favourites, being superstitiously considered to have charmed power against evil. Ancient intaglios were also so employed, as in one of the seals of Waltham Abbey, Essex, which had the busts of a Roman emperor and his wife, which the monks inscribed with the names of Harold and Tovi. Seals have been made of various kinds of metal, silver or brass most frequently, but occasionally of gold; that of King Alphonso of Castile, appended to the deed consenting to the marriage of his sister with Edward I. was so, and likewise the seal attached by Henry VIII. to a deed ratifying the Treaty of Boulogne; this latter is asserted to have been from a design of Benvenuto Cellini; it was cast and chased and not stamped. The wax used is said to have been made harder than usual, by a mixture with it of Burgundy pitch; yellow is stated to have been the colour of that at first employed, then white, and red. Green was also much used, as were other colours in the 14th century. The Emperor Charles V. gave Dr. Stockamar the privilege of employing blue, that kind being difficult to obtain in wax. It has been asserted by some writers that black was only to be met with in impressions of the seals of the military religious orders, a statement

which needs some qualification, as it is certainly occasionally found in those of other bodies and individuals.

Seals have been made of nearly every shape—round, vesica-shaped, heater, oval, square, with the corners taken off, pear-shaped, scalloped, star-shaped, octagonal, and many sided. The three first-named appear to be the commonest, especially the circular one, all the Great Seals, and most of those of towns, municipal bodies, and of many monasteries and private persons being of that form. The vesica, or pointed oval, is considered to have been entirely restricted to the use of ecclesiastical bodies, but Mr. Planché, in his *Pursuivant of Arms*, engraves a vesica-shaped seal of Thomas de Clinton, which has no appearance of being that of a cleric; it has a shield in the lower half, and a large *fleur-de-lis* in the upper; moreover, Miss Strickland describes that of Adelicia, Queen of Henry I., and wife of William de Albini, as “a pointed oval nearly three inches long;” on it is a figure of the monarch at full length, crowned, and with sceptre in the right hand, and an orb in the left. The pear-shaped contour is uncommon, but is seen in the seal of Richard de Varenne.

The inscriptions were in the Lombardic or half classic style on the earlier seals. “Old English” characters are found occasionally as early as 1340, and were in vogue till the reign of Henry VIII., who, in his seal, has the lettering in Roman type, those of his predecessors, from Edward III. inclusive, being in the former or black letter.

Until the middle of the 10th century Latin was the language almost universally employed for the legends. French I have only met with on a seal of the Uvedales, 1635, being their motto, *Tant que je puis*. English appears in the 8th Henry's reign on some, as for instance, on the very interesting one of S. Saviour's Hospital, Shoreham, which in Roman type bears the words—✠ THE SELE OF O SAVIOVR JESVS CHRIST OF THE OSPITAL OF SHORAM IN SVSSEX.

In modern times the old custom of placing figures of patron saints on corporate seals has in many cases been retained. That of the “Scottish Equitable Life Assurance” bears the champion S. Andrew with a large cross saltire before him. “The Royal Asylum of S. Ann's Society” has a vesica-shaped seal, with Latin inscription round a seated figure of the patroness teaching the B. Virgin; two of those designed for the Metropolitan Board of Works are conceived in the old spirit, that of Marylebone having S. Mary-by-the-bourne, and the S. Pancras one showing the effigy of the boy martyr. Probably one of the finest modern designs for seals was that made by Pugin for the Ecclesiological Society, and those used by the various Archæological Societies are full of merit, but others, purporting to be the “Seals” of the new “Local Boards,” are contemptible in the extreme.

## MARSHALL ADMINISTRATIONS IN P.C.C.

EDITED BY GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., F.S.A.

*(Concluded from page 107.)*

1637. Oct. 17. An dau. of William Marshall.  
 1637. March 14. Jane dau. of same.  
 1639. June 23. Wm. son of same.  
 1644 (1645 ?) May 16. Grace Marshall.  
 1645. May 28. Judeth Marshall.  
 1645. June 30. Thomas Marshall, and his sonne Thomas.

The will\* of Thomas Marshall (the father) as of "Shipton super Stower in the dioces of Worcester," is dated 24 November, 1644. To son Thomas and son John £10 apiece for binding them apprentices to an handycraft trade. My yardland at Tredington to my son Thomas and my son John equally to be divided between them when twenty one years of age. My daughter Judith, under age. My daughter Grace. My son in law Francis Mills and his wife Alice. Son in law Ralfe Mills. My servant William Marshall. My servant Elizabeth Maudlinge. My wife Judith† sole executrix. My mother. My sister Grace Patway‡ her children. Loving friends John Wells, brother William Marshall, and brother-in-law William Pitmay † overseers. Proved by relict in P.C.C. 12 July, 1645. (Rivers 99.)

1648. Aug. 26. Joane wife of George Marshall.  
 1654. May 18. Ann dau. of William Marshall.  
 1658. March 18. George Marshall.  
 1665. Nov. 2. Judeth Marshall.  
 1668. Dec. 17. William Marshall.  
 1668. March 11. Sarah dau. of John Marshall.  
 1686. June 27. Anth. son of Anth. Marshall.  
 1692. June 29. Elizab. dau. of Thomas and Esther Marshalls.  
 1693. March 26. John Marshal.  
 1695. Nov. 14. Esther dau. of Thomas and Esther Marshal.  
 1696. Nov. 14. Sara Marshall de Shipston.  
 1706. July 14. Sara Marshall.  
 1710. May 9. Rose Marshall.  
 1710. Nov. 18. Sara Marshall.  
 1711. Jan. 11. Ursula Marshall.  
 1718. April 8. Antonius Marshal.

George Marshall the uncle and guardian of the two children in the above administration is no doubt identical with George Marshall "of the parish of St. George the Martyr, co. Middlesex, timber merchant" a liberal benefactor to his native place, and the son of Thomas Marshall, bapt. in 1683. In his will dated 7 December, 1747, he directs his "body to be buried in a vault which I have prepared at Shipstone upon Stower in the co. of Worcester, to be put into a neat Wainscott Coffin lined with mill'd lead." Mentions sister Sarah French,§ and her four daughters Martha F., Mary F., Sarah F., and Ann F. My neice Mary Bond. Nephew Thomas Marshall. Neice Ann Marshall. Houses in London. Plate at Shipston. My large silver spoon to my kinswoman Elizabeth Payne. £500 South Sea Annuities to Minister and Churchwardens of Shipston on Stour for the time being in trust to support a free school for the poor children of the said parish and to appoint a master

\* This will is also in the Probate Court at Worcester (see index to wills there. Vol. i. fol. 215.) It appears that Adm'on was granted to John Malins nephew by Grace the sister a legatee named in the will, 12 Feb., 1665, because Judith Marshall the relict was deceased. (See her burial 2 Nov., 1665.) This adm'on is at Worcester.

† See marriage of Thomas Marshall and Judeth Mills above.

‡ The name in the will at Worcester is *Pitway*, which is the correct spelling. The Rev. T. P. Wadley, to whose kind help I am indebted for these register extracts, as well as for much other assistance in this paper, informs me that Pitway is an old name at Shipston.

§ See her marriage in 1715.

and mistress, and testator bequeaths his house at Shipston "that which is now my warehouse" to be fitted up for said school. Gives also a bread and meat charity. Dwelling house at Shipston to my sister, my nephew Thomas Marshall, and my niece Ann Marshall equally, for their use during their lives. My nephew John Lee. Godson George Salmon. Kinswoman Elizabeth Payne, and her sister Ann Payne. Ann Shephard. My brother French. My Kinswoman Mary Freeman daughter of my niece. Kinsman Richard Pierce son of John Pierce of Gloucester Street. Nephew Thomas Lee who now lives with me residuary legatee and executor. He proved in P.C.C., 28 December, 1748. (Strahan 871.)

These Marshalls were probably connected with those of Tredington, co. Worcester, in the parish register of which place there are many entries of the name. I only note the following here:—1636. July 26. George Marshall of Shipston and Joan Lockley of the same, widow, married.

- 260.—Thomas Marshall of St. Martin in the Fields, co. Middlesex, deceased unmarried. Adm'on to his sister Elizabeth Marshall, his mother Elizabeth Marshall having renounced, 4 November, 1728.

See No. 248.

- 261.—Joseph Marshall in the Kings ship the 'Suffolk,' widower, deceased. Adm'on to Joseph Carteret principal creditor, 17 December, 1730.

- 262.—David Marshall in the merchant ship the 'London' deceased unmarried. Adm'on to George Marshall attorney for Thomas Marshall father of deceased now living at Dundee in North Britain, 23 December, 1730.

- 263.—William Marshall, widower, in the merchant ship 'Sea Nymph' deceased. Adm'on to William Williamson principal creditor, 31 May, 1731.

- 264.—Mary Marshall *alias* Hedge of Tillingham, co. Essex, widow. Adm'on to her son John Hedge, 18 August, 1731.

- 265.—Henry Marshall of Northshields, co. Northumberland, but in the merchant ship the 'Thomas and Richard' on the high seas deceased. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 2 December, 1731.

- 266.—John Marshall of the parish of St. John Wapping. Adm'on to Collebery Marshall his relict, 4 May, 1732.

John Marshall of Wapping, Middx., and Colleberry Abell of Ham near Kingston, Middx., were married by Licence at St. Peter's, Cornhill, 23 January, 1737-8. (*Harleian Society*, [Register Section] ii. 78.) Her will as "Collebery Marshall widow and relict of John Marshall late of the parish of St. John Wapping, co. Middlesex, Cornfactor, deceased," is dated 10 March, 1735. Mentions, my brother-in-law William Hartley of Hutton Garden Druggist. Loving sister Susanna Hartley his now wife. Sisters Sarah Ward, widow, and Humfreda Fiddes, widow. Nephew William Hartley, junr., and niece Susanna Hartley children of William Hartley and Susanna his wife. Brother Timothy Marshall. Sister-in-law Elizabeth Marshall. Niece Sarah Eddon. Brother in law William Hartley executor. He proved in P.C.C. 16 March, 1735. (Derby 62.)

- 267.—Henry Marshall of Boston in New England, deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Richard Marshall his cousin and next of kin, 9 January, 1733. This administration was cancelled and administration granted to Sarah Percival, widow, his aunt and next of kin, 22 November, 1733.

Some notes on Marshalls connected with America will be found in the 'New England Historic Genealogical Register,' Vol. xxxiii. p. 218.

- 268.—James Marshall late of the merchant ship the 'St. James's' in the West Indies batchelor deceased. Adm'on to David Marshall his father, 8 May, 1733. This was revoked, and will proved, January, 1735-6.

Will of James Marshall, surgeon, dated 17 June, 1732. Mentions, my only sister Ann Marshall wife to Mr. Alexander Fullerton, Wrytr, and her children. David Marshall son to my deceased uncle Robert Marshall. The children of my aunts Mary and Robina Edmestons. Appoints James Graham, Adam Montgomery, and Alexander Mountier merchants in Kingston, Jamaica, and Mr. Francis Ackman, wine merchant in Pall Mall, London, executors. Proved in P.C.C. 27 January, 1735, by Francis Aikman. (Derby, 13.)

- 269.—Thomas Marshall of Woolwich, co. Kent. Adm'on to Rachell Marshall his relict, 22 July, 1734.

The will of John Marshall of Woolwich, co. Kent, shipwright, is dated 11 March, 1727. Appoints brother Thomas Marshall executor and universal legatee. He proved in P.C.C., 4 July, 1734. (Ockham 162.)

- 270.—John Marshall of St. George, Botolph Lane, London, but at Jamaica deceased. Adm'on to Ann Marshall his relict, 7 November, 1734.

271.—Mary Marshall of the City of Lichfield, widow. Adm'on to her daughter and only child Elizabeth Rider wife of Richard Rider, Esqr., 23 May, 1735.

See No. 29.

272.—Philip Marshall of Harding, co. Hertford. Adm'on to Elizabeth Marshall widow (*sic*), 25 June, 1735.

273.—Robert Marshall of Uffculme, co. Devon. Adm'on to his sisters Agnes Westron wife of Henry Westron, and Elizabeth Bishop wife of Samuel Bishop, Joan Marshall his widow and relict having renounced, 28 March, 1737.

See No. 293.

The will of his father Robert Marshall of Uffculm, co. Devon, sergemaker, bears date 17 March, 1730. He mentions his daughters, Thomazin Marshall and Elizabeth Bishop. Temperance, Robert, and Elizabeth, the three children of my daughter Agnes Westron. Their father Henry Westron. My sister Agnes Oatway, widow. My son in law Samuel Bishop and Elizabeth his wife. Son Robert Marshall executor and residuary legatee. He proved in P.C.C., 2 December, 1731. (Isham 810.)

I find Marshalls resident at Uffculm as early as 1596. John Marshall the elder of Ayshell in the parish of Uffcollum, co. Devon, yeoman, in his will dated 3 May, 1596, directs to be buried in the churchyard of Uffcollum. Mentions John Marshall my son William's son. Sybilly my wife. Son Christopher Marshall. Son John Marshall. Johan and Anne daughters of my son William Marshall. Anstice Lace. Son Robert Marshall. Elizabeth my son William's wife. Christyanne Showbrooke my daughter Margaret's daughter. Son Richard Marshall. Son William Marshall sole executor. He proved in P.C.C., 19 August, 1597. (Cobham 75.)

John Marshall of Ayshell in the parish of Uffcolme, county Devon, Weaver, by his will dated 2 March, 1609, gives to his son John Marshall £20. Residue to wife Elizabeth Marshall and appoints her sole executrix. She proved in P.C.C., 27 June, 1610. (Wingfield, 69.)

Joane Marshall of Uffculme, co. Devon, widow, will dated 16 August, 1661. Mentions son Robert Marshall and his children. Daughter Joane Crosse and her children. William Crosse my godson one of the said children. Son John Marshall, son William Marshall, and son Nicholas Tucker, executors. They proved in P.C.C., 28 June, 1662. (Laud 87.)

Edward Marshall, junr., of the parish of Uffculme, co. Devon, mercer, Will dated 10 January, 1698. Wife Alice executrix. Daughter Elianor Marshall under age. Uncle Edward Marshall and Margaret his wife. Kinsman William son of Henry Hoppen of Cullumpton. Kinsmen John and Robert sons of John How of Crewkerne. William and John sons of my kinsman John Kent of Uffculme. Proved in P.C.C., by relict, 7 March, 1698-9. (Pett 45.)

William Marshall of Downlands in Uffculme in Co. Devon. Will dated 23 March, 1702. Kinsman Samuel Tucker of Downlands executor, the only person mentioned. He proved in P.C.C., 8 May, 1708. (Degg 134.)

274.—William Marshall surgeon's mate and one of the old independent company under the command of Capt. Mark de Lannay in the Island of Jamaica bachelor deceased. Adm'on to James Russell principal creditor, James Marshall his brother and only next of kin having renounced, 20 December, 1737.

275.—Thomas Marshall of the parish of St. Mary Newington, co. Surrey, but belonging to his Majesties ship 'Hampton Court' deceased in the West Indies, widower. Adm'on to Simon Hall curator to Ann Marshall spinster, a minor, and Deborah and Thomas Marshall infants, children of deceased, 19 August, 1740. This was revoked and adm'on in which deceased is described as of the parish of Lambeth, co. Surrey, granted to Joshua Tomlinson curator of the said minors, 24 November, 1740.

276.—John Marshall master of the merchant ship 'Shwallam' at Bengal in the East Indies deceased a bachelor. Adm'on to his brother William Marshall, 17 January, 1740-1.

277.—John Marshall of His Majesties ship the 'Worcester' deceased a bachelor. Adm'on to Mary South, widow, a creditrix, 8 June, 1741.

278.—Benjamin Marshall of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, widower. Adm'on to Henry Marshall his brother and next of kin, 31 August, 1741.

279.—Joseph Marshall of the parish of Christ church, London. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 22 December, 1741.

280.—John Marshall in the merchant ship the 'Dickinsons Bay' deceased a widower. Adm'on to his daughter Elizabeth Fletcher, widow, 2 August, 1742.

281.—Mary Marshall of the parish of St. Thomas Apostle, London, widow. Adm'on to her daughter Elizabeth Deacon, spinster, 18 October, 1742.

- 282.—Richard Marshall of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, widower. Adm'on to William Marshall his son, 23 July, 1743.
- 283.—Thomas Marshall of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, co. Middlesex, deceased a bachelor. Adm'on to Lewis Richards, junr., a creditor, 31 May, 1744.
- 284.—Thomas Marshall of his Majesties ship the 'Centurion' deceased a bachelor. Adm'on to Dorothy Cunningham, widow, a creditrix, Ann Jones a minor the neice and only next of kin of deceased renouncing by John Jones her husband, 27 June, 1744; this cancelled and will proved August following.  
Thomas Marshall, Marriner on board his Majesties ship 'Centurion.' Will dated 6 May, 1739. Loving friend Ann Hatton, junr., executrix and universal legatee. She proved in P.C.C., (being then Ann Jones wife of John Jones), 23 August, 1744.
- 285.—Thomas Marshall late an Invalid under the command of the Honble. Col. Crachrode in Commodore Anson's squadron a widower deceased. Adm'on to William Albury a creditor 25 September, 1744.
- 286.—Edward Marshall of Baldock, co. Hertford, widower. Adm'on to his son Edward Marshall, 10 April, 1745.
- 287.—Henry Marshall formerly belonging to his Majesty's ship the 'Southsea Castle,' but on board his Majesty's ship the 'Barfleur' deceased a bachelor. Adm'on to George Finley a creditor, 8 February, 1745-6.
- 288.—Mary Marshall of Chalfont St. Giles, co. Bucks, widow. Adm'on to Arabella Bond (wife of John Bond) niece by the sister and only next of kin, 4 August, 1746.
- 289.—Anne Barker otherwise Coles, otherwise Micklewright, otherwise Marshall, of the parish of St. Sepulchre, co. Middlesex, but at Higham, co. Kent, deceased. Adm'on to Robert Barker her husband, 25 June, 1747.
- 290.—Edward Marshall of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, widower. Adm'on to Thomas Whitworth a creditor, Edward Marshall grandfather and guardian to Mary Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall spinsters minors the only children of deceased first renouncing, 18 April, 1748.
- 291.—Elizabeth Marshall of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, co. Middlesex, widow. Adm'on to her daughter Susanna Laurence, wife of the Rev. John Laurence, clerk, 2 November, 1748.
- 292.—Philip Marshall of his Majesty's ship 'Colchester,' bachelor. Adm'on to John MackClery principal creditor, 11 November, 1748.
- 293.—John Marshall of Uffculme, co. Devon. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 28 June, 1749.
- See No. 273.*
- 294.—Andrew Marshall of the King's ship 'Cornwall,' bachelor. Adm'on to John Thompson attorney of Mark Marshall his father now residing in North Britain, 26 August, 1749.
- 295.—Thomas Marshall of his Majesty's ship the 'Royal Oak' bachelor. Adm'on to his mother Elizabeth Marshall, widow, 14 September, 1749.
- 296.—Mary Marshall of the parish of St. George's Hanover Square, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to John Fotherby nephew by the brother and one of the next of kin, 15 March, 1750.
- See 'Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,' p. 134.*
- 297.—John Marshall of His Majesty's ships 'Royal Sovereign,' 'Suffolk,' and 'Exeter,' bachelor. Admon to Eleanor White formerly Marshall, wife of Thomas White, his mother and next of kin, 11 May, 1750.
- 298.—James Marshall of his Majesty's ship 'Newcastle,' but on board his Majesty's ship 'Leopard' deceased a bachelor. Adm'on to John Browne, principal creditor, 4 December, 1750.
- 299.—James Marshall of Wolverhampton, co. Stafford, widower. Adm'on to his son John Marshall, 22 April, 1751. Adm'on of goods unadministered passed in August 1811.
- 300.—Susanna Marshall of the parish of St. James's Westminster, widow. Adm'on to Ann Beavis, widow, her sister and next of kin, 20 December, 1751.
- 301.—John Marshall of His Majesty's ship 'Garland' bachelor. Adm'on to Elizabeth Libbard a creditrix, 13 December, 1752. Adm'on granted to Walter Poor a creditor, 18 June, 1754.
- 302.—Edward Marshall of His Majesty's ship 'Marlborough,' bachelor. Adm'on to Ambrose Old a creditor, 5 June, 1753.
- 303.—David Marshall of the East India Merchant ship 'Chesterfield,' bachelor. Adm'on to his father Thomas Marshall, 20 December, 1753.
- 304.—Ann Marshall of the parish of St. James's Clerkenwell, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to her husband John Marshall, 18 June, 1754.
- 305.—Thomas Marshall of the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry, bachelor. Adm'on to Elizabeth Strong, wife of William Strong, Esqr., his mother, 14 January, 1755.

- 806.—Leonard Marshall of his Majesty's sloop the 'Spy' a marriner in his Majesty's service widower. Adm'on to James Henshaw attorney for his daughter Mary Marshall, spinster, now residing at Great Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, 4 February, 1756.
- 807.—Samuel Marissal of the parish of Twickenham, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to Nicholas Marissal his son, Mary Marissal the relict having renounced, 10 December, 1756.
- See the 'Stroud Journal' newspaper, Vol. xxvi. No. 1294.
- 808.—Frances Marshall of Beedel, (*sic*) co. York, spinster. Adm'on to Ann Dorrell, widow, her sister and next of kin, 31 January, 1756.
- 809.—Elizabeth Marshall, formerly Hyatt, of Chipping Warden, co. Northampton. Adm'on to William Marshall her husband, 8 November, 1756.
- 810.—Matthew Marshall of Bishop Auckland, co. Durham, bachelor. Adm'on to Edward Clarke nephew and next of kin, 20 November, 1756.
- 811.—Henry Marshall of his Majesty's ship the 'Captain' deceased at Gibraltar a bachelor. Adm'on to John Marshall his father, 21 May, 1757.
- 812.—John Marshall of Thatcham, co. Berks. Adm'on to George Amyand, Esqr., principal creditor, 6 October, 1758, Ruth Marshall the relict, Mary Lovegrove (wife of Richard Lovegrove,) and Martha Thame (wife of Henry Thame,) his sisters having renounced, and William West, Martha Gurney (wife of Edward Gurney,) Jeremiah West, and John West, his only nephews and neice having been cited to accept or refuse letters of administration, the said Martha Gurney said she would not accept, and the others in no wise appeared.
- 813.—George Marshall of the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden. Adm'on to Martha Marshall his relict, 20 October, 1758.
- 814.—Stephen Marshall of Carshalton, co. Surrey. Adm'on to Elizabeth Marshall his relict, (she having made declaration) 2 December, 1758.
- 815.—Frances Marshall (wife of Edward Marshall, Esq.,) of Hampton, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to Francis Marshall her son and only child, the said Edward Marshall having died before he had taken administration, 23 January, 1759. Adm'on of goods unadministered passed January 1761. [The next entry to this of 1761 is Adm'on to a Francis Marshall of Edinburgh, probably the Francis above mentioned.]
- 816.—George Marshall of St. Nicholas, Deptford, co. Kent, but belonging to his Majesty's ship 'Greyhound.' Adm'on to his sister and next of kin Elizabeth Harper, wife of Joseph Harper, Sarah Marshall his relict having died before she had taken administration, 27 January, 1759.
- 817.—John Marshall of St. James's Westminster. Adm'on to William Lee, pending suit, 8 November, 1759.
- This suit was between Gartrude Elizabeth Anna Maria Archer and Edward Wakelin the executors of a will made by deceased dated 2 October, 1758, which was controverted, and Charles Lowe Whytell, Esq., and John Bidleson the executors named in a will made by deceased dated 23 September, 1758. Charles Marshall brother, Catherine Marshall sister, and Sarah Wells (wife of Merry Wells,) and Elizabeth Marshall nieces, by the brother, of deceased, were parties cited to see proceedings.
- 818.—John Marshall of St. Mary Whitechapel, co. Middlesex, Armourer of his Majesty's ship the 'Salisbury.' Limited Adm'on to Robert Barnett till will of deceased which is lost can be found, Ann Marshall the relict appearing and consenting, 4 December, 1759.
- 819.—William Marshall of Christchurch, co. Surrey, a seaman belonging to his Majesty's ship the 'Monarch.' Adm'on to Sarah Marshall his relict, 8 March, 1760.
- 820.—Samuel Marshall of his Majesty's ship 'Ramilies,' bachelor. Adm'on to William Ditchett a creditor, 3 July, 1760.
- 821.—Richard Marshall of his Majesty's ship 'Royal Sovereign,' bachelor. Adm'on to Thomas Harrison attorney of his mother Susanna Veapon, widow, 9 August, 1760.

It will be observed that I have been unable to identify many of the persons to whom the later administrations here given relate. This is in very many instances owing to their having been seafaring men, most of whom were probably drawn from the lowest classes of society. I cannot close these notes without expressing my obligations for much friendly aid to Col. Chester, D.C.L., Dr. Sykes, F.S.A., the Rev. T. F. Wadley, M.A., and many other correspondents who have allowed me to reap where they have sowed.



## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

No. 8.—1558. Nov. 25. Richard Peacham and Elizabeth Marshall, married. *Register of Wadenhoe, co. Northampton.*

No. 85.—The following will was proved in the Consistory Court at Lincoln, and is registered in the Vol. for 1608, fo. 253.

Richard Marshall of Westlawghton, co. Lincoln. Dated 16 May, 1608. To Richard Marshall my sonne one silver boule p'cell guylte, etc. To Joane late wife of John Fletcher a newe gray gowne, and her children which she had by him each a lamb. Morrice Jackson. To every of the children of Robert Odam my son in lawe £10 apiece. To wife Bridgit indenture of lease of farm in Westlawghton, wherein I now dwell, from the Rt. Hon. Henry, Earle of Lincolne. To Anne Marshall my daughter £200 at twenty one or marriage. Bettrice Odam my daughter. Jane Warde late my servant. Jane Fletcher. Helen Jackson. Wife Bridget, and brother in law John Browne of Borne executors. Friends William Lister of Rippingale, and brother in law Thomas Rosseter, supervisors. Witnesses, Thomas Rosseter, John Leake, Edward Crosbie. Proved by both executors 20 May, 1608.

No. 43.—For 'Server' read 'Sewer.'

No. 61.—From a volume of wills at Worcester, which do not appear to have been proved there, I have this note. "1658. Sept. 30. Richard Marshall of Inkberrow, yeoman, father of Thomas, and brother of John Marshall." The nuncupative will of Richard Marshall, of Inkbarowe in the county of Worcester, plowmaker, is dated 9 June 1606. He bequeaths to Richard Marshall his youngest son all his working tools with a small parcell of plowtimber. Residue to wife Alse Marshall and appoints her executrix. Witnesses William Marshall, Robert Marshall. Proved at Worcester, 2 May, 1606.

There is a marriage licence at Worcester dated 15th Nov., 1699, for Thomas Marshall, of Inkberrow, aged 29, widower, and Mary Jennings of Throckmorton, aged 20, maiden.

Add this adm'on from Probate Court at Worcester:—Elizabeth Marshall of Inkberrow, co. Worcester. Adm'on to her uncle Arthur Hemys, 28 Feb. 1648.

No. 71.—*dele* "Richard Marshall was doubtless of the family of Carlton, etc." He was probably of the family of Brandon in Hough on the Hill, which may have been a branch of that Carlton.

No. 87.—This will is probably that of Alice mentioned at p. 105.

Alice Marshall of Montague Close in the parish of St. Saviour's Southwarke, spinster. Dated 11 Feby 1723. Land at Emneth which I hold of the Manor of West Walton, and lands at Walsoken, to my two neices Alice Stephenson and Elizabeth Stephenson, and their issue, but if they have none then to my nephew William Marshall eldest son of my brother James Marshall, in fee. My brother in law Samuel Wilkinson sole ex'or. My sister Elizabeth Wilkinson. My brother in law Thomas Stephenson. Proved in P. C. C. by said ex'or 1 April, 1724. (93 Bolton.)

For 'See No. 73' read 'See No. 74.'

No. 143.—Note.—Elizabeth daughter of William Marshall of Edleaborow, (i.e. Ellesburgh,) Bucks, married Richard Combes. *Le Neve's Knights, (Hart. Soc.)* p. 127.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF WHITMORE, CO. STAFFORD,  
SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO THE FAMILY OF  
SWYNNERTON.

THE Rector of Whitmore, Co. Stafford, has very kindly made the following extracts for me from his Parish Register. They mainly relate to a branch of the family of Swynnerton, who owned for many generations an estate called the Yew Tree, in Whitmore, which is now in the possession of the Sneyds of Keel Hall.

REV. C. SWYNNERTON, Bengal Chaplain.

BAPTISMS.

1565. Hugbo Swynton, filius Roger Swynton baptisatus fuit xxx. die May.
1583. Edrus Swinton filius Edri Swinton baptisatus duodecimo die June.
1585. Roger Swinton filius Edri Swinton baptisatus sexto die May.
1587. Katherine Swinton filia Edri Swinton baptisata tertio die Augusti.
1592. Anna Swynton filia Richardi Swynton baptisata 21 June.
1595. Maria Swynton filia Roger Swynton baptisata xxvi<sup>to</sup> die January.
1600. Edrus filius Hugonis Swynton bapt xxij June.
1602. Edwardus filius Johannis Swinnerton et Margaretæ uxoris ejus baptisatus fuit vicesimo nono die mensis Augusti.
1603. Alicia filia Richardi Swinnerton et Agnetæ uxoris ejus baptisata fuit decimo quinto die mensis July anno domini 1603.
1605. Sara Swinnerton filia Richardi Swinnerton et Ameliæ uxoris ejus baptisata fuit 29 die Octobris anno dom.
1607. Thomas Swinnerton filius Johes Swinerton baptisatus est xxix<sup>o</sup> die Novembris 1607.
1608. Rogerus Swinerton filius Richardi Swinerton baptisatus est primo die January 1608.
1609. Anna Swinnerton filia Johannis Swinnerton baptisata fuit xxii Septembris A.D. 1609.
1622. Edwardus Swinerton filius Rogeri et Brigetæ Swinerton baptisatur March xx.
1625. Jana Swinerton filia Rogeri et Brigetæ Swinerton baptisatur Dec<sup>r</sup>.
1627. Radolphus Swinerton filius Rogeri et Brigetæ Swinerton baptisatur Decemb xvi<sup>to</sup>
1630. Johannes Swinerton filius Rogeri et Brigetæ Swinerton baptisatus Feb<sup>r</sup> xx<sup>mo</sup>
1632. Anna Swinerton filia Edwardi Swinerton baptisata April 2<sup>o</sup>
1633. Margaretæ Swinerton filia Edwardi et Ellenæ Swinerton baptisata May 19.
1633. Anna Swinerton filia Rogeri et Annæ Swinerton baptisata Novemb xx<sup>o</sup>
1636. Edwardus Swinerton filius Edwardi et Ellenæ Swinerton baptisatus May 1<sup>o</sup>
1638. Thomas Swinerton filius Rogeri et Brigetæ Swinerton baptisatus fuit July 8<sup>o</sup>
1644. Ellena Swinerton filia Edwardi et Ellenæ Swinerton baptisata May 19.
1644. Georgius Swinerton filius Rogeri et Annæ Swinerton baptisatus September 15<sup>th</sup>
1646. Katherina Swinerton filia Rogeri et Annæ Swinerton baptisata 18<sup>th</sup> September
1649. Edwardus Swinerton filius Edwardi et Saræ Swinerton baptisatus fuit 26 December.
1658. Sara Swinerton filia Edwardi et Saræ Swinnerton baptisata fuit May 22<sup>nd</sup>
1661. Maria filia Edwardi et Saræ Swinnerton baptisata.
1663. Johannes Swinnerton filius Edwardi et Saræ Swinnerton baptisatus fuit January 6<sup>th</sup>
1666. Josephus et Benjaminus Swinnerton filii Edwardi et Saræ Swinnerton baptisati sunt January 31<sup>st</sup> 1666.
1673. Thomas Swinerton filius Thomæ et Janæ Swinerton de Shutlane in parochiâ Swinerton baptisatus fuit die 8<sup>o</sup> Aprilis.
1679. Margaretta filia Edwardi et Margaretæ Swinerton baptisata fuit Novembris undecimo 1679.
1683. Maria filia Edwardi et Margaretæ Swinerton baptiz December 2<sup>o</sup>
1686. Elizabetha filia Edwardi et Margaretæ Swinerton de Yewtree baptisata fuit July 14<sup>o</sup>
1688. Edwardus filius Edwardi et Margaretæ Swinerton de Yewtree baptisatus fuit 10 die Octobris.
1690. Johaunes Swinerton filius Edwardi et Margaretæ Swinerton de Yewtree baptisatus fuit secundo die Aprilis.
1691. Thomas Swinerton filius Edwardi et Margaretæ Swinerton de Yewtree baptiz vicesimo die Decembris.

1698. Elizabetha filia Edwardi et Margaretæ Swinnerton baptisata fuit 26<sup>o</sup> January.  
 1696. Josephus filius Edwardi et Margaretæ Swinnerton baptiz 14<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis.

## MARRIAGES.

1565. Johes Reglan (?) et Helena Swynton matrimonium contraxerunt tertio die Decembris.  
 1565. Xpopher Swynton et Elizabeth Nytson (?) matrimonium contraxerunt decimo die Junii.  
 1567. Thomas Ryder (?) et Joana Swynton matrimonium contraxerunt quarto die Octobris.  
 1576. Roger ..... (not deciphered) et Elsbete Swinton matrimonium contraxerunt vicesimo die Novembris.  
 1619. Matrimonium celebratur inter Johannem Hildersshawe et Katherinam Swinerton October xx<sup>o</sup>  
 1620. Matrimonium celebratur inter Rogerum Swinerton et Brigettam Broughton April xx<sup>o</sup>

## BURIALS.

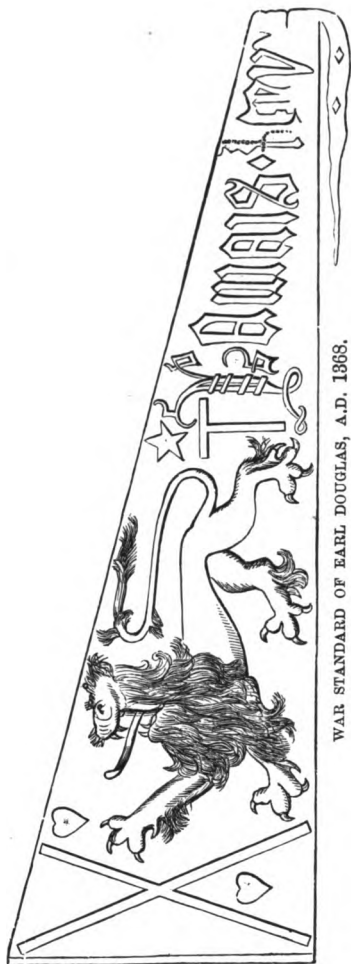
1560. John Swynton sepultus fuit decimo quarto die Aprilis.  
 1560. Johes Swynton sepultus fuit decimo quarto die Aprilis [the same ?]  
 1560. Alicia Swynton sepulta fuit decimo quarto die Septembris.  
 1566. Agneta Swynton sepulta fuit xii<sup>mo</sup> die Octobris.  
 1570. Thomas Swynton sepultus fuit octavo die Aprilis.  
 1570. Xpopher Swynton sepultus sexto die Novembris.  
 1571. Johes Swynton sepultus vicesimo die Octobris.  
 1575. Stephen Swynton sexto die Aprilis sepultus.  
 1575. Roger Swynton sepultus xxii<sup>o</sup> die Junii.  
 1600. Edrus filius Edri Swynton sepult xxx<sup>o</sup> die August.  
 1602. Gulielmus filius Richardi et Annæ Swinnerton uxoris ejus sepultus fuit decimo sexto die mensis July Anno Dom 1602.  
 1605. Agneta Swinnerton sepulta die March 6<sup>o</sup> 1605.  
 1608. Thomas Swinerton sepultus est quarto die Novembris 1608.  
 1613. Johannes Swinerton Margaretæ Swinerton maritus sepultus.  
 1614. Richardus Swinerton sepultus xxv<sup>o</sup> Martii A. D. 1614.  
 1626. Elizabetha Swinerton uxor Edwardi Swinerton sepulta April 7<sup>mo</sup>  
 1631. Alicia Swinerton sepulta Decemb 13<sup>o</sup>  
 1633. Edwardus Swinerton maritus Deboræ Swinerton sepultus Decemb 23.  
 1634. Anna Swinerton filia Rogeri et Brigettæ Swinerton sepulta Jan. 27<sup>o</sup>  
 1634. Edwardus Swinerton maritus Margaretæ Swinerton sepultus Feb 29.  
 1643. Rogerus Swinerton de Yewtree maritus Brigettæ sepultus Martii 10<sup>mo</sup>  
 1647. Anna Swinerton, vidua, sepulta March 31<sup>st</sup>  
 1662. Anna Swinnerton vidua Rogeri Swinnerton sepulta May 21<sup>st</sup>  
 1667. Benjaminus Swinnerton filius Edwardi et Saræ Swinnerton sepultus fuit Aprilis 2<sup>ndo</sup>  
 1667. Edwardus Swinnerton maritus Saræ Swinnerton de Yewtree sepultus fuit quarto die Octobris A. D. 1667.  
 1671. Thomas Swinnerton, filius, sepultus est January 7 die.  
 1675. Margaretta Swinerton, annosa virgo, sepulta fuit May 17<sup>o</sup>  
 1677. Rogerus filius Mary Swinerton, vidua sepultus fuit 26<sup>o</sup> January 1677  
 1678. Ellena, uxor Edwardi Swinerton, de Heath (?) House in parochiâ de Trentham sepulta fuit January 21<sup>o</sup> 1678.  
 1683. Maria Swinerton sepulta fuit July 16<sup>o</sup>  
 1683. Ralph Swinerton de Yewtree sepultus August 18<sup>o</sup>  
 1690. Idem Johannes sepultus erat 20<sup>o</sup> April.  
 1693. Edwardus filius Edwardi et Margaretæ Swinnerton de Yewtree sepult 10 die November.  
 1697. Sarah Swinnerton de Yewtree, vidua, sepulta duodecimo die Feb.  
 1698. Margareta, uxor Edwardi Swinnerton sepulta 10 June.

The following marriage and baptism from the neighbouring parish of Barthomley, Co. Chester, relate to the same family—

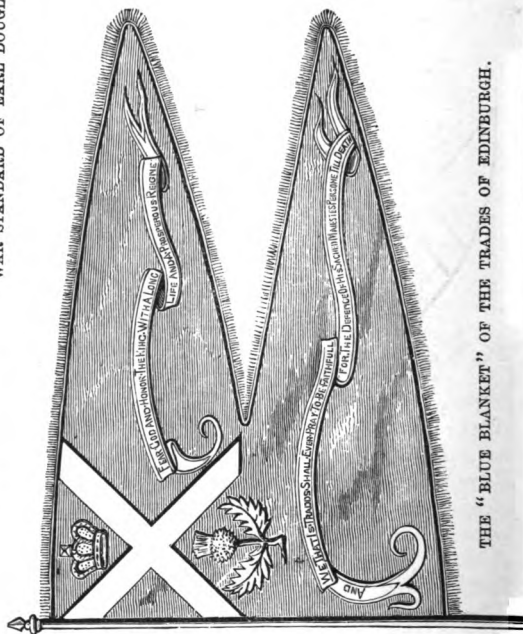
1632. Edward Swinnerton and Debora Smith matrimonio conjunct. vicesimo quarto die Novemb. Per Licentiam.  
 1633. John son of Edward Swinnerton of Whitmore defuncti bapt. decimo nono die January.

The year 1633, in the last entry, was, of course, according to present mode of computation, 1644. It will be observed that Edward, the father, had been buried at Whitmore, Dec. 23, 1633.

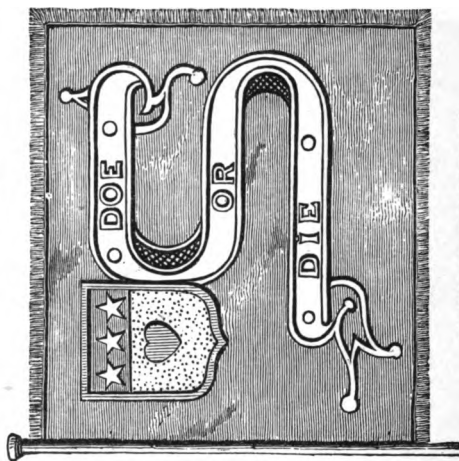




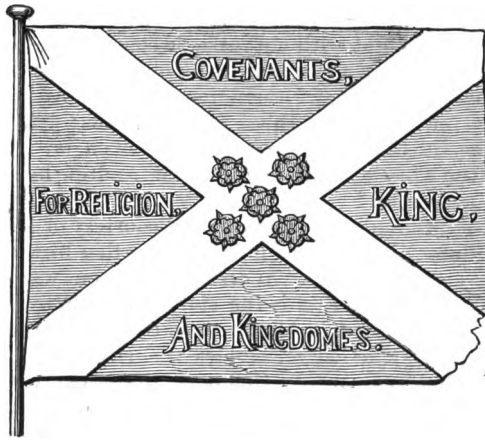
WAR STANDARD OF EARL DOUGLAS, A.D. 1368.



THE "BLUE BLANKET" OF THE TRADES OF EDINBURGH.



BANNER OF THE DOUGLASES.



## THE CROSS IN HERALDRY, AND SOME OF ITS MORE PROMINENT FORMS.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.

*(Continued from page 168.)*

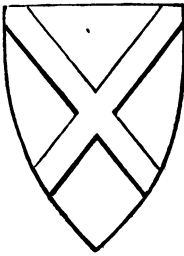


Fig. 1. ARMS OF NEVILLE.



Fig. 2. ARMS OF HELBY.

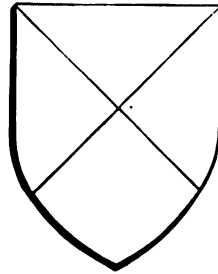


Fig. 3. ARMS OF BANE.

THE Saltier, Saltire, or St. Andrew's Cross (figs. 1 and 2), is one of the heraldic ordinaries, and one that enters largely, either by itself or in combination with other bearings, into heraldic and other decorations. It is simply a plain cross, placed diagonally instead of perpendicularly, on the shield. It occurs on the Bayeux tapestry, and earlier, and has always been appropriated as the particular sign of St. Andrew of Scotland and St. Patrick of Ireland; it being the particular form of cross on which St. Andrew is said to have suffered martyrdom. The tradition of its adoption in heraldic colours as the ensign of Scotland is, that when Achaius, king of the Scots, and Hungus, king of the Picts, joined their forces to oppose the invasion of Æthelstan, they addressed themselves to God and their patron saint, and there

appeared in the blue firmament of Heaven the figure of the white Cross on which St. Andrew had suffered. This sign so encouraged the soldiers that they fought with enthusiastic courage, and defeated their enemies; and the white Cross Saltire upon an azure field has ever since been the national sign. Sometimes the St. Andrew's Cross is borne coupé, or cut off at equal lengths, thus: ✕, in the same manner as the St. George's Cross already spoken of. The badge of the Order of the Thistle bears a figure of St. Andrew holding a saltire, or St. Andrew's Cross.

I am enabled, through the kindness and courtesy of Messrs. Blackie, to give, on Plate XXVII., two highly interesting historical examples of the occurrence of the St. Andrew's Cross on war standards of Scottish chieftains. The first is the standard borne by Earl Douglas at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388. It is thirteen feet in length, and bears, according to MacGeorge, besides the Douglas motto, "*Jamais arriere*," the "lion rampant for Galloway, the saltier for the lordship

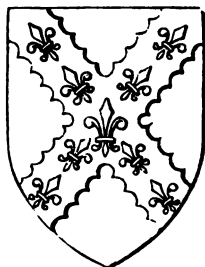
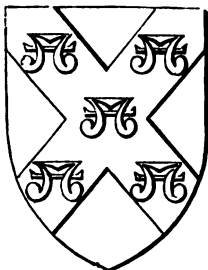
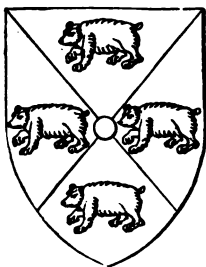


Fig. 4. ARMS OF CURTIS. Fig. 5. ARMS OF SACHEVERELL. Fig. 6. ARMS OF ABELL.

of Annandale, the heart and the star—all Douglas bearings." The lion is, however, evidently *passant*, not *rampant*. This standard is additionally, and strikingly, remarkable, as bearing (in addition to the St. Andrew's Cross, the lion, hearts, and mullet) a Cross Tau, which precedes the motto. The next is a "Trades' Flag," presented by James III., in 1482, to the Trades of Edinburgh, and borne at the battle of Flodden. "It is familiarly known," says Mr. MacGeorge, "as the *Blue Blanket*, and is in the possession of the Trades' Maidens Hospital of Edinburgh, and is described as 'The Blue Blanket or Standard of the Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh. Renewed by Margaret, Queen of James III., King of Scots. Borne by the craftsmen at the battle of Flodden in 1513, and displayed on subsequent occasions when the liberties of the city or the life of the sovereign were in danger.' The field of the flag is blue. In the upper corner is the white saltier of Scotland, with the crown above and the thistle in base. On a scroll in the upper part of the flag are the words, 'FEAR GOD AND HONOR THE KING WITH A LONG LIFE AND A PROSPEROUS REIGNE;' and, in a scroll below, the words 'AND WE THAT IS TRADDS SHALL EVER PRAY TO BE FAITHFULL FOR THE DEFENCE OF HIS SACRED MAJESTES ROYAL PERSONE TILL DEATH.'

It is ten feet long." The third is a Douglas banner, bearing their arms and patriotic motto, "*Do or Die*." That at the head of this article is the Flag of the Covenanters, A.D. 1679.

Originally, as I have already named on page 164, the Saltier, as well as the ordinary Cross, was most probably simply two diagonal bands for strengthening the shield, crossing each other in the centre. It

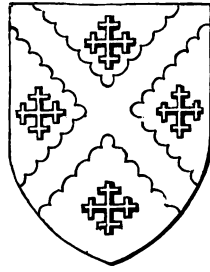
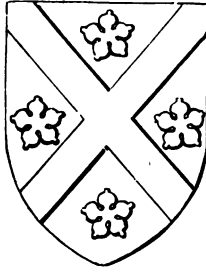
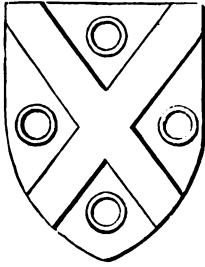


Fig. 7. ARMS OF SHALLCROSS. Fig. 8. ARMS OF FOSBROKE. Fig. 9. ARMS OF CALTON.

may, therefore, be said to be composed of a bend, and a bend sinister; or of two chevrons joined at their points. The shield is often divided "per Saltier," as in the arms of Bane (fig. 3 at the head of this article), which are, party per Saltier, *argent* and *azure*; and in those of Curteis (fig. 4), party per Saltier, *argent* and *sable*, four bears passant, counter-changed; in the centre a bezant. Like the other Cross and other ordinaries, the Saltier or St. Andrew's Cross, is borne in con-

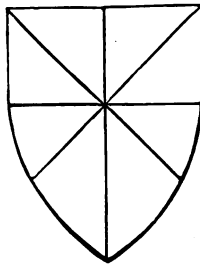
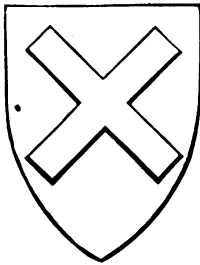


Fig. 10. ARMS OF LANE.

Fig. 11. GYRONNY.

Fig. 12. ARMS OF CAMPBELL.

junction with other heraldic charges, as "on a Saltier" or "a Saltier between" so and so. Thus, of the first, the arms of Sacheverell are, *argent*, on a saltier, *azure*, five water bougets, *or*; and those of Abel, *argent*, on a saltier engrailed, *azure*, nine fleurs-de-lis of the field; while of the second, those of Shallcross are, *gules*, a saltier between four annulets, *or*; those of Fosbroke, *azure*, a saltier between four cinquefoils, *argent*; and those of Calton, *or*, a saltier engrailed, between four cross-crosslets, *sable*.

When used, not as an ordinary, but as a charge—*i.e.*, not extending



to the confines of the shield, but coupé, and introduced like any other bearing—the Saltier or St. Andrew's Cross becomes simply an ordinary Cross placed saltier-ways, and was formerly usually so described. Thus, for instance:—the arms of Glanville are, *azure*, three saltiers (or crosses placed saltier-ways), *or*; and those of Lane, party per pale, *azure* and *gules*, three saltiers counter-changed. The two crosses, those of

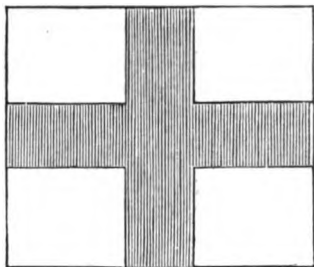


Fig. 13. CROSS OF ST. GEORGE.

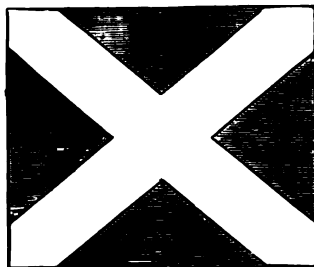


Fig. 14. CROSS OF ST. ANDREW.

St. George and St. Andrew, are sometimes used conjointly to divide the shield, and form the singular bearing known as "Gyronny" of eight pieces. On fig. 11 I have shown the way in which the division of the shield per Cross and per Saltier is effected, and on the next I engrave the arms of Campbell, Gyronny of eight, *or* and *sable*.

It is the combination of the three national crosses—the St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's—that forms our "Union" and "Union

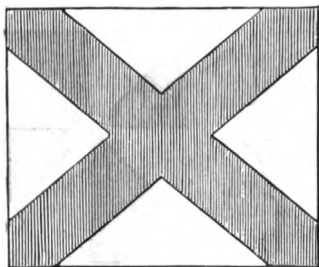


Fig. 15. CROSS OF ST. PATRICK.

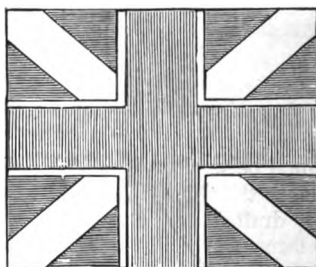


Fig. 16. UNION JACK OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Jack" flags. The distinguishing national flag of England, as I have already said, is the Red Cross of St. George on a white field (*i.e.*, *argent*, a Cross, *gules*), fig. 13; that of Scotland a white Saltier, or Cross of St. Andrew, on a blue field (*i.e.*, *azure*, a Saltier, *argent*), fig. 14; and that of Ireland a red Saltier, on a white field (*i.e.*, *argent*, a Saltier, *gules*), fig. 15, and these were the distinguishing marks of their nationalities. In 1608 when England and Scotland were united under one crown, the first union flag was formed by the combination of their symbols, the St. George's Cross of England, and the St. Andrew's Cross of Scotland. The flag, fig. 16, thus became the flag of Scotland, surmounted, as the head kingdom, by that of England, and would be heraldically described

as *azure*, a Saltier, *argent*, over all a Cross, *gules*, fimbriated of the second—the fimbriation serving the two-fold purpose of showing the English red cross on a white ground surmounting the ensign of Scotland, and satisfying the heraldic requirement that metal must not lie on metal, or colour on colour. This flag appears to have been used for ships only. The order by the King for its construction and use seems to have been made “in consequence of certain differences between his subjects of North and South Britain anent the bearing of their flags;” and in the proclamation issued in 1606, King James appoints that “from henceforth all our subjects of this Isle and Kingdom of Great Britain shall bear on the *maintop* the Red Cross, commonly called St. George’s Cross, and the White Cross, commonly called St. Andrew’s Cross, joined together according to a form made by our own heralds, and sent by us to our admiral to be published to our said subjects.” The Scots, however, being sensitively jealous of England, insisted on using their own National Flag as well as the Union, and it was no doubt owing to this that the proclamation goes on to provide that “in their *foretop* our subjects of South Britain shall wear the Red Cross only as they were wont, and our subjects of North Britain in their *foretop*, the White Cross only, as they were accustomed.” In the ensign the Union was not worn till a considerable time afterwards, the Union by itself being then as now worn by the King’s ships, as a jack at the bowsprit.\* On the death of Charles I., the Commonwealth Parliament, professing to be the Parliament of England only, and of Ireland as a dependency, expunged the Scottish white cross and blue ground from the flag, and ordered, in 1649, that the arms of England and Ireland in two escutcheons on a red flag, within a compartment, *or*, should be used. These two shields conjoined were also adopted on the coinage, and on other official matters. On the Restoration in 1660, the Union Flag was restored; “and when England and Scotland became constitutionally united in 1707, this was confirmed, with an order that it should be used “in all flags, banners, standards, and ensigns, both at sea and land.” The Order in Council bears “that the flags be according to the draft marked C, wherein the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew are conjoined,” but the “drafts” do not appear in the Register.† It would, however, be the same as fig. 16, which I find also on an old woodcut of 1701. On the Union with Ireland, in the first year of the present century, an alteration in the Union flag became necessary, and the Cross of St. Patrick, fig. 15, was incorporated with those of St. George and Andrew, the proclamation by which it was ordered being dated January 12th, 1801. The blazon of this combination is set forth in the records of Herald’s College as *azure*, the Crosses Saltier of St.

\* The “Scotch Union Flag,” as carefully depicted in a scarce little work, entitled, “*The Ensigns, Colours, or Flags of The Ships at Sea: Belonging to The several Princes and States in the World*,” 1701, is, *Azure* a Cross *gules*, fimbriated, *argent*; over all a Saltier of the last: *i.e.*, on the blue shield of Scotland the red cross of St. George fimbriated with its white field, surmounted by the white cross (Saltier) of St. Andrew.

† I quote from Mr. MacGeorge’s excellent volume on “Flags,” published by Messrs. Blackie & Sons, to which I have before directed attention. It is the best, most carefully written, and reliable, of any work yet devoted to the subject, and we again strongly recommend it to our heraldic and other readers.

Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly per saltier counterchanged, *argent* and *gules*; the latter fimbriated of the second; surmounted by a Cross of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the Saltier."

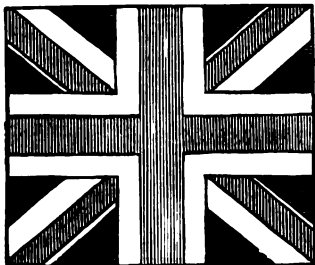


Fig. 17. UNION JACK AS USUALLY DRAWN.

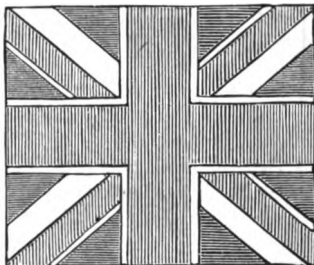


Fig. 18. UNION JACK AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

This, in ordinary usage, has been, as a general rule, ignorantly, or at all events incorrectly, drawn and used; what should be the fimbriation being literally a white cross on which the red one is placed (fig. 17). The fimbriation *should* be merely a white outline, as I have already explained, and the correct "Union Jack" is therefore as engraved on fig. 18. Mr. MacGeorge, to whom I have already alluded, points out in his "Flags" that on our present bronze coinage the



"Union" on the shield held by the figure of Britannia, does not contain the Scottish cross. "This was all right," he says, "when the design was first made in the reign of Charles II., but when the third cross was added to the flag, the three crosses should have appeared on the coin. A desire to adhere to the original design cannot certainly be pleaded, for there have been many changes in this figure of Britannia. She was first placed there by Charles II. in

honour of the beautiful Duchess of Richmond, who sat to the sculptor for the figure. But her drapery on the coin of those days was very scanty, and her semi-nude state was hardly in keeping with the stormy waves beside which she was seated. Queen Anne, like a modest lady as she was, put decent clothing on her, and made her stand upright, and took away her shield, crosses, and all. In the subsequent reigns, she was allowed to sit down again, and she got back her shield, with the trident in her left hand and an olive branch in her right. On the present coinage, the drapery of Queen Anne is retained, but the figure is entirely turned round, and faces the sinister side of the coin instead of the dexter, and the olive branch has been taken away. But with all these changes, there remain only two crosses on the shield . . . The St. Andrew's Cross has been taken away, and the saltier of Ireland, distinguished by its fimbriated border, has been put in its place—Scotland being not now represented on the coin at all."

"The Cross of the Passion," "Latin Cross," "Crux Longa," or

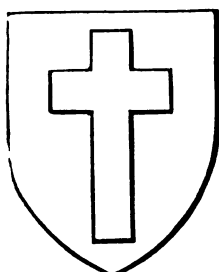


Fig. 20.

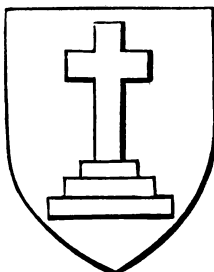


Fig. 21.

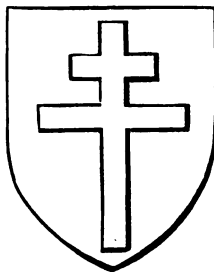


Fig. 22.

"Crux Alta" (fig. 20), although not so common in heraldry as the others already named, is more generally in use in other ways. Its proper proportion is five cubes in height, and three in width: but this is varied according to circumstances. This is said by some writers to be the peculiar form of cross borne by Constantine on his banner; while others affirm that he bore the Greek cross. It has entered largely into personal decoration, especially so in religious vestments and jewellery, from Anglo-Saxon times downwards. In jewellery, as a pendant, either as a solid plain gold cross—which perhaps is the most effective and appropriate of all—or more or less chased or studded with diamonds or other stones, etc., the cross of the Passion is a favourite form in our own day. It is also, naturally, the orthodox and usual form on which the crucifixion of our Lord is represented. The Russian cross (fig. 30), of six points, is simply the cross of the Passion with an additional diagonal beam across its lower limb.

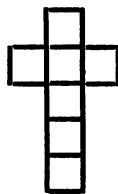
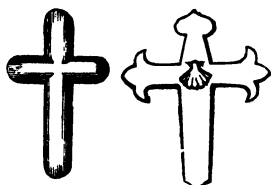
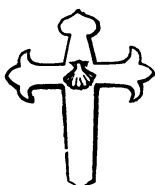


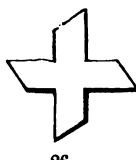
Fig. 23.



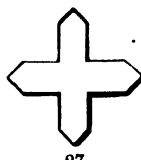
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25



26



27



28

The "Cross of the Passion" is sometimes fitched, or pointed at its foot, fig. 28. Occasionally each of its limbs is fitched, or bevelled-counter-bevelled, fig. 27, while another variety has its limbs simply bevelled at the extremities fig. 26; this is not, however, a common or artistic form. Sweden bears a plain yellow cross; Savoy, a white one, and so on.

The "Cross of Calvary," or "Calvary Cross," or "Long Cross," is the Cross of the Passion, erected upon steps, generally three in number (fig. 21). This form is not common in heraldry; but among other instances of its occasional occurrence are the following. The arms of Almeers are, *argent*, a long cross, *gules*, on a grice of

three steps, the upper one, *azure*, the second as the cross [*i.e.*, *gules*], and the undermost, *sable*. Those of Legat, *argent*, a Cross Calvary on three degrees, *gules*. Those of Butler, Earl of Glengall, *argent*, on a Cross Calvary, with a grice of three steps, *gules*, the Saviour, *or*. It will be remarked that this is the usual and simple type of many of the wayside and churchyard crosses of our own and other countries, and that it is the foundation of many of the crosses on sepulchral slabs. This cross, white, on a red ground, with a white lamb, is the pope's flag, and is also used, without the lamb, in many

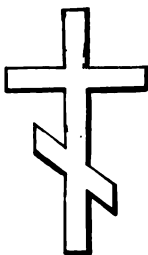


Fig. 30.  
RUSSIAN CROSS.

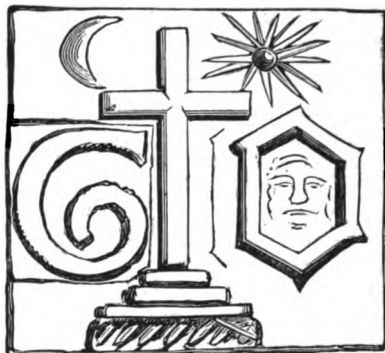


Fig. 29.

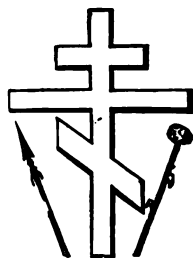


Fig. 31.  
RUSSIAN CROSS.

emblematic and other ways. Fig. 29 shows this form of cross as used on a bell-founder's mark—that of George Oldfield—in the seventeenth century. It also, in one ornate form or other, is very frequently found in the monumental brasses of the middle ages.

The "Patriarchal Cross," or "Cross of Lorraine," or "Cross Crossed," as it is called, has its pale, or upright limb, crowned by two transverse bars (Fig. 22), and is said to represent the work of redemption, performed both for the Jews and the Gentiles. The ancient Patriarchs of Jerusalem bore on their banners this form of cross in red, between four red stars, on a white ground; and the Patriarch of Constantinople bore a similar cross, of gold, on a blue ground, between two stars and crescent of silver. The papal standard of Rome has this cross with three transverse bars instead of two; and the Russian cross of eight points (fig. 31) is the patriarchal cross with an additional diagonal bar across its lower limb. The arms of Bromham Priory were *argent*, a Patriarchal cross on a grice of three steps, *gules*; those of Ashafen, *argent*, a Patriarchal cross voided, *gules*; those of Rorke, bendy of three, *argent* and *gules*, over all a cross Patriarchal, *sable*; those of Jones of Llanvayre, *gules*, a cross crossed upon a grice of three steps, *or*. The arms of Vesey are *or*, on a cross, *sable*, a Patriarchal cross of the field. The simple Patriarchal cross is also occasionally used in Russia.

*The Hollies,  
Duffield, Derby.*

## THE OLD COUNTESS OF DESMOND:

A NEW SOLUTION OF AN OLD PUZZLE.

BY MISS HICKSON.

*(Concluded from page 176.)*

It will be observed by reference to Nos. 4 and 5 on the foregoing list, that, although John Clever's lease of part of the Manor of Inchiquin, dated 21st of July, 1588, was for a term of one hundred years, and that he covenanted to build a good house on the lands, and must have been rather a "substantial" tenant, in little more than six months Raleigh made a lease for ever to Robert Reve and Alice, his wife, of the same lands, at precisely the same rent as Clever's, with the clause that it was to double on the death of the Countess, when a soldier was to be placed thereon, and a further clause, that if the number of acres mentioned in each lease was not found in the farm after it had been again measured, the Reves were to have the deficiency made good out of Cloyne proper—the long-coveted territory of John FitzEdmund Gerald, and the (in the eyes of all good Romanists) inalienable See lands of expropriated Bishop Skiddy. This last clause was, of course, utterly obnoxious to the Irish, but it plainly shows that disputes had arisen about the boundaries of the farm shorn off the Manor of Inchiquin and adjoining the demesne lands and castle occupied by the venerable "claimant." I have reason to believe that Robert Reve and his wife Alice, although they were English Protestants, had relatives or connections by marriage amongst the chief followers of Desmond. At any rate, motives of self-interest would, as in Clever's case, bind them to connive in deceiving Raleigh while they continued middle proprietors of Inchiquin, which was not for long, inasmuch as, either through friendly or unfriendly pressure from their Irish neighbours at the old Castle, they resigned or sold their interest in the lands in less than three years. At page 39 of his second volume on the old Countess, Mr. Sainthill prints from the Patent Rolls of James I. a schedule of leases made by Raleigh to his Munster tenants. From this schedule, which mentions Clever's lease of a hundred years, but not the lease of the same lands for ever to the Reves, we find that on the 8th of May, 1591, Raleigh leased for ever to Robert Sawle, or Saule, Esq., the Castle and the whole Manor of Inchiquin. Thus, in 1591 Mr. Sawle stepped (it is to be supposed by purchase) into Reve's place, but with a much larger share of land—became, in fact, the virtual landlord of the old "claimant" in the Castle. Mr. Sainthill observes on this schedule—"I notice that the lease to Robert Reve and his wife Alice is not in this schedule; possibly, if it was not omitted carelessly, Sir Walter may have sold his interest in the land, the Reves' lease being for ever." It is odd that Mr. Sainthill fails to notice that the Castle in which he believes the old Countess was living in 1591, and until her death in 1604, passed to Sawle in the former year, as well as the four hundred acres which the Reves held for

three years previously. There can therefore be no doubt that Robert Sawle, a member of an old Roman Catholic Anglo-Irish family devoted to the Geraldines, became from 1591 until, at least 1604, the virtual landlord, as I have said, of the old claimant and of every tenant on the Manor of Inchiquin, and that this ensured the complete success of the fraud practised on Raleigh, an absentee in his latter years, wholly dependent on his tenants for information respecting the inhabitants of the Castle or the Manor. In fact, taking all things into consideration, the number and strength of the disaffected Irish Roman Catholics around Youghal, their passionate attachment to the Geraldines and expropriated Bishop and Warden Skiddy; their hatred of Raleigh and his fellow-undertakers, the deliberate system carried on, as Wilbraham's letters show, of forging conveyances, leases, etc., of forfeited lands, often with the connivance of the English officials; John FitzEdmund Gerald's, Synnott's, Shahan's, and Skiddy's share in the monster fraud of the assignment to the former of all the rebel Earl's forfeitures, including this very Manor of Inchiquin; Raleigh's absenteeism and imprisonment in England rendering him dependent on his tenants for information, as I have said, as to what went on at the old Castle, those tenants having, through the clauses in their leases above-mentioned, the strongest possible inducement to unite with the Irish in deceiving him; his, it must be admitted, somewhat visionary and unbusiness-like temperament, the success of the fraud about the jointure is less wonderful than that it did not last much longer. The marvel, indeed, is, that instead of being reported "dead" in 1604, the venerable "claimant" in the old Castle at Inchiquin did not live at least two centuries longer for the benefit of successive generations of Irish tenants on the lands around it, and an orthodox succession of Roman Catholic prelates of Cloyne (2); cutting not two but seven sets of teeth; climbing "nutt" and cherry trees; travelling unknown distances on Irish cars, or, like an aged Irish Atalanta, on foot, baffling even the cannon of Cromwell, which, as Father Prout's song tells us, proved so fatal to her neighbours at Blarney—seeing the extinction of not two but three dynasties, and dying out with good Queen Anne!

I have not the smallest doubt, that her mythical existence, under the magic influence of Irish blarney on English credulity, would have been prolonged at all events far beyond 1604, if a new and famous personage, as shrewdly observant, cautious, and business-like, as the gifted poet-soldier Raleigh was visionary and chivalrously trustful, had not in that very year stepped forward on the scene at Inchiquin to take an active part in the drama, of which in its minutest details, he had long been a passive but most watchful spectator. This was Sir Richard Boyle, subsequently known in history as the "Great Earl of Cork." His extraordinary MS. autobiography is still preserved by his descendants, and has been in part printed by the Rev. Mervyn Archdall, the learned editor of Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland*, published in 1789. In the autobiography, which may be recommended as a study in "Self Help," Sir Richard tells how he landed in Ireland for the first time in 1588, with only £27 in

money as his whole worldly fortune, a diamond ring, and a couple of suits of clothes; how in spite of the jealous intrigues of the officials he became Clerk of the Council of the President of Munster, and a highly trusted servant of the Queen. He was created Earl of Cork in 1620, and was, at his death in 1648, the father of two Earls and two Viscounts, and the owner of immense estates in Cork, Waterford, and Kerry. His contemporaries, who it is to be remembered were many of them his unsuccessful rivals, accused him of trafficking in forfeitures, and accepting bribes from the Irish and from Spain, for secretly favouring and sheltering on his lands priests and friars, while, on the other hand, Roman Catholic writers in modern times have charged him with being a merciless persecutor of their Church. The truth is, that Sir Richard Boyle, like all successful men, has been in his lifetime and after it the object of much envious calumny. It is quite possible that he may, like most of his contemporaries, have trafficked and jobbed in forfeitures, and for a "consideration" sheltered "suspects," lay and clerical; but once settled in the possession of his large estates he certainly proved an excellent resident landlord, not only to his English Protestant but to his Irish Catholic tenants. He founded schools and charitable institutions, and exercised a generous hospitality towards his neighbours of either creed. Bishop Bennett, in his *Records of Cloyne Diocese*, printed by the Rev. Dr. Brady, gives an amusing account of the dealings of the undertakers with the revenues of Youghal College, and calls Sir Richard Boyle, who succeeded in obtaining it, one of the most sagacious men of his day, "an able General in social and legal tactics," who "never parted with an acre while it was in his power to keep it." With equal truth it may be said that from the time of his arrival in Ireland, Sir Richard always followed the worldly-wise maxim which bids a man live with his friends as though they might one day become his enemies, and with his enemies as though they might one day become his friends. He was twice married, and through each marriage connected with the Geraldines, and their chief followers. These connexions and his own great sagacity, and thorough knowledge of every Irish wile, made it utterly impossible for him to be deceived like Raleigh in the matter of the jointure. In 1602, Sir Richard purchased from Raleigh the whole of his Cork seignory, and in 1604, he passed Letters Patent confirming him in possession of the same. Now in the latter year, as we have seen, all authorities agree that the old "Claimant" at Inchiquin departed this life. But it would be more correct to say that in that year, when Boyle passed his Letters Patent of Inchiquin and all around it, she vanished, once and for ever, from the stage where she had so long and so successfully played her part, the moment his keen scrutiny was brought to bear on her venerable personality. The poet-soldier, Raleigh, went out to seek his visionary Eldorado across the Atlantic; the practical, not-to-be-deceived man of business, and man of the world, Boyle, walked into the manor of Inchiquin, to find there, and far and wide around it, in South Munster, a real Eldorado for himself and his race; the notable, but far from novel expedient devised by Synnott, Skiddy, Shehan, and John FitzEdmund



Gerald, ended ; that is to say, the old *Cailleach*, who had been imposed upon Raleigh as the Dowager Countess, returned to her native obscurity, and Boyle, once rid of her and her claims troubled himself no further about her. It was no part of his business to avenge the fraud practised upon Raleigh, of which, perhaps, he had some inkling for years before his purchase of the seignory, but it was very much his interest to live on good terms with his still powerful neighbours, the FitzGerald, of Dromana and Cloyne. Some of the younger branches of the latter family became his tenants under long and favourable leases, and after 1604, the Boyles and FitzGerald lived, as it suited them to do, in friendship and peace, until 1641.

That this is the true explanation of this famous Centenarian case I cannot for an instant doubt. Let my readers consider the case as it now stands. On the one hand, we have not, as Mr. Thoms truly observes, one particle of legal or even reasonably good evidence to show that the widow of Thomas, twelfth Earl of Desmond, or any other individual, ever lived to the age of 140 years ; we have seen that no English or Anglo-Irish man, except Raleigh, has left a line saying that he had ever seen her ; hearsay reports, gathering falsehoods as they pass from one generation to another, full of contradictions and inconsistencies, are all that such writers have to offer us about the old lady, while the Irish annalists who have left us long histories and pedigrees, more or less mythical, of the Geraldines, never once mention her at all ; on the other hand, we have an immense amount of what I may call circumstantial evidence, which, when duly sifted and reflected on, strongly supports my opinion that this time-honoured centenarian fiction arose out of a fraud which was an everyday one in Ireland in former times, which Synnott, Skiddy, Shehan, and FitzEdmund, all close friends of Desmond, and parties to the assignments of Inchiquin, had practised on a large scale with respect to the whole estate of which Inchiquin was a sub-denomination. When their larger fraud failed through Wallop's foresight in 1586, they fell back upon the smaller fraudulent assignment and lease of Inchiquin, and out of the joint success in the latter scheme, has arisen the story of an "old, old Countess," which with a rich development of added myths around it, has occupied, I may say, charmed as with a spell, the attention of so many learned and unlearned commentators for two hundred and seventy-six years.

The late Knight of Kerry (Sir Peter FitzGerald, Bart.), having mentioned to me in a letter I received from him in 1878, that the best proof he had ever heard of in support of the old Countess's history was the fact, that a gentleman in the County of Waterford had seen an old lease of lands executed in the early part of the seventeenth or latter years of the sixteenth century, for the life of the "Countesse of Desmond nowe" (so ran the words of the lease), "aged seven score yeares." I wrote to the gentleman in question (whose name I do not give, as I have not his permission to do so) on the subject. He holds a high position, and has ample opportunities for knowing much about more than one large estate in Cork and Waterford, and he answered my enquiries most readily and

courteously, saying that some years ago when he had, for business purposes, to search through an immense collection of private papers belonging to a family of large possessions in Cork and Waterford, he met with the lease mentioned by Sir Peter FitzGerald, but was now unable to find it amongst the heap of confused documents in the muniment room. It is very probable that this lease was a confirmation or renewal of the one made to Robert Sawle, by Raleigh, in 1591; but, needless to say, the fact of its preservation does not militate against my view of the case, which, I may add, the Rev. S. Hayman, and other competent authorities in Irish history and genealogy are disposed to think correct.

NOTES:—(1). Sir Warham St. Leger, writing to Lord Burghley, on the 17th of September, 1580, says, "Maurice Shehan, writer, and principal man to Desmond, has gone to Dublin to the Lord Deputy," and on the 21st of June, 1582, Sir Henry Wallop writes to Walsingham that "Maurice Shehan is the cunningest knave about the Earl of Desmond."—*Vide* Calendar of Irish State Papers, Elizabeth, 1574—85, by H. C. Hamilton, F.S.A.; pps. 252-278.

(2). At page 867 of Prendergast's and Russell's Calendars of the Irish State Papers, James I. 1611—14, will be found a "Form of a Bill to resume and make void the estate of Sir John Fitz Edmund Gerald, in the lands and temporalities of the Bishopric of Cloyne." In this form, which never passed into law, it is stated that Roger Skiddy, late elect Bishop of Cloyne, "should have" conveyed some small parcels of the corporeal possessions of the said Bishopric to Sir John (deceased), at a valuable rent, howbeit, in the drawing up of the conveyance, by a manifest fraud, the writing contained a feoffment of all the temporal possessions of the Bishopric, reserving only five marks yearly rent for the same, and the Bishop not perusing it so carefully as he should have done, thought that it contained only such small parcels as he intended to convey, and delivered the same as his deed." This was all moonshine, Skiddy resigned the Bishopric in 1566, finding it impossible to hold it as he was a Romanist, and feeling well assured he would be likely to receive more of its revenues from John Fitz Edmund Gerald in an underhand way than he could if they passed intact to the Protestant Bishop. The Form goes on to say that the latter Matthew Shehan (anglicised Sheyne) being deceived by Sir John into believing that Skiddy's feoffment was genuine, and obtained without fraud, for payment of a fine of £40 confirmed it. This may have been the case, but it is much more probable that Shehan's cupidity was his sole motive in the confirmation, and that he never troubled himself to inquire into Skiddy's acts. Skiddy seems to have been living when this form was drawn in 1618. Richard Boyle (first cousin to Sir Richard) was at that time Warden of Youghal, and Dean of Waterford, while in 1618, Sir Richard's brother, John Boyle, was made Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, having the See of Ross in commendam. The form may have been devised by Sir Richard to prepare for his brother's coming to the Bishopric, but the FitzGerald's influence was too strong for him in this matter, and they retained Cloyne until 1641—60.

# PEDIGREE OF THE DEGGE FAMILY, OF DERBY, AND OF STRAMSHALL, CO. STAFFORD.

[From *Le Neve's Knights*; with additions.]



Arms of Degge.

SIR SIMON DEGGE, Judge of South Wales, Knighted at Whitehall, 2 March, 1669, Author of the book called the Parson's Lawe, had a Grant of Arms from Sir William Dugdale, *Or*, on a bend, *azure*, three falcons rising, *argent*, armed and belled, *or*, dated 9th day of May, 1662. See Sir Will. Dugdale's Book of Docketts of his Grants, fol. 1a. Crest, a like falcon, *argent*, beaked, leged and belled, *or*, issuant out of a ducall crown, *or*.

William Degge of Strangshall in Uttoxeter parish = .....  
in Staffordshire 2 H. 4, dyed about 10 H. 6.

Jeffry Degge of Strangshall dyed about 5 H. 4, = .....  
buried at Uttoxeter.

Robert Degge, of Strangshall dyed about 5 H. 7, = .....  
buried at Uttoxeter.

Thomas Degge of Strangshall dyed 10 H. 8, = .....  
buried at Uttoxeter.

Thomas Degge of Stramshall = [Elizabeth, daur. of ..... who survived her husband,  
dyed in the 6 year of Queen Elizabeth, buried at Uttoxeter. and afterwards married William Whitehall, gent., by whom she had a family. She died 10th June, 1620, aged 94.]

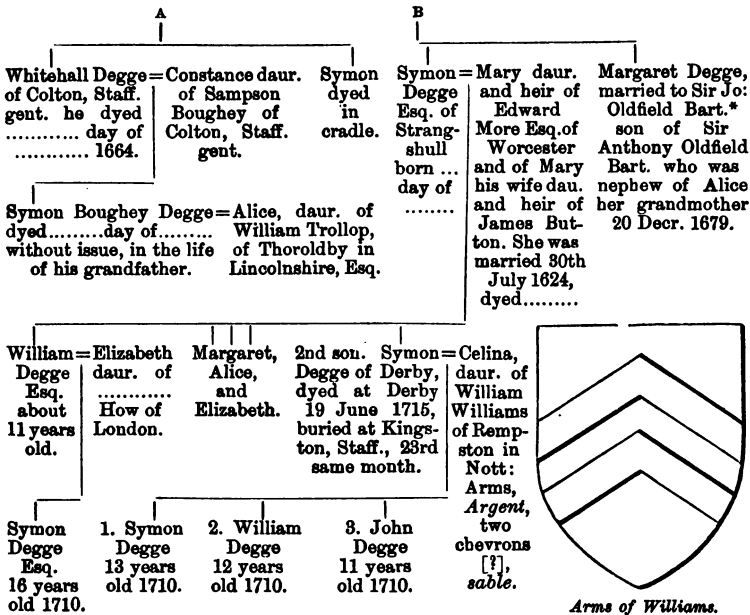
Thomas Degge of Stramshall dyed 24 of Febr = Ellena daur. of Thomas of Beamhurst  
in the 1 year of King Ja. buried at Uttoxeter. in Staffordshire, gent.

Thomas Degge of Stramshall = Dorothy daur of George Crichlow of Woll.....  
aforesaid, buried at Uttoxeter. in Derbyshire, gent. She dyed 3 Car. 1.

<p>1st wife, Jane, = Sir Symon Degge of Derby, = Alice, daur. of Anthony daur. of Thomas Kted. as above liveinge Oldfield of Spalding in Orrell of Slaug- 1700, born at [Uttoxeter] Lincolnshire Esq. Aunt ham in Sussex, 5th - of January 1612, in of Sir Anthony the first Gent. [Ob. 2nd 1660 made a Judge of West baronet, relict of William July, 1652, set. King's Council and Justice Trollop of Thoraldby in 42.] Wales, 2 years after made Lincolnshire, mother of for ye Marches of Wales his grandson's wife I till 1674. Was of the Inner suppose. Temple a Bench. Dyed .....day of..... 16.. buried at [Kingston, co. Stafford, set. 92.]</p>	<p>Seven other sons and daughters.</p>
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A

B



## THE NOTES OF GERVASE HOLLES ON TUXFORD CHURCH, AND HAUGHTON HALL, NOTTS.

COMMUNICATED BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

### TUXFORD.

In orientali fenestrâ Cancelli.

Orate pro animâ Thomæ Gunthorpe, Prioris de Novo Loco, in Shirwood, qui Cancellam istam ædificavit, Ano Dni M° C C C° L XXXX° V°.

In prima fenestra Australi Cancelli.

*Gules*, 3 lions passant guardant *or*, on a chief *blew*, ye Virgin with Christ in her armes sitting in a castle *or*. . . . Subscriptio; Arme Monasterii de Novo-Loco in Shirwood.

In Fenestra 2<sup>a</sup>.

Quarterly, *blew*, 3 floures de lize *or*; *gules* 3 lions pass<sup>t</sup> *or*. Subscriptio; Arme Regis Angliæ fundatoris de Novo-Loco in Shirwoode.

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\* Sir John Oldfield was second and last baronet, his father, Sir Anthony, having been so created in 1660. In default of male issue, the baronetcy, at the death of Sir John about the year 1706, became extinct. One of his daughters and co-heiresses married John Wingfield of Tickencote, co. Rutland. The arms of Oldfield were, *Or*, on a pile, *vert*, three garbs of the field.

In 3<sup>th</sup> Fenestra.

*Gules*, a bend gobonny *blew & arg<sup>t</sup>* charged with three suns in their glory betweene 8 lyons heades erased *arg<sup>t</sup>*; a border gobonny *blew & argent*—Gunthorpe. Subscriptio; Arme Thomæ Gunthorpe, Prioris de Novo-Loce in Shirewoode.

In 4<sup>th</sup> Fenestrâ.

*Sable*, a bend betw. 6 crosses botony *argenti*—Lunguillers. Subscriptio; Arme Johis Lungvilliers quondam patronus istius Ecclesiæ.

## In fenestrâ in Navi Ecclesiæ.

Quarterly, *argent & sable*, a bend fusilly *gules* (Cheyney); *gules*, a fesse dancy betw. 6 crosse crosslets *or* (Engayne); chequy *gules & argent* (Vaux); 4<sup>th</sup> defaced. All four in pale in ye same escocheon. Subscriptio; Orate pro animâ Johis Cheney, Militis, qui istam fenestram fieri fecit Juxta effigies Johis Cheyney, Militis.

## In Fenestrâ opposita.

Quarterly, *gules*, a cross sarcelly *arg<sup>t</sup>*; *sable*, a crosse engrayled *or* (Willughby); impaling *argent*, a chiefe *gules*, over all a bend *blew*, Crumwell. Neare to this escocheon in ye same window, the picture of a lady, her gowne adorned with the ensignments of Beke, Ufford, & Crumwell; over her heade this inscription—"Orate pro animâ Dnæ Matildæ uxoris Dni Roberti Willughby qui istam fenestram fieri fecit." In proxima fenestra—Orate pro animabus Johannis Stanhope et Catherinæ uxoris. In ye same window he and his wife kneeling, over her gowne, *blew*, a crosse sarcelly *or*. On a flatt gravestone in ye north isle—Obitus Ricardi Stanhop filii et hæredis Ricardi Stanhop de Rampton, Militis, qui obiit 2 die mensis Martii, ano regni Regis Henrici Sexti, decimo, cujus animæ ppropitiatur Deus, Amen. At ye heade of ye stone at ye right hande is an escocheon, a bend betw 6 crosse crosslets, which is Lunguillers coate put for Stanhope.

In ye uppermost window of ye north isle the picture of a man in a red robe with long yellow hayre, under writen—Edwardus Stanhope. Under an arch in ye same wall, the effigies of a woman in alabaster, which tradition says is one of the Stanhopes. Neare this is an old defaced monument of alabaster, whereon there remaines the one half of a man in complete armour, having on his breast ye coate of Lunguillers, vizt, a bend bet. 6 crosse crosslets. A monument of Sir John White & his wife upon which are empaled, *Gules*, a chevron verry betw. 3 lyons rampant *or* (White); *arg.* a lyon rampant with a border engrayled *or* (Harper).

## HAUGHTON NEARE TUXFORD.

This mannour gives ye title of Baron to the present Earles of Clare. It is seated on ye verge of ye Forest of Shirewood & therefore more triumphes in pleassantesse than richnesse of soyle, and yet the best part of it is not unfertile. It is very well watered, the river Idle running quite through it (as a lesser brooke doth in another part), encompassing ye house round about in its passage. The house itselfe is old building, little uniformity in it, as being built at several tymes. The oldest part is ye tower at ye entrance (as it should appeare by some escocheons cut in stone on ye sides of it north & south) built by some of the family of Lunguillers, or of Stanhope (for that family likewise for a time bore Lunguillers armes for their own paternal coate). The escocheons on ye south are—1. A bend sinister between 6 (3 & 3) crosse crosslets; 2, the same impaling similar arms, the bend being dexter in the impalement; 3, a bend sinister between 6 (3 & 3) crosses moline. Those on ye north side, 4 & 5 same as 3 & 1; & on ye south side same as 5 & 4. It appeares that ye hall was built by ye last Sr William Holles, as appeares by the carving, a branch of holly with red berries, carved in stone on either side ye entrance doore, and expresses the year of the Lord, his name and rebus. The date & name is thus expressed—W. H.

A<sup>o</sup> KI  
1545.

## SOME MEMORANDUMS CONCERNING THE FAMILY OF HARDWICK, OF HARDWICK, CO. DERBY.

- Sir Jocelyn de Herdewycke, an Anglo-Saxon knight, resided, in the reign of King William the Conqueror, in Derbyshire, in which county, and that of Stafford, he owned lands of considerable extent. He was made a Villein Regardant for taking part in the insurrection of Harold. His son,
- Sir Jocelyn de Herdewycke, was reinstated in his father's estates, and was succeeded by his grandson,
- Sir William de Herdewycke, who lived temp. Hen. III., in the same locality. He was again succeeded by his grandson,
- Adam de Herdewycke (also spelt Herdewyk), who died prior to 5 Ed. II., seized of estates in the county of Derby; an estate at Overton, par. Penn, co. Stafford; and also of an estate called "Herdewycke" in the manor and parish of Patteringham (which ancient patrimony was detailed in olden times by the description of a messuage and yard land in Herdewycke, with a pasture called Tewall, also the underwood growing thereon, a meadow called Mill Meadow, the Bank, and a meadow called Lord or Lady Dole, with many acres of land in Ballfield, an acre of land at Robert's Cross, and an acre of land lying in lee of the demesnes of the Lord of the Manor of Patteringham), as appears by the Court Rolls of Patteringham Manor. He left a widow, Agatha, and three sons,
1. Rev. Adam de Herdewycke, chaplain, 13 Ed. III.
  2. Rev. William de Herdewycke, chaplain, 14 Ed. III.
  3. Richard de Herdewycke, of Herdewycke and Overton, co. Stafford, and of Hault Hucknall, co. Derby; living 5 Ed. II.; died leaving four sons, Henry; Hugh, who had two daughters, Alice and Joan, and one son, Rev. Richard, clerk; Robert; and
- William de Herdewyck, of Herdewyck, Overton, and Chilton, co. Stafford, and of Hault Hucknall, co. Derby; living 5, 6, 7, and 9, Ed. II.; died leaving an only son,
- William de Herdewycke, of Herdewycke, Chilton, and Hault Hucknall; living 28 Ed. III.; left an only son,
- Richard de Herdewycke, of Herdewycke, Chilton, and Hault Hucknall; living 28 Ed. III.; married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Griffin, of Gumley Ewing; died 8 Rich. II., leaving two sons, Thomas, of Patteringham, who had two sons, both of whom died s.p.; and
- Henry de Hardewycke, of Hardewycke, Chilton, and Wodehouse, co. Stafford, and of Hault Hucknall, co. Derby; married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Walter New, of Wodehouse, and inherited that estate in 44 Ed. III.; died 3 Hen. IV., leaving Margaret, his widow (who died 9 Hen. IV.), and an only son,
- William Hardewycke, of Hardewycke, Chilton, and Wodehouse, co. Stafford, 9 Hen. IV., and of Hardewycke, par. Hault Hucknall, co. Derby, 19 Hen. VI.; married Elizabeth, widow of Sir Robert Wingfield, and daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Goushill, lord of Hault Hucknall Manor (by the Lady Elizabeth, widow of Thomas, Lord Mowbray, Earl Marshall, and Duke of Norfolk, and daughter of Sir Richard Fitzalan, 10th Earl of Arundel, K.G.); he settled his estate at Wodehouse on Roger, his son, and Joan, his wife, and died the same year, leaving three sons, William, of Chilton, living 32 Hen. VI.; Thomas, of Hardewycke, co. Stafford, who died 1 Ed. IV., leaving a daughter and heiress, Agnes, who married Thomas Boulevaunt, and died 8 Ed. IV., leaving an only daughter, Margaret, who married John Devey, whose descendant, Thomas Devey, son of Walter Devey, sold this estate to Sir John Astley, of Patshull, Bart., soon after 1727; and
- Roger Hardewycke, of Hardewycke Hall, co. Derby, and of Wodehouse, co. Stafford; lord of Hault Hucknall Manor; died 16 Ed. IV.; he was twice married. Firstly, to Nichol, daughter of Robert Barley, of Barley, who died 19 Hen. VII.; secondly, to Joan, daughter of Edward Bassett, of Hints (from the Bassetts, Barons of Drayton). He had issue by both marriages.

### *Issue of the first marriage (Nichol Barley).*

- John Hardwycke, of Hardwycke Hall, co. Derby; lord of Hault Hucknall Manor; married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Bakewell, of Bakewell, co. Derby; and, secondly, Elizabeth Wingfield, of Wingfield Manor. By his second wife, he had issue from whom are descended the Hardwicks, of Derby, of the present day. By his first wife he had one only son,

John Hardwyck, of Hardwyck Hall; married Elizabeth Pinchbeck, of Pinchbeck, by whom he had one son.

John Hardwyck, of Hardwyck Hall; married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lache, of Carden, co. Chester, and Hasland, co. Derby; died Jan. 24, 1527, leaving one son and four daughters,

1. John Hardwyck, of Hardwyck Hall; born 1524; married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Draycott, of Paynsley; died s.p.
1. Elizabeth Hardwyck, of Hardwyck Hall, and Chatsworth House; born 1520; married, firstly, Robert Barley; secondly, Sir William Cavendish, of Cavendish, co. Suffolk (by whom she had three sons, viz: 1, Henry Cavendish, who married Grace, daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, et c. s.p.; 2, William Cavendish, created Baron Cavendish of Hardwyck, and Earl of Devonshire, ancestor of the present ducal House of Devonshire; 3, Sir Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck Abbey, whose son William was created Duke of Newcastle); thirdly, Sir William S. Lo, captain of the guard of Queen Elizabeth; and fourthly, George, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury.
2. Alice Hardwyck, married Francis Leach, et c. s.p.
8. Mary Hardwyck, married, firstly, Mr. Wingfield, and secondly, Mr. Pollard.
4. Jane Hardwyck, married Godfrey Bosville, of Guilthwaite, near Rotherham, co. York.

*Issue of the second marriage (Joan Bassett).*

1. Richard Hardwyck, of Pattingham; married Anne, daughter of Richard and Agnes Colyns; living 19 Hen. VII.; died leaving two sons, Roger and Nicholas, who both left issue.
2. Roger Hardwyck, of Woodhouse, barrister-at-law; married, 9 Ed. IV., Eleanor, widow of Edward Corbett, and daughter of John Guttyns, of Aston Rogers (by Anna, his wife, daughter of William Stevenson, of Dodhill, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Robert Charlton, of Apley Castle); died 16 Hen. VII., leaving a daughter, Anna (who married William Ballott), and four sons.
1. Richard Hardwyke, of Pattingham, 16 and 19 Hen. VII.; married Thomasyn, daughter of Thomas Devey; died 37 Hen. VII., leaving one son, Roger, who was interred at Pattingham, Nov. 14, 1559, leaving two sons, William, living 8 Eliz., and Roger, living 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, and 8 Eliz., who was father of Richard Hardwyck, of Nymfield, co. Gloucester, from whom were descended Peter Hardwicke, M.D., of Chipping Sodbury, and Thomas Bluett Hardwicke, of the Grange, par. Tytherington, co. Gloucester.
2. Thomas Hardwyck, ancestor of the Hardwicks, of Tettenhall, and Codsall.
8. Roger Hardwyck, of Woodhouse, 16 Hen. VII.; married Margaret, daughter of John Whorwood, of Compton, by Joyce, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Grey, of Enville; died 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, leaving eleven daughters and one son, Thomas, of Woodhouse, whose son, Humphrey, sold this estate in 1595.
4. William Hardwyck, of Nurton, and Bridgnorth; married 22 Hen. VII., Petronella, daughter of Humphrey Gravenor, of Farmoote; died 21 Hen. VIII., leaving a son,

Thomas Hardwyck, of Nurton, and Great Moor; married 24 Hen. VIII., Joan, daughter of Roger Clemson; died 18 Eliz., and interred at Pattingham, March 29, 1576, leaving one son and heir.

Thomas Hardwyck, of Great Moor, and Hill-Hardwyck; married 7 Eliz., Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Agnes Pyrrye; interred at Pattingham, Aug. 4, 1627, leaving, besides daughters, four sons, George; William; Roger; and

Rev. John Hardwyke, clerk; baptized at Pattingham, Feb. 5, 1572; married, firstly (at Pattingham, Jan. 30, 1602), Mary Cooke (who was interred ib., Feb. 16, 1617); and secondly (at Pattingham, April 8, 1619), Margaret Pitte (who was interred ib., Feb. 26, 1638); he was interred at Pattingham, Oct. 8, 1654, leaving by his second wife, Margaret, one daughter, Ann, and three sons, Thomas, Roger, and Rowland; and by his first wife, Mary, two daughters, Joan, and Thomasyn, and two sons, John, and

William Hardwyke, of Hill-Hardwyke and Great Moor; baptized at Pattingham, Aug. 11, 1616; married ib., Jan. 19, 1634, Mary, daughter and heiress of Ralph Perry; interred ib., Dec. 2, 1678, leaving, besides five daughters, one son,

William Hardwicke, of Hill-Hardwicke and Great Moor; baptized at Pattingham, July 18, 1646; married at High Ercall, Jan. 21, 1672, Eleanor, daughter of Alexander Woodd, of Salop, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas

- Astley, of Patchull (who was interred at Pattingham, Jan. 19, 1718); he was interred at Pattingham, June 26, 1728, leaving a daughter, Anne, and three sons, Thomas, John, and
- William Hardwicke, of Pattingham, and Darlaston; baptized at Pattingham, Nov. 17, 1673; married at Womborne, June 8, 1703, Anna, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Forster, of Bilston (by Anna, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Comberford, lord of Comberford), who was interred at Darlaston, Nov. 24, 1728; he was interred ib., Sep. 14, 1727, leaving, besides two daughters, eight sons, Joseph, of Knightsbridge; Charles, of Darlaston; William, of Manchester; Sampson, of Reading; Roger, of Darlaston; Benjamin, of Wednesbury; John, of Darlaston;
- Richard Hardwicke, of Burcott, par. Worfield, co. Salop; baptized at Darlaston, Oct. 27, 1717; married at Womborne, June 7, 1737, Hannah, daughter and heiress of William Bell, of Burcott; died Jan. 31, 1785, and interred at Worfield, Feb. 4, leaving one son.
- William Hardwicke, of Burcott; born ib., March 28, 1788; baptized at Worfield, April 1; married ib., Oct. 9, 1763, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Joseph Purton, of Chesterton, and grand-daughter of William Perton, of Chesterton (by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Mansfield, of Farmcote, and Jane, his wife, daughter of John Cole, of Cole Hall, by Anna, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Lyttleton, Bart., of Pillaton, grandson of Sir Edward Lyttleton, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Hon. Sir William Deverent, of Mereville Abbey, second son of Walter Deverent, Baron Ferrers, of Chartley, and Viscount Hereford), and great grand-daughter of John Perton, of Hallon; he died at Diamond Hall, Sept. 24, 1807, and was interred at Worfield, Sept. 28, leaving two sons,
1. John Bell Hardwicke, of Burcott; born at Alscote, Aug. 15, 1765; baptized at Worfield, Aug. 30; married at Tasley, Sep. 27, 1804, Sarah, eldest daughter of William Taylor, of Tasley; died March 1, 1842, leaving, besides two daughters, four sons, John Bell Hardwicke, the present owner of Burcott; William Hardwicke; Richard Hardwicke; and Thomas Bell Hardwicke, solicitor.
  2. William Hardwicke, of Diamond Hall, par. Bridgnorth, and of Kindlesford; Solicitor, Proctor, and Registrar of the Royal Peculiar or Exempt Jurisdiction of Bridgnorth, in the Deanery of Lichfield; born at Alscote, Jan. 12, 1772; baptized at Worfield, Feb. 28; married at St. Mary Magdalene's, Bridgnorth, July 11, 1803, Charlotte, only daughter of John Bemand, of the Address; died at Barmouth, Feb. 18, 1843, and interred at Llanaber, Feb. 21; his widow died at Hempsall, co. Norfolk, Jan. 4, 1875, and was interred at Saxlingham, Jan. 12. He had five daughters, Eleanor Ann, Mary, Charlotte Elizabeth, Matilda, and Clara Isabella (who married Rev. Joseph Hallifax, M.A., Queen's Coll., Oxon., Rector of Breeme, co. Somerset); and eight sons,
    1. William John Hardwicke, of Diamond Hall; solicitor; died unmarried, 1874.
    2. Thomas Hardwicke, of Bridgnorth; late lieutenant in Salop militia.
    3. Rev. Edward Hardwicke, of Areley, co. Stafford; B.A., Queen's Coll., Oxon.
    4. Henry Hardwicke; died 1811.
    5. Charles Hardwicke; died 1814.
    6. Roger Heynes Hardwicke, of Hempsall, co. Norfolk; M.R.C.S., Eng.; father of Walter Edward Perrin Hardwicke, Solicitor; and William Murray Hardwicke.
    7. Eugene Hardwicke, of Crawley, co. Sussex; solicitor.
    9. Junius Hardwicke, of Chilton, par. Rotherham, co. York; M.D., and F.R.C.S., Eng.; father of Edward Arthur Hardwicke, surgeon; William Wright Hardwicke, surgeon; Herbert Junius Hardwicke, M.D.; Ernest Henry Hardwicke; and Alan Gardner Hardwicke.



## HERALDIC GRANTS TO DERBYSHIRE FAMILIES.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A.

### GRANT OF ARMS AND CREST TO HENRY BRUNSELL, LL.D. 1660.

IN Ashmole MS. 858, fo. 155, is copy of grant by Sir Edward Walker, Knt. Garter, to Henry Brunsell, LL.D., Rector of Claworth, co. Notts., and Prebendary of Ely and Southwell, and to Samuel Brunsell, D.D., both sons of Oliver Brunsell, of Wroughton, co. Wilts., clerk, by Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Henry Martin, of Upham, Esq., of these arms and crest: Or a fesse Ragule betweene three Roses gules, doubled argent and wreath of his colours. A Lyons paw erased or holding a Rose gules stalked and leaved vert. Dated 10 March, 13 Charles II. 1660.

### GRANT OF ARMS AND CREST TO THO. WIGLEY, OF MIDDLETON-BY-WIRKSWORTH, 1611.

[Ashmole MS. 858, fo. 161.]

"A GRANT of a coate and crest by Sr. Rich: St. George to Tho: Wigley of Middleton in Com. Derby: vixt: Palewaies imbatelled of 8 peeces Arg<sup>t</sup>. and gules. Crest—a Tygers head silver out of the Fyre ppr. mained sables about his neck a collar counter-battled Gu. Dat: 22 June 1611."

### GRANT OF ARMS AND CREST TO JOHN KYTCHYN, OF BELPER. 1578.

[Ashmole MS. 834, fo. 18b.]

"This Armes and Crest widet. The field argent on a pyle in poynt asure betweene two crosse crossletes gules a dove upright volant argent membred gules. The Crest upon the healm, on a torce or Wreath argent and azure a pelicanes hedde rased asure wounded in the breast, the beake golde. Was gyven to John Kytchyn some-tyme of Belper in the Countie of Derby and now of Islington in the Countie of Middlesex Esquire, and to his ofspring and posterity, by Willm flower Esquire alias Norroy King of Armes, The letters patentes thereof signed with his hand and und<sup>r</sup>. the seale of his office bearing date the xij<sup>th</sup> day of february In the yere of our lord God 1578, and in the xxj<sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of Queene Elizabeth."

### CONFIRMATION OF ARMS, AND GRANT OF CREST TO RICHARD MARPLE, OF EDENSTOURE, GENT, 1574.

IN Ashmole MS. 844, fo. 70b (258b), is a copy of a Confirmation of Arms and Grant of Crest by William flower Norroy, to "Richard Marple the elder of Edenstoure in the Countie of Derby gentleman," dated 20 September, 16 Elizabeth, 1574. The Arms confirmed are "Sables a Griffon sergreant the field semy crosse crosseletes fithes or." And "by waye of encrease for his crest or cognissance upon the healm on a wreth or and sables a Pegases head coupe with two winges argent mayned or mantelled gules doubled argent."

### CONFIRMATION OF ARMS, AND GRANT OF CREST TO JOHN THORNHAGH, OF FENTON, CO. NOTTS., 1582.

IN Ashmole MS. 834, fo. 55b, is a Confirmation of Arms and Grant of Crest by William flower Norroy to "John Thornhagh of fenton in the Countie of Nottingham Esquire"—"his auneyent Armes being Argent three crosse formees sable, with two Annuettes in the centre of the shild enterlaced gules: ffor his crest or cognoyssance upon the healm on a Torce or Wreath argent and sable a hawthorne tree bearing beryes and blossomes all in proper colour, with mantelles gules doubled or lyned argent." Dated 4 February, 1582, 25 Elizabeth.

CONFIRMATION OF ARMS TO ROSE, DAUGHTER OF JOHN CARTWRIGHT,  
OF CO. DERBY, 1574.

[Ashmole MS. 844, fo. 75b (258b).]

"To all and singuler &c Robert Cooke Clarenceiulx &c. And foras muchas Rose daughter and heire of John Cartwright of the Countie of Derby gent. and wyfe to John Trotte late of London gent. hath required me the said Clarenceiulx to make search in the registers and recordes of myne office for such Armes as she may lawfully beare &c. And do fynd &c That is to say party per chevron gold and azure three pellycanes countercharged The which Armes I the said Clarenceiulx &c. Dated Anno Dni 1574 in the 16 year of the reigne of Queene Elizabeth."

"The Armes of John Trotte of London."

"The patent hereof also dated as before the 16 year of the queen's reigne Anno 1574. And payd therefore x<sup>li</sup>. to Anthony Delony."

CONFIRMATION OF ARMS AND GRANT OF CREST TO WILLIAM  
TOWNRAWE, OR TOWNDROW, OF CO. DERBY, 1562.

[Ashmole MS. 834, fo. 21b.]

"THESE Armes and Crest, VIZ. the field gules on a playn crosse silver betweene fower besantes a Cinqfoyle asure ; The Crest upon the healmes on a Torce or Wreath silver and gules a Tygre seiaunt party per pale ermyn and sable, with mantelles gules doubled or Lyned silver. The Armes was confirmed and the Crest newly given to Willm Townrawe sonne of John Townrawe the sonne of Henry Townrawe of the County of Derby gentleman and to all his posteritie By Willm fflower Esquire als Norroy King of Armes. The Letters patentes therof Dated the 20 day of May, Anno Dni. 1562, and in the 4 yere of the reigne of Quene Elizabeth."

## Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

### ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.\*

THE late George Gilbert Scott's fine and masterly volume on the "History of English Church Architecture prior to the separation of England from the Roman obedience" is a valuable addition to literature, and one of the most learned of essays. Commencing with a well considered review of the general history of Ecclesiastical Architecture, previous to the conversion of the English, with a few able remarks on the ornamentation of the early Christian Churches, and on the æsthetic and artistic element in primitive Christianity, Mr. Scott traces forward, in his next chapter, the history of architecture from the mission of St. Augustine, to the time of the Norman conquest. In this chapter we have, perhaps, the most succinct and carefully considered sketch that has yet been penned, of the state of architecture in our kingdom at and before the time of Augustine's arrival in Canterbury, in 602, and of its subsequent progress and characteristics to the coming of the Conqueror. The third chapter is devoted to the Norman period, and is enriched by two excellent separate essays, the one on the history and progressive form of the chasuble and its decorations ; the other a carefully written descriptive treatise on the painted ceilings of the Abbey Church of St. Albans. Mr. Scott then takes us on, in successive chapters, from the times of the first appearance of the pointed arch in England to the time when, as he expresses it, "Gothic Architecture died a natural death" at the close of the Mediæval period. The volume is illustrated with a large number of beautifully executed plates, views, plans, details, and what not, which add immeasurably to its usefulness and value. One thing only is wanting, and that is an *Index*. Without an Index half the utility of a book of this kind is lost ; with one, its value, usefulness and importance as a work of reference, is immensely augmented. We trust in the second edition, that is sure to be called for, this want will be supplied by the publishers.

\* *An Essay on the History of English Church Architecture.* By George Gilbert Scott, F.S.A. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. 1 vol., 4to., pp. 195. 1881 Illustrated with 87 plates.

## OLD YORKSHIRE.

IF the first volume of Mr. Smith's "Old Yorkshire" deserved commendation at the hands of all who were fortunate enough to secure copies for their libraries, how much more does the second, now before us, command increased admiration and praise! It is one of the handsomest and most interesting volumes that has for a long time come before us, and we accord to it the meed of unqualified praise that it so well deserves. Its contents are judiciously varied, and their interesting character will at once be understood when we say they embrace a very large number of well written notices of Yorkshire Antiquities, of various kinds and periods: Abbeys, Brasses, Battles and Battlefields, Castles, Churches, Clergy Sufferings, Fairs and Festivals, Folk Lore, Municipal Corporations, Peerages, Poets and Poetry, Regicides, Royalists, Old Families, Ceramics, Etymologies of Names, and many other matters, as well as one important distinguishing feature, that of well-written memoirs, accompanied by faithfully executed portraits of "Yorkshire Worthies," in every walk of life. This is a feature of great importance, and we believe we are right in saying that Mr. Smith is laudably desirous by this means of forming a veritable and much needed gallery of Yorkshire portraits. We commend the matter to the earnest and liberal consideration of Yorkshiremen, and assure them that by presenting to his work the cost of engraved plates they will be doing good service not only to local history, but to literature in general, and will be doing a much needed honour to the "worthies" themselves, and to the county to which they belong. In our notice of the first volume of "Old Yorkshire" we expressed a hope that it might only be the first of a long series of volumes, and we are much gratified to find that now the second is issued, a third is in rapid course of preparation. To it Mr. Smith invites contributions, and we emphatically recommend our friends, and all who love our dear Old Yorkshire, at once to communicate with him at Osborne House, Morley, near Leeds.

## BISHOP STORTFORD CHURCH RECORDS.\*

MR. J. L. GLASSCOCK has set a good example, which we trust to see followed in many parishes, by printing in the compact volume he has just issued through Mr. Elliot Stock, the Records of his Parish Church. First we have the Churchwardens' Accounts, from 1481 down to recent times, with illustrative notes; next a list of Vicars and Churchwardens, from 1392 to the present day; then come Records and Papers concerning the Chantry and Guilds of St. John the Baptist; followed by the Inventories of Church Goods of various dates. Next we have the "Church Rentals"; the "Churchwardens' Book" of 1642; accounts of payments for the "Destruction of Vermin"; "Accounts of the Collectors for the Poor," 1664-93; "Extracts from the Overseers' Book," 1666-1756; a list of the "Names of the Collectors and Overseers of the Poor," from 1668 to 1881; finding of the "Charity Commissioners"; list of "Subscribers to the School-House"; Cost of Jurymens' Dinners, 1694; and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church and Churchyard. In this latter division Mr. Glasscock has, unwisely, confined himself to a brief list of names, &c., on the ground that the inscriptions themselves have already appeared in Chauncey and in Cussans. It is not fair to his readers to assume that each and all have these costly books by them, and in our opinion this division of the work would have been better omitted altogether than given in its present unsatisfactory form. One other great fault we have to find with this work is the omission of a general index. An unfortunately incomplete Index of Names of Persons is all that is given, and the reader, if he wish for any reference to any special matter—such as bells, chalices, hocking ales, *cum mulis alius*—has to wade line for line through the book and make an index for himself. Again, Names of Places equally demand with those of Persons an index of reference. The volume is thoroughly good in so far as we have indicated, but its value is marred, as a book of reference, by the omissions we have alluded to.

\* *The Records of St. Michael's Parish Church, Bishop Stortford.* Edited by J. Glasscock, jun. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 8vo., 1882, pp. 236.

MADAME PATEY'S VOCAL TUTOR (London: Patey and Willis, 39, Great Marlborough Street, W.) is the most sensible, best arranged, liberally conceived, and easiest to be understood of any manual yet issued, and will be a boon indeed to all into whose hands it may fall. No other living vocalist is so well able to instruct as Madame Patey, and, being so thoroughly a master of every little and great detail of the work of teaching, she has been enabled to prepare this "Tutor" with a fulness and excellence that is eminently useful. Intended for soprano, mezzo-soprano, and contralto voices, and with such a carefully arranged set of programme exercises as she has brought together, the singer must be dull, indeed, who does not make rapid progress under such a "Tutor" as is here provided.

## DIOCESAN HISTORIES.\*

WE do not know that we have ever felt greater satisfaction in hailing the appearance of any series of books than we do in the present instance with regard to the "Diocesan Histories" of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. They supply a want that has been long, and acutely, felt; and present in the best and most convenient form, the most exhaustive and at the same time judiciously treated set of Histories ever written. The two we have received are "Canterbury," by the Rev. Canon Jenkins, and "Salisbury," by the learned Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, the Rev. W. H. Jones. The first of these admirable volumes opens with a masterly sketch of the district as it was during the Romano-British period, followed by an equally valuable one upon the formation of the Diocese, and its condition in the Anglo-Saxon period. The history is then traced, in successive chapters, from the advent of the illustrious Lanfranc through the Norman period down to the time of St. Thomas à Becket; from Becket and the troublous times in which he lived, down to Archbishop Peckham; and from the time of Peckham to that of Warham, in the earliest years of the sixteenth century. Next we have a faultless and highly-interesting chapter devoted to the "Dawn of the Reformation," which is written in a masterly and even style that is eminently refreshing; and are then carried on "from Warham to Parker," "from Parker to Laud," "from Laud to Sancroft," and then "from the Revolution to the present day." To these are added lists of the succession of the long series of ninety-one Archbishops of Canterbury; from the consecration of St. Augustine in the year 597, down to Tait, consecrated in 1856, and translated to the See in 1866; and of the Deans and Priors of Canterbury from the very earliest period to the hour of publication. The "Salisbury" History commences with the foundation of the episcopate in Wessex in A.D. 635, from which date to 705 the first chapter is devoted; and the subsequent chapters are from 705 to 909, the "first sub-division of the See of Wessex;" 909 to 1075, the "second sub-division" of the same; 1075 to 1194, "the Sees of Sherborne and Ramsbury united, and the 'Bishop Stool' removed to Old Sarum;" 1194 to 1257, "the See removed to New Sarum;" 1250 to 1380, the completion of Diocesan organization and demands and exactions of Rome; 1380 to 1500, the "Statesman" class of Bishops, and gradual approach of the Reformation; 1500 to 1571, the Church of Sarum at the Reformation; 1570 to 1640, the results of the Reformation on that Church; 1640 to 1688, and thence to 1688, that Church under the Commonwealth and at the Restoration; 1688 to 1800, the Church of Sarum at the Revolution and during the 18th century; and 1800 to 1880, that Church to the present time. Lists of the Bishops of Wessex; of the Diocese of Sherborne, being the county "west of Selwood;" of Ramsbury, comprising Wilts and Berks; of Sherborne, comprising Dorset; of Old Sarum, containing Wilts, Bucks, and Dorset; and of New Sarum or Salisbury are added, and the whole is thus made perfect. We have no hesitation, judging from these two, that, when completed, the set of "Diocesan Histories" will form the most complete, reliable, convenient, and exhaustive history of the church in England ever yet attempted. We shall return to a consideration of these volumes with true pleasure, as others of the series reach us—meantime we heartily commend them to our readers.

\* *Diocesan Histories.* London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross.

**GREAT MOVEMENTS, AND THOSE WHO ACHIEVED THEM.** By Henry J. Nicoll (London: John Hogg, Paternoster Row. 1881).—This is just one of those estimable, encouraging, and altogether well-directed books that we delight in seeing issued, and take special interest in recommending. Among the "great achievements" selected by Mr. Nicoll are John Howard and the Prison Reform he accomplished; Wilberforce and the Abolition of the Slave Trade through his exertions. Sir S. Romilly and the Amelioration of the Criminal Code; Lord Brougham and Popular Education; Constable, Chambers, Charles Knight, and John Cassell, a quartett of publishers, to whom mainly the public owe cheap and good literature; Rowland Hill and the Penny Postage; Cobden, Bright, and Villiers and the Repeal of the Corn Laws; Murdoch and others on the introduction of Gas; Watt, Stephenson, and others, and their introduction of the Steam Engine and its application to Locomotion; and Cooke, Wheatstone, and others, and the introduction of the Electric Telegraph. The whole of these essays are well written, and the amount of information conveyed is great. It is a volume to be read, and as a gift-book to put into the hands of young men is all that can be wished for. We ought to add that it is illustrated by a number of portraits of the "worthies" whose lives and works form the subject of the book.

## DIOCESAN CALENDARS FOR 1882.

THE following Diocesan Calendars for the present year have reached us, and we know of no set of books that deserve more emphatic praise for usefulness than they. It is surprising to see the amount of valuable information they contain, and the admirable manner in which they are, one and all, arranged and issued, is in the highest degree praiseworthy to all who have been engaged on them. It is not too much to say that the series of these Annual Calendars form the best and only reliable record of Church matters, and the best and fullest and most scrupulously accurate Clergy List of any in existence. The set, collected together, forms a little library in itself, and ought to be in the study of every clergyman, and the home of every churchwarden and churchman in the kingdom. We give the publisher's name in each instance, in order that our readers may know to whose enterprise they are indebted for their preparation, and that they may be able to order copies accordingly:—

*St. Albans*.—Edited by Rev. F. Burnside (Chelmsford: E. Durant & Co.) A thick volume of 898 pp. 1s. One of the most substantial and excellent of shilling-worths.

*York*.—Edited by the Rev. Canon Phillips. pp. 830. 1s 6d. (York: John Sampson). Thoroughly good, and well printed.

*Hereford*.—Edited by the Rev. G. H. Clay. (Hereford: Jackman & Carver) 1s. pp. 254.

*Salum (Salisbury)*.—(Salisbury: Brown & Co.), pp. 222, 1s., is preceded by a brief but good sketch of the History of the Diocese.

*Truro*.—Edited by the Rev. H. H. Du Boulay (Truro: Heard & Son; Exeter: H. Besley & Son), pp. 200, 1s. (and the Bishop's Address at the Diocesan Conference, pp. 16), is illustrated with an admirably executed large folding Ecclesiastical Map of Cornwall and parts of Devon, forming the Diocese of Truro.

*Exeter*.—Edited by the Revs. H. Bramley and J. G. Dangar. (Exeter: H. Besley & Son). pp. 202, 1s. Illustrated with a beautiful large folding Ecclesiastical Map of the Diocese, showing the Archdeaconries, Rural Deaneries and Parishes.

*Lichfield*.—(Thos. Peake, Newcastle, Staffordshire). pp. 342, 1s. Has, in addition to all its usual mass of information, views of the proposed new Chapel of Shrewsbury Schools; the new Church of St. Chad, at Derby; the Church of St. Barnabas, Norfolk Island; the *Southern Cross* ship; and a Map of the North Staffordshire Railway.

*Manchester*.—(Manchester: J. R. Barlow, S.P.C.K. Dépôt, 40, John Dalton Street), pp. 262, 1s. Considerably increased in bulk, and improved in general arrangement and appearance.

*Peterboro'*.—Edited by Canon Willes, Canon Collins, and Rev. J. H. Thompson (Leicester: Samuel Clarke), pp. 212. Has a remarkably neat coloured folding Map of the Diocese, and is one of the most carefully printed and neatly got up of the series.

*Worcester*.—Edited by the Rev. John Howe (Birmingham: Frederick Grew), pp. 212, 1s. Has only one drawback, and that is the deep blue colour of its cover, which makes its reading almost illegible. In all other respects it is a thoroughly good calendar.

*Carlisle*.—(Carlisle: Thurman & Sons), pp. 194, 1s, is a useful, well arranged, and carefully edited publication.

*Liverpool*.—(J. Albert Thompson, 24, Elliot Street), 1s. 6d. The second year of issue of the Calendar for this new See is in every way satisfactory. It contains all the information that can possibly be needed, and the "Alphabetical List of Clergy" is on a much more extended and comprehensive plan than in that of any other Diocese. It gives in full the names, degrees, dates of ordination, former and present appointments, and addresses of each, and ought to be taken as a model for other Calendars. The "Ecclesiastical Census of the City and Suburbs of Liverpool," by our old friend the Rev. Canon Hume, is an admirable contribution.

*Ripon*.—Edited by the Rev. J. Kemp, and T. Greenwood Teale (Dewsbury: J. Ward & Co.), is replete with every information, local and general, that can be needed. It is one of the best arranged of the whole series.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER, A JOURNAL OF BOOK LORE (London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row).—This admirable Monthly Magazine ranges in size (4to) with *The Antiquary*, and without exception is the most satisfactory in "getting up" of typography and paper of any of the many serials now before the public. Its contents are all that can be wished—the papers being by well known writers, and the editing is carefully done. Book-lovers will be delighted with its contents, month by month, and we heartily commend it.

## MYTHS OF THE ODYSSEY.\*

It is not to Homeric scholars, or those who have a love for classic lore alone, that Mr. Harrison's faultless and most acceptable volume commends itself, but to every antiquary, and all who take an interest in folk-lore, in early legends and traditions, in mythology, or even in history itself. Novel in arrangement and plan, occupying an entirely new ground, and opening up fresh phases of enquiry, the work is one that not only courts but *commands* attention, and will well repay the most attentive perusal. Each one of the "Myths" is an exhaustive essay in itself, and leaves nothing to be desired in its treatment, or the way in which its various bearings are illustrated in ancient art. First, we have the "Myth of the Cyclops;" then that of "Circe;" next, that of "the Descent into Hades;" followed by that of "the Sirens;" and completed by that of "Scylla and Charybdis;" and each of these is, as we have said, a perfect and faultless, exhaustive and well-sustained essay. The plates, seventy in number, are all carefully executed, several of them of subjects never before engraved, and among them are a number of autotypes. They are collected together with scrupulously careful judgment, from painted vases, terracottas, sculptures, gems, wall-paintings, illuminated MSS., papyri, coins, and what not, and add immeasurably to the value of the volume. We strongly recommend our archaeological and classical readers to add the "Myths of the Odyssey" to their libraries; they will find it of the utmost interest and value.

\* *Myths of the Odyssey in Art and Literature.* By J. E. Harrison. London: Rivingtons, Waterloo Place. 1 vol. 8vo., 1882, pp. 220, and 70 plates.

## CARDINAL NEWMAN.\*

It is long since we read with such unalloyed pleasure any biographical memoir as we have this one of Cardinal Newman, which is one of the most carefully written, strictly accurate, and altogether admirable sketches that have appeared. Mr. Jennings has not only done justice to the great subject he has chosen, but credit to himself in the way he has acquitted himself of his task. We have noticed with much grief, that the Cardinal in public print disclaimed having revised, or having knowledge of the revision, of this "life," but the publishers' reply was eminently satisfactory and showed that casuistry is not quite unknown in the very highest phases of catholic life. The volume before us is illustrated with an exquisite photographic portrait of the Cardinal, *as he is*, with a wood-cut of him as he sometime used to be, and a fac-simile of a sketch, *as he was* at Oxford, in 1841. We knew him, in those days, and the original pencil sketch from which the etching was made, is, with other interesting matters, in our own possession. We are, therefore, more than ever pleased to receive and notice this truly interesting and delightful volume. We cordially recommend it as a truthful and in every way satisfactory memoir.

\* *Cardinal Newman, the Story of his Life.* By Henry J. Jennings. Birmingham: Houghton & Hamond. 1 vol., sm. 8vo., pp. 156. 1882.

MESSRS. KEPPEL & Co. (221, Regent Street), as usual, are amongst the foremost in the issue of high-class musical novelties and, this season, as in all others, fully sustain the high reputation their firm has attained. Among the more charming songs recently published by them, we have "*The Dawn of Love*" and "*Soon shall I be near Thee*" (sung by Madame Enriquez), by Edward Oxenford, and set to music by Wilfred Bendall; "*Midshipman Easy*," by Michael Watson, one of the best of sea-songs yet written, and the music "easy going" and right good as the Midshipman himself. "*The Two Recruits*," by Edward Oxenford, set to music by Ignace Gibsons, is one we heartily commend, both for the purity and beauty of sentiment of the words, the fine martial character of the air, and the fitting accompaniment. "*The Vision*," sad and plaintive, but hopeful in words, is wedded to music that tells its tale at once to the listener's heart, and renders it eminently pleasing. "*My Lady*," by F. E. Weatherby, and "*Heaven and Earth*," by Adelaide Procter, have their music by Ciro Pinsuti, and are valuable additions to the repertoire of those who, like ourselves, delight in good and high-class productions. "*A Forest Reverie*," both words and music by Grace Sherrington, and sung by M<sup>me</sup>. Lemmens-Sherrington, is remarkably good, and the accompaniment brilliant in the extreme; and Miss Ethelreda Marwood Tucker's "*I would not wear a golden crown*," sung by M<sup>me</sup>. Enriquez, is also extremely good. "*Somebody Knows*" is as pretty a little love song as one could wish for, and to hear it sung, as it is by M<sup>me</sup>. Sainton-Dolby, is a treat indeed. We have left to the last a magnificent duet for soprano and contralto, "*In Sunny Spain*," by Harriet Young, and sung by M<sup>mes</sup>. Lemmens-Sherrington and Enriquez, and Marie Roze and Trebelli. We commend it, as we do all we have named, heartily to our musical friends.

ENGLISH ETCHINGS (London: W. Reeves, 185, Fleet Street).—Parts VIII. IX. and X. of this art-publication to which we never tire of calling the attention of all lovers of the beautiful, are now before us and fully maintain the high character of those by which they have been preceded. Part VIII. opens with an exquisite plate of the Chancel of Norbury Church, in Derbyshire, etched on the spot by Oliver Baker; it is, without exception the best and most artistic representation we have yet seen of that part of this most interesting Church. The other plates are a "Mill on the Arran, near Dolgelly," by Andrew Deakin; and a charming bit of "Evening on the Fifeshire Coast," by R. Currie. Part IX. opens with a deliciously conceived and exquisitely executed plate, "Besieged," by A. W. Bayes, in which, the tree on which a child has taken refuge, leaving one of his shoes on the ground, is so surrounded by half-a-dozen turkies that, the little fellow fearing to come down, remains a prisoner. This is followed by a view of "Stonehenge," by M. Snape, sketched and etched, we believe specially at the editor's desire, for this number, so that it might be put on permanent record before any attempt at spoiling, under the false guise of "restoration," is made. All antiquaries, and all artists, will thank Mr. Snape for thus presenting one of the finest, most truthful, and striking views of the venerable relic that has ever been done by any hand. The third is a "Study from Nature," a pastoral bit of rare beauty, by S. H. Baker. Part X. contains "The Obelisk on the Victoria Embankment," by H. Castle; "What is't you read?" a charming bit, by Percy Thomas; and "The Shimmering Sea," by Geo. Stevenson. "English Etchings" is a work to preserve and to be proud of.

#### WHEATLEY ON BOOKBINDING.\*

WE have but brief space at our disposal wherein to notice Mr. Wheatley's highly interesting and instructive volume on "Bookbinding considered as a Fine-Art, Mechanical Art, and Manufacture," but we desire, in few words, to accord to it well-merited praise. Originally written and read as a paper before the "Society of Arts," and produced in their Journal, it has now, very wisely, been formed into an illustrated volume that cannot fail to be acceptable to a very large number of readers. It is an excellent treatise, written in a masterly way, by one who evidences on every page his thorough knowledge of, and enlightened familiarity with, his subject; and is printed and issued in that faultless manner that characterises all that pass out from the hands of Mr. Elliot Stock. The plates, eleven in number, are beautifully and effectively engraved, and comprise examples of French and English bindings of great beauty and interest. Among the latter are bindings of books from the libraries of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth (which bears the badge of her mother, Anne Boleyn, as borne by her before her marriage to the royal butcher), Henry, Prince of Wales, and others.

\* *Bookbinding*. By Henry B. Wheatley. Illustrated. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., Imp. 8vo. 1882.

"*From the Bosom of Ocean I seek Thee*" and "*After all*" (Patey and Willis, 89, Great Marlborough Street).—With the music of the first composed by Sir Julius Benedict, and that of the latter by his gifted wife, Lady Benedict, for the special singing of Madame Patey, what more *could*, even by the most fastidious, be expected or wished for? They are simply delicious, and such as we can safely say are what all our musical friends will like. No repertoires can be complete without them. From this we have received one of the best selections of novelties of the season. These are, "*Oh! could I fly on morning's wings*," a delicious duet for soprano and tenor, the words by Frankford Moore, and the music by Sir R. P. Stewart; a lovely little "*Fairy Song*," by F. Keats, set to music by Ed. Hecht; "*Vanished*," the words by Louisa Bigg, music by Boucher, and sung by Miss Hilda Wilson; "*The Radiant Lady*" and "*Auntie*," two touchingly beautiful songs, set to music by A. H. Behrend for Madame Patey, and successfully sung by her; "*The Chapel by the Sea*," by Edward Oxenford, and set to music by W. H. Eayers; "*A Winter Story*" and "*The Powder Monkey*," two of Michael Watson's best and most powerful productions, the first sung by Madame Patey with that eminent success that always attends whatever she favours her hearers with. "*Hard to Please*" is a charming ballad by Alice Evéard, the music by Francesco Berger, and they must indeed be "hard to please" who would not be charmed with both air and words which are here so happily and sweetly blended together; "*La Balançoire*" one of Paul de Cernay's most brilliant *morceaux*, is one that any pianist will delight in rendering, and any audience in listening to. Last, we have a delicious new polka—the "*Cupid Polka*"—by J. H. Sykes, which is decidedly one of the prettiest and best of the season. We have no hesitation in repeating that whatever emanates from the publishing house of Messrs. Patey and Willis is good in the highest sense of the word, and what they have issued this season will well sustain their high reputation.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK has just published in his usual style of faultless excellence, in a quarto volume, bound in vellum, and printed on hand-made paper, "*A Noble Boke off Cookry for a Prynce Housholde or any other estatly Housholde*," edited from a curious manuscript in the Holkham collection, and containing a series of *menus* for various seasons, and recipes and directions for the culinary art as practised in the 15th century. The reprint is accompanied by a copious introduction and historical notes, and is a curious and valuable book.

#### BEDFORD.\*

MR. DUDLEY, of Cary Elwes, has done pleasant and good service to local history by the careful and admirable manner with which he has prepared his highly interesting and instructive little volume on "Bedford and its Neighbourhood." It is well written, carefully arranged, and full to overflowing with interesting and valuable information on every part of, and topic connected with, Bedford itself, or the places by which it is surrounded.

\* Bedford, "*Mercury*" Office, 1881. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 128. Illustrated.

"*The Antiquary's Library*" is the title of a new series of works to be issued by Mr. Elliot Stock. They are to be got up in sumptuous form, and printed on hand-made paper, but a restricted number only will be issued by subscription. The first year's volumes will be "Folk Lore Relics of Early Village Life," by G. L. Gomme; "Caxton's Game and Play of the Chesse," edited by W. E. A. Axon; "Personal Ornaments and their Associations," by H. B. Wheatley. Thirteen other volumes on various Antiquarian subjects, by well known writers, are announced as to follow these in the course of time.

#### NEW MUSIC.

FOR the Piano, we have as usual, from the renowned firm of Ashdown & Parry (Hanover Square) four pieces of great excellence, by our old favourite Sydney Smith. These are, "*Siesta, Reverie*," a "*Saraband Gigue*," a Fantaisie Brilliante on Donizetti's Opera of "*Anna Bolena*," and "*Kermesse*." These are all thoroughly high-class and good, as are Carl Volti's "*Tarantella*," and unusually brilliant "*Cavalry Galop*," which will be one of the greatest favourites of the season. "*La Fête d'Hiver*," by Walter Macfarren, fully sustains his high reputation; it is a charming duet.

"*Chanson d'Amour*," by George H. L. Edwards; "*Day-Dream*," an idyll by Emanuel Aguilar; a "*Menuet Mélodique*," by Victor Delacour; "*Caprice Espagnol*," by Paul Beaumont; and last, but far from least, two of Matthew Prior's, the "*Bourrée in C*" of J. S. Bach, and the "*Gavotte in D*" of Rameau, are among the best of this season's novelties for the piano. Gavottes have, wisely, come much in favour of late, and they deserve extended adoption; we commend them to our friends, and advise them to add this to their repertoire. They are published by Ashdown & Parry of Hanover Square.

"*The Whistling Polka (Polka des Siffleurs)*," by Michael Watson, with its truly artistic cover (Ashdown & Parry), is one of the most remarkable, choice, and exquisitely beautiful polkas that have for a long time come before us, and we are much mistaken if it does not become a general favourite. We strongly recommend our musical friends to procure and introduce it.

For the Organ, we have received from Messrs. Ashdown & Parry (Hanover Square), Nos. 7 and 8 of "*Popular Pieces transcribed for the Organ*," by Edwin M. Lott; and Books 19 and 20 of Dr. Sparks' "*Short Pieces for the Organ*." They are great acquisitions and a boon to players.

Messrs. Ashdown & Parry, Hanover Square, as usual, are foremost in the issue of high-class music, and whatever comes from them cannot but be good and acceptable. Among their new songs and ballads, we have "*Reclaimed (Shadows of a Christmas Eve)*," the words by William West, and the music by John E. West, which is sad and plaintive, but eminently melodious; "*Round the Fireside (Christmas Time)*," set sweetly to music by Kate Lucy Ward; "*Love me little, love me long*," and Sir Philip Sidney's "*My True Love hath my Heart*," set by W. A. C. Cruickshank, who has entered well into the spirit of the words, and wedded them to well-matched airs; "*One Day*," simple, pathetic, and yet joyous, has both words and music by Marion, and sweetly pretty they both are; Shelley's "*The flower that shines to-day, to-morrow dies*," set in a masterly and strikingly effective manner, by John Storer, Mus. Bac., Oxon.; and "*Would I were with thee*," by Barry M. Gilholy. We have seen no selection of the present season that will compare with these; they are, one and all good, and our musical friends cannot be wrong in ordering any or all of them.



## THE KENTISH GARLAND.\*

ALTHOUGH this sheet was actually in type and made up for printing before the second volume of this admirable work reached us, we cannot refrain from withdrawing it from the press that we may, by substituting this paragraph for some other, say a word concerning it, and give our readers a bit of sound advice. It is this: That as only the very limited number of 150 copies have been printed of this very valuable book, and as we have reason to believe that at the moment of our writing not a dozen of those copies remain unsubscribed for or unappropriated, it is essential that those who desire to add it to their literary stores should at once, and without a day's delay, communicate with the learned editress; and we advise our ballad-loving friends, whether "Men of Kent" or "Kentish Women," to make immediate application. "There will be no second edition" is emphatically declared in the volume, so it is no use "waiting," as some folks do, for a later chance. Those who do wait in the hope of some day picking up a stray copy will, there can be no doubt, have to pay five times the price at which it is published.

This second volume opens with a fine set of "Ballads of the Olden Time," relating to Kent, to which a remarkably pleasant introduction is written by the veteran "Ballad Hero," the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth; and the rest of the contents are divided into the "Gallows Group," "Canterbury Group," and Groups relating to Chatham, Cobham, Dartford, Deal, Deptford, Dover, Gravesend, Greenwich, Knole, Lydd, Maidstone, Orpington, Penshurst, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Thanet, Tunbridge Wells, and Kentish Rivers, etc. It is one of the choicest and daintiest of collections yet done for any county, and Miss De Vaynes has earned not only the thanks but the admiration of every book lover for the admirable, the faultless, way in which she has acquitted herself of her task. She has reason to be proud of her work, and Kent has ample and just reason to be proud of her. It is a great thing for a county to have in its midst a lady with talent and the will to undertake such a task, and the good taste, energy, and perseverance to carry it to such a successful issue, and while we congratulate Miss De Vaynes on the way in which she has acquitted herself of her task, we more emphatically still congratulate the county on the honour she has done it in adding these two volumes to its bibliographical treasures.

\* *The Kentish Garland*. Edited by Julia H. De Vaynes, with notes and illustrations by the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, F.S.A. Vol. II. On Persons and Places, 8vo. 1882. Hertford: Printed for S. Austin and Sons.

THE ANTIQUARIAN MAGAZINE AND BIBLIOGRAPHER (London: W. Reeves, 185, Fleet Street).—For twenty-two years the *Reliquary* has gone on in the "even tenour of its way" doing its good work steadily, quietly, and unostentatiously. Making no turmoil, bidding for no unenviable notoriety, and taking no means to push itself to the fore among the crowd of serials devoted to general literature, it has pursued the plan that was first laid down for its guidance, and has been the enemy of none. From time to time other Antiquarian Journals have sprung up, been welcomed by it as recruits to its loved science, had their brief day, and become like the objects depicted and described in these pages, "things of the past." Some two years or so ago a new venture, adopting the title (*The Antiquary*) of two others by which it was preceded was started, as we then announced, by Mr. Walford and published by Mr. Stock, and is still issued by him but under different management. This change was brought about through a cause much to be deplored—that of a serious difference arising between editor and publisher—and the result has been that instead of one "there be two Richmonds in the field." Mr. Walford having started another which he calls the "Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer," and Mr. Stock, of course, continuing his two Magazines, the "Antiquary" and the "Bibliographer." Not ourselves either believing or indulging in quarrels, we cannot for a moment permit ourselves to enter into any consideration of the cause of the original split. It is a matter with which we have nothing to do, and our readers are too wise to wish to be made acquainted with the assertions and recriminations of the parties implicated. The quarrel has, however, had one good result, it has given us two Magazines devoted to the study of antiquities instead of one, and hence the public is to be congratulated on the fact that differences did arise. Both Magazines being direct opponents of the *Reliquary*, as well as of each other, it will perhaps be deemed strange we should welcome their appearance, but our love of archæology is so great and so unselfish that we can heartily hail all comers who devote themselves to the development and spread of that study. We trust the *Reliquary* is sufficiently well established after its twenty-two years, to be able to "hold its own," and without identifying ourselves in any way with Mr. Walford's quarrel with Mr. Stock, we should say, "surely? there's room for all," and if a man takes in all three, why, surely, he will be three times wiser than if he takes none. The "Antiquarian Magazine" has some good papers by writers of note, is nicely printed, and forms a respectable octavo monthly. The "Antiquary" has completed its fourth and is part way through its fifth half-yearly volume. It retains all its best features, and is issued, as before, in quarto, printed on hand-made rough paper, filled with excellent articles, and is altogether a satisfactory addition to antiquarian literature.

**THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE 16th, 17th, AND 18th CENTURIES** (London: A. Fischer, 11, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus).—The first part of this new book is sufficient to secure for it a hearty reception from artists, antiquaries, bibliographers, and others. It consists of an extensive series of very carefully and faithfully executed fac-similes of early woodcuts, prints, and etchings selected from various collections, and presented in all their original beauty. We shall return to the work as it proceeds, but cannot help wishing it a hearty "God speed" at its commencement.

Skelton's famous "*Ballade of the Scottysse Kynge*," asserted to be the first printed English ballad, has just been reprinted in *fac-simile*, by Mr. Elliot Stock, with a copious historical introduction and notes, by John Ashton. It is a valuable contribution to history.

**THE KING'S ENGLISH**, by Mr. G. Washington Moon (London: Hatchard's, Piccadilly, 1881), whose name as a Philologist is well and deservedly known, is a valuable contribution to literature, and is worthy not only of careful reading, but of serious attention. It is divided into four parts:—The King's English, its sources and history; origin and progress of written language; puzzling peculiarities of English; and spelling reform; and evidences deep thought on the part of the writer.

## Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

### FERBRAS OR FIREBRACE FAMILY, OF DERBYSHIRE.

This family was settled in Derbyshire from the 18th Century to about 1650, as follows:—

I find them mentioned as holding land in	Wylinton Wylynton Willington	} in 1309-10-18.
	Steynston and Twyford Lytton, in 1809-10. Duffield, in 1543. (See Burials and Wills.) Derby, in 1562-71-79, and 1645-9. (See Parish Registers, Wills, etc.) North Wingfield, in 16— (See a stone cross in centre of village.)	} in 1800-8, and 1418-22.

The name is spelt in various ways, as Ferbras, Ferbray, Ferebray, Ferbat, Farbat, Farbras, Firebrace.

As I am collecting materials for a history of the family I shall feel exceedingly obliged for any particulars from Court Rolls, etc., and as to births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, burials, wills, mentioning dates, places, authorities, or references. I particularly want to know about the Cross, in North Wingfield, and the *full* inscription formerly upon it (a fragment only now remains), and the places and dates of birth, baptism, death, and burial of Robert Firebrace, the father of Henry Firebrace, the Royalist. (See pedigree in Visitation of Leicestershire).—C. MASON.

### INSCRIPTION AT SOMERSAL HERBERT.

The following is a copy of two old slabs of oak over the doorway of the house. The letters are in relief.

ANNO
1564
FVTZ
BERT
ELEN
VYFE

DNI
IHON
HER
AND
HYS
IHS

They were probably put up by John Fitzherbert to commemorate his marriage with Ellen Parker.

## THE ESTABLISHING OF CROMFORD MARKET IN 1790.

THE following is a literal reprint from an unique broad-sheet, for the original of which I am indebted to my friend Mr. Robert Chadwick, B.A. It is here for the first time re-printed. The broad-sheet itself is 18 inches by 10 inches.—LL. JEWITT.

## CROMFORD, Derbyshire.

**W**HEREAS this Place having from the Establishment of large Manufactories therein become much more popular than heretofore, it is now necessary to form some Plan, whereby the People of the Neighbourhood may be induced to resort hither, and bring for Sale, on the SATURDAY in every Week, the Necessaries of Life, for the Use of the Inhabitants of CROMFORD and its Vicinity, the following PREMIUMS are offered as an encouragement to those Persons who may be desirous of becoming Candidates for the PRIZES below; and they are requested to give in their Names to Mr. BARK, at the GREYHOUND Inn, on or before the 12th Day of JUNE 1790, on which Day the Meeting will commence.

N.B. All Persons to give an Account of what they bring for Sale; and no one will be allowed to buy and sell any Commodity on the same Day, as that would be considered as selling with Intent to gain the Premium.

	£	s.	d.
THE Person who brings and sells, in a retail Way, the greatest Quantity of Beef and Veal on the SATURDAY in every Week, for One whole year, will be entitled to one eight Day's Clock, Mahogany Case, value - - - - -	9	0	0
The Person who brings and sells the second greatest Quantity of Beef and Veal as above, will be entitled to one Four-post Bed with Green Hangings, value - - - - -	6	16	0
The Person who brings and sells the greatest Quantity of Bread as above, will be entitled to one thirty Hours Clock, Oak Case, value - - - - -	4	4	0
The Person who brings and sells the second greatest Quantity of Bread as above, will be entitled to Half a Dozen Joiners Chairs, and two Elbow ditto, value - - - - -	3	1	0
The Person who brings and sells the greatest Quantity of Oatmeal, as above, will be entitled to one Mahogany Chest of Drawers, value - - - - -	2	11	6
The Person who brings and sells the second greatest Quantity of Oatmeal as above, will be entitled to one half-headed Bed with Blue Hangings, value - - - - -	2	5	0
The Person who brings and sells the greatest Quantity of Mutton and Pork as above, will be entitled to one Oak Chest of Drawers, value - - - - -	2	2	0
The Person who brings and sells the greatest Quantity of Flour as above, will be entitled to one Mahogany Snap Table, value - - - - -	1	5	0
The Person who brings and sells the greatest quantity of Bacon as above, will be entitled to Half a Dozen Turners' Chairs, value - - - - -	0	19	0
The Person who brings and sells the greatest Quantity of Cheese as above, will be entitled to one square Oak Dining Table, value - - - - -	0	18	0
The Person who brings and sells the greatest Quantity of Butter and Eggs as above, will be entitled to one large Looking-Glass, gilt Frame, value - - - - -	0	18	0
The Person who brings and sells the greatest quantity of Garden Stuff as above, will be entitled to one Oak Snap Table, value - - - - -	0	11	0

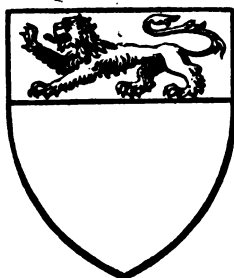
The Goods to be seen at the Greyhound Inn.

All Goods brought, and Sales made of them, to be entered in a Book (to be kept for that Purpose) at the Greyhound Inn, the beginning and close of each Day. Any Disputes arising between the Parties shall be finally determined by Mr. BARK, who is to be governed by the Book kept for the above-mentioned Purpose.

## HYTHE PARISH CHEST.

THE Rev. G. Hall writes that—"It is not perhaps generally known that we have in our church a singularly beautiful old iron chest. Having had occasion to get the lock mended, we took the opportunity at the same time of having the chest itself thoroughly cleaned. When the rust and dirt of perhaps centuries came to be removed we found that the whole of the outside had been beautifully carved by some artist of considerable merit. The deep bands of iron which go round the chest are decorated with tulips, and in the panels are two exquisite landscapes. On the front of the chest is an imitation lock, a fine specimen of old English ormolu work. But on the lock itself the chief decoration has been expended. It covers the whole of the lid of the chest, throws eleven bolts, and is, indeed, with its innumerable wheels and springs, a wonderful piece of mechanism. The entire inner face of it is covered with a steel plate. This has been wrought into various patterns, and is exquisitely engraved. A small inner safe, with its quaint lock and key, completes the whole. Little is known about the history of the chest itself. It is commonly supposed that it came from Horton Priory. The prevalence of the tulips in the decorations would seem to fix the date of the paintings on it to about 200 years ago, when the Dutch mania prevailed in England. The chest itself is in all probability even older than this."

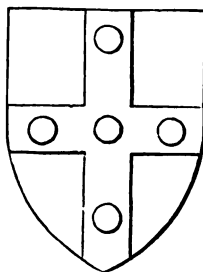
## ABNEY OF WILLESLEY, CO. DERBY.



Arms of Ingwardby,  
assumed by Abney.

[From Le Neve's Knights]

SIR EDWARD ABNEY of Willesley [co. Derby], Knt. at Whitehall, 2 August, 1678. *Or*, on a chief, *gules*, a Lyon issuant, *argent*, being the proper coat of Ingwardby, whose daughter and heir was married to this family about the time of King Henry the Sixth.



Arms of Abney

George Abney of Willesley, = ..... daur of .....  
in the County of Derby.

James Abney of Willesley = Mary daur of ..... Milward.  
aforesaid.

George Abney of Willesley, = ..... daur of Charles Lowe of .....

James Abney of Willesley, = ..... daur of Manwaring  
of Whitmore.

George Abney  
dyed s. p'le.

2. Sir Edward Abney = Damaris daur  
of Willesley, Kt. of ..... Andrews  
Doctor of Lawes. of .....

[The arms of Abney of Abney, were, *Argent*, on a cross, *sable*, five bezants, as engraved above. Consequent on the marriage of one of the Abneys with the heiress of Ingwardby of Willesley, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, that place passed into the hands of Abney, who there settled and assumed the arms of Ingwardby, *Or*, on a chief, *gules*, a lion passant, *argent*, as engraved above. Sir Thomas Abney, Lord Mayor of London in 1701, was a branch of this family.]

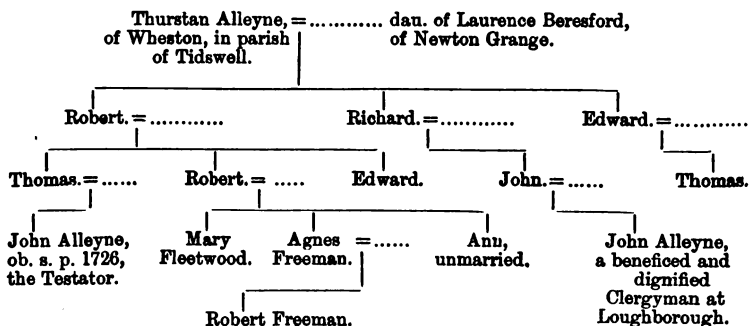
## PEDIGREE OF ALLEYNE OF TIDESWELL.

[See the "Reliquary," VIII., 209, &c.; XIV. 64; XX. 256.]

THE following pedigree is copied from Add. MS. 24,458, fo. 449. This MS. is by the late Joseph Hunter, and entitled *Familias Minorum Gentium*. Can any correspondent supply a copy of Dr. Pegge's Pedigree of Alleyne?

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A.

Edward, son of Thurstan Alleyne, of Cawdwell Hall, in the parish of Eckington, was apprenticed to George Hutchinson of Sheffield, Barber-Surgeon by M.I., 25 Dec., 21 Car. II. (1670). This Thurstan Alleyne married at Sheffield, 30 Dec., 1656, Helen Cutt, of Bell-Hag, spinster, whose sister, Rebecca Cutt, married 1656, Peter Cadman of the parish of Staveley aforesaid. These were probably sisters of Mary Cutt, who married Leigh. I believe that Edward Alleyne was a son by a former wife.



From Wolley's Collections. Dr. Pegge has a Pedigree very different from this. I know nothing about either.

On the decease of John Alleyne, there were disputes about the possession of his lands. Freeman took them to the prejudice of a nearer heir who was a Papist, and had neglected to certify in proper form [*i.e.*, I believe Fleetwood's share]. But Freeman was himself a Papist, and John Alleyne writes that he saw not why, under such circumstances, he might not claim as nearest Protestant heir.

## SELLING THE DEVIL.

I HAVE just come across the following newspaper cutting. Can any reader tell me if the extract is genuine, or give me any information regarding it? I confess, I doubt its authenticity.—W. THOROLDBY.

"The following is extracted from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Hatfield, near Doncaster, where a curious gentleman searched for and found it regularly entered:—'Anno XI. Edw. 3, 1337.—Robert de Roderham appeared against John de Ithon, for that he had not kept the agreement made between them, and therefore complains that on a certain day and year, at Thorne, there was an agreement between the aforesaid Robert and John, whereby the said John sold to the said Robert, the devil, bound in a certain bond, for threepence farthing, and thereupon the said Robert delivered to the said John one farthing, as earnest money, by the property of the said devil vested in the person of the said Robert, to have livery of the said devil, on the fourth day next following; at which day the said Robert came to the forenamed John, and asked delivery of the said devil according to the agreement between them made. But the said John refused to deliver the said devil, nor has he yet done it, &c., to the great damage of the said Robert to the amount of sixty shillings, and he has therefore brought his suit, &c. The said John came, &c., and did not deny the said agreement; and because it appeared to the Court that such a suit ought not to subsist among Christians, the aforesaid parties are therefore adjourned to the infernal regions, there to hear their judgment, and both parties were amerced, &c., by William de Scargell, seneschal.'"

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